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FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

I.—HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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I.

FIFTEENTH REPORT ON THE PRISONS FOR THE HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART., G.C.B.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Kensington, December 26, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the Fifteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the Home District, with the general Digest of Returns for the year 1849.

In the course of the next or early in the succeeding year, the important prisons in the Home District, at Holloway for the City of London, at Wandsworth for the County of Surrey, and at Lewes for the County of Sussex, will be completed, and it is to be hoped that the application of the system of separation will not be limited to the simple prevention of contaminating intercourse among the inmates, for which the principle of their construction almost of itself provides—but that the discipline will be so regulated and enforced, that the sentences of the authorities charged with the administration of justice will be carried into effect, and these prisons be made a real terror to evil-doers. The gaols at Southampton, Banbury, Windsor, and Hastings, in this district, are in a most discreditable condition, and have been specially reported as such. In the cases of Southampton and Banbury the building of new prisons has been decided upon, and the preliminary arrangements made by the local authorities.

Labour.—I have felt it my duty to give particular attention to the means of providing hard labour for prisoners when in separate confinement, in prisons in the agricultural districts, where the introduction of any really laborious work is replete with difficulty. In such cases I have considered it best to recommend that the treadwheel or crank-labour machine, where in use, should be applied to all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, on a graduated scale, decreasing with the length of their imprisonment, so that the entire physical weight of the discipline should be brought to bear upon all offenders sentenced to short terms, on whom but little salutary impression is likely to be made through the agency of moral and religious instruction, and no temporal benefit accrue to themselves by their imperfectly learning a trade; while, on the other hand, those under-

going long imprisonments should be placed on the reduced scale of hard labour, the residue of their time being devoted to moral and religious training, and acquiring the knowledge of some trade which may be useful in after life; thus seeking, as regards offenders for short terms, to deter by physical means, but in the case of long sentences aspiring to reform and reclaim by conjoining other influences, or rather, preponderating the scale in favour of moral and religious appliances.

The most usual forms of applying hard labour are the treadwheel, the crank-labour machine, and the picking of oakum. The two first exercise the most powerfully deterring influence, particularly on the vagrant and disorderly; the third, although very distasteful to offenders when in association and under strict superintendence, is but little felt in the freedom of bodily action enjoyed under separation, and should be restricted to boys, women, and the infirm.

The crank labour machine, as now generally used, is subject to the following among other inconveniences, which, from its recent introduction, will be obviated by future improvements—namely, the aggravation of the severity of the labour to a very considerable extent, by the simple turning of the key, and the nice discretion required in adjusting the resistance to the strength of the labourer, which must necessarily impose this duty upon the governor and surgeon. The machine has been found to work unequally when dry or freshly oiled, and when set to a resistance of 12 lbs. it has required a power of 50 lbs. to start it. A very great improvement has just been effected over the old machine, by a new one invented by Mr. J. G. Appold, for which he has obtained a patent. With other advantages, it is self-regulating, and uniformity of friction is secured in all positions of the handle, and under all circumstances, whether well oiled or dry. The amount of force the prisoners have to exert during the revolution of the handle is also for the first time satisfactorily ascertained.

I have closely examined this machine, and consider it very superior to those first constructed, and I annex a more detailed description, with plan and section. (*Vide* Appendix No. 2.)

The number of revolutions which may be safely required as a day's work from a prisoner enjoying good health, and sentenced to hard labour at the crank, should not be less than 15,000.

Diet.—The alteration made in the Official Dietaries, by extending the periods of No. 1 and 2 Tables, has been productive of no effects injurious to health, but has been found beneficial in its application to vagrants and refractory paupers. In many instances, however, the vagrant is committed in so low a condition of health as to render the placing him upon a more liberal allowance imperative. I am of opinion that there must

be a wide but necessary distinction made between the quantity of food for the support of prisoners in separate confinement and those in association. A smaller quantity will always be found adequate for those in the latter category, where the depressing passions exercise the less influence. I have at times been surprised at the excellent health in which I have found prisoners in some of the most inferior prisons, when upon a very low diet, but where all were in unchecked association and without hard labour. I feel it necessary to make these observations from the comparisons which are not unfrequently instituted between the dietaries of the pauper and the criminal, whose conditions bear no analogy. The able-bodied pauper voluntarily enters and discharges himself from the Union, while his diet, whether he remains there for a short or a long period, is invariably the same; he works, if he does so at all, at the most under partial superintendence, enjoys freedom of intercourse with his fellows, exercise at will in the open air, and in this comparatively free condition a very small modicum of food will suffice to maintain him in health. Not so the criminal: if sentenced but for three weeks, and placed in separate confinement, and kept to what is really hard labour, the diet allowed is barely sufficient to keep him in health; if for a longer time, the prison diet increases commensurately with the length of his imprisonment, for then the depressing influence of isolation from his fellows begins to manifest itself, and the agricultural labourer, devoid of all intellectual resources, feels his situation keener than the better informed; and the provision of a nutritious diet, so that he may be discharged in a condition to earn his livelihood, is indispensable, and proved so by experience. I have questioned many refractory paupers from workhouses, in prisons where separate confinement has been conjoined with really hard labour, and found very rarely an instance where the prisoner would not prefer the Union; expressing, however, at the same time, his dislike to both.

Union of Liberties with Counties.—I have very great satisfaction in noticing the passing of the 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 105, entitled "An Act for facilitating the Union of Liberties with the Counties in which they are situate." The inconvenience of these separate jurisdictions is most obvious, and particularly where they extend into more counties than one, which is not unfrequently the case. The prisons retained in them for the confinement of prisoners under criminal and civil process are of the most inferior description, and in civil cases the prison of a Liberty is not unfrequently selected either by the debtor or the creditor; by the former, as leaving him under less restraint than the county gaol; by the latter, as likely to punish respectability by its uncleanliness and discomfort. The first application of this Act will be in the case of the Liberty of St.

Albans, and I trust that when its salutary provisions become more generally known, that they may be availed of in the several cases where absolutely requisite.

Juvenile Offenders.—I have much satisfaction in referring you, Sir, to the letter (*Vide* Appendix No. 1) addressed to me by the Rev. Sidney Turner, the able and zealous Director of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School at Reigate, detailing the results of the training pursued in that valuable institution in respect to boys who have been sent there on conditional pardons from the Government and other prisons.

I advert with peculiar gratification to that portion of Mr. Turner's communication which reports the complete success of the interesting and benevolent experiment, made under your directions, for testing the efficacy of the training pursued in this institution as a means for the reclamation of juvenile offenders.

Twenty-two boys sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Middlesex houses of correction at Clerkenwell and Tothill Fields, and of which a considerable period remained unexpired, after a careful investigation of their respective cases, received pardons on the condition of entering the Society's Farm School at Reigate. The greater portion of those selected were orphans, or boys who had been abandoned or neglected by their parents or relatives, and would no doubt have been sentenced to transportation on their next conviction.

The result of this experiment is thus given by Mr. Turner:—

Of the 22 we have now 15 in the school, most of them lads of 16 and 17, and almost all of them looking forward to emigration, a reward which their steady conduct and efforts to improve themselves have well deserved. They have all now served the full term of their original sentences, and remain here obeying our discipline, and working in the different departments of our farm labour, in earnest, as volunteers. I have lately allowed such of the older of them as had decent relatives to go up to London and pass two days with their friends. They have come back to their time, having conducted themselves most satisfactorily, and with their purposes of thoroughly separating themselves from all their former habits and associates by leaving England, and seeking an honest livelihood abroad, confirmed.

The breaking these lads of their London tastes and dispositions, and bringing them to work on the land, and govern themselves by the rules of our *free* and *self-controlling* system, was no easy task, but after a few months' wrestling and trial, they generally yielded to the influence that was brought to bear upon them, and began to interest themselves in their own improvement; and there is a steady, earnest promise of right conduct in the older of them, that more than repays the worry and anxiety that their previous wilfulness and folly caused.

Seven of the original number (22) have left us. One is on his voyage to Hobart Town, where he has relations likely to be of use to him; four requested their discharge, or were applied for by their friends after their sentences were expired by some months; two deserted (one for the second time, and after suffering three months' imprisonment for the first offence) and have not yet been recovered, their friends and relations assisting to conceal them. Of the four who left us with our consent, one has been

again in prison, his mother being a professed receiver of stolen goods, and fully chargeable with the ruin of her son and of many other boys whom she has seduced and led on to steal.

Including the lad already gone abroad, we may speak with tolerable confidence of 16 of the 22, a proportion that would undoubtedly have been still greater had it been possible to have selected only such *volunteers as had arrived at the expiration of their sentences*, or such as had suffered a considerable amount of punishment, and had yet a large portion of their sentences unexpired.

I feel persuaded that the success which has followed this measure, is in a great degree owing to the thorough investigation made into the circumstances of every boy's case, and the rejection of all such as did not give a fair prospect of reformation. The annual appropriation of a sum of from one to two thousand pounds applied in extension of this benevolent proceeding, would I am persuaded be a measure of economy, by the saving it would occasion in the cost of the prospective prosecutions and maintenance of re-committed juvenile offenders, while the moral advantage secured through its means would be beyond all estimation. It is most essential that the selection of such cases should be confided to discreet and experienced hands, and that it should be made the indispensable condition with any offender so pardoned, that he consent, when considered as sufficiently improved, to leave the country as an emigrant.

I have not failed in compliance with your directions to visit the school at Reigate, and make the following extract from my observations :—

"I have visited the Farm at Red Hill, and have every reason to be satisfied with the principle and details of its management.

"The appearance of the boys (84 in number) now under training at the farm presented a pleasing contrast, both as to looks and to demeanour, to when in prison ; they were not only robust and healthy, but had lost all that shuffling and evasion in replying to questions, so usually characteristic of juvenile delinquents.

"It must be admitted that there is little in the temporary comforts of this institution to tempt the boys to remain, and if they accommodate themselves to the really hard work required from them, they must either have been physically disgusted with the hardships and cheerless prospects of a criminal life or morally awakened to a sense of their religious and social duties.

"The food, clothing, and accommodation of these boys at the Farm School are assimilated as far as possible to those of the country people about them. They have meat but two days in the week, they rise and are in the fields at the same hour as common labourers, and they retire at nine, after attending school for an hour and a half in the evening."

General Statistics of Crime, 1849.—It is some satisfaction to be enabled to report that the general returns of the prison population for 1849 show a considerable decrease over the large increase of the preceding year. The number of prisoners of all classes, and the gross expenditure for the maintenance of prisoners during the years 1848 and 1849, were as follows:—

Years.	Number of Prisoners.	Expenditure. £.	s.	d.
1848	160,369	462,936	15	6½
1849	166,941	433,701	15	10¾
Increase 1849 .	6,572	Decrease 1849 .	29,234	19	7¾

The increase in the number of criminal prisoners for 1849 is only 4 per cent. over that of 1848, while the increase of 1848 was 21·5 per cent. above the preceding year 1847, being a diminution of nearly 18 per cent. in favour of 1849. The principal decrease in the numbers of prisoners during the year 1849 over the preceding year, will be found among those tried at assizes and sessions, which have decreased 4 per cent.; but this is more than met by an increase in the summary convictions, amounting to 7·9, or nearly 8 per cent.

Upon looking over the several heads of summary convictions, it will be found that a very considerable increase has again taken place in the number of convictions under the Game Laws, being no less than 34 per cent, namely—3004 in 1848, and 4079 in 1849. The number convicted under the Poor Law Act in 1848 amounted to 5360, in 1849 to 4251, or 25·1 per cent. decrease. The increase or decrease in the other classes, compared with the assumed increase in the population, is as follows:—Game Laws + 34; Revenue Laws + 20·5; Bastardy + 24·8; Vagrants + 14·5; Military Prisoners + 34·5; Trespasses + 10·3; Larceny − 7·5; Police + 11·7; Assaults + 5·1; Want of Sureties − 4·2; Reputed Thieves + 17·1; Poor Law Act − 25·1; all not included − 7·6.

Juvenile Offenders.—The number of prisoners under 17 years of age, in 1848 was 13,799, in 1849 12,955, showing a decrease of 844. The number committed for trial at assizes and sessions in 1848 was 3276, in 1849 2895, being a decrease of 381. The juvenile offenders summarily convicted in 1848 were 10,743, in 1849 10,251, being a decrease of 492.

Recommittals.—The recommittals have increased 7 per cent., the number being 37,225 in 1848, and 39,826 in 1849. The juveniles in this class have undergone no material change, the numbers being 4166 in 1848, and 4314 in 1849.

It will be readily admitted that any attempts to show the number of persons actually recommitted, where the information is in a great degree dependent upon the prisoners themselves, must be futile, the motives for concealment being so

powerful on the one hand, while on the other it is not uncommon, when questioning criminals as to the number of times they have been committed to prison, to hear them in a spirit of bravado exaggerate the number of their offences: I have therefore restricted the returns of recommittals to those actually recommitted to the same prison, which is easily ascertainable, rather than extend the inquiry to what would be at the best but a vague approximation to the truth.

Deaths.—The deaths of prisoners in the year 1849 amount to 341; their ages at the time of decease were as follows:—

12 years and under	17	. . . .	15
17 ,,	,,	21	. . . .	39
21 ,,	,,	30	. . . .	128
30 ,,	,,	45	. . . .	88
45 ,,	,,	60	. . . .	50
60 years and upwards			. . . .	21
		Total	. .	341

being an increase of 74 over the year 1848.

The fatal cases from cholera amounted to 99, *i. e.*, Chester county gaol 1, Carlisle county gaol 3, Swansea house of correction 5, Gloucester county gaol 4, Gloucester city gaol 1, Hertford county gaol 9, Maidstone 1, Kirkdale gaol 1, Liverpool borough gaol 4, Salford house of correction 4, Clerkenwell house of detention 2, Coldbath-fields 1, Tothill-fields 12, Usk 1, Oxford county gaol 4, Shrewsbury county gaol 12, Bristol city gaol 4, Horsemonger-lane gaol 1, Brixton 9, Queen's prison 1, Northallerton 1, Kingston-upon-Hull 2, and Wakefield 16.

The deaths from fever amounted to 42, consumption and scrofulous diseases 83, diseases of the brain and nervous system 12, suicide 4, diseases of the heart and lungs 35, diseases of the abdomen 21, and diseases not included in the preceding 23.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
W. J. Williams,
Inspector of Prisons.

Appendix No. 1.

Philanthropic Farm Schools, Red Hill, Surrey.

My dear Sir,

Agreeably to your request I send you the following short report on the issue of our reformatory efforts on behalf of the boys recommended by you for the Queen's conditional pardon on condition of admission to our school. These boys have been of two classes: 1st, juvenile offenders under sentence of transportation, and transferred to us from Millbank; 2nd, juvenile offenders under sentence of imprisonment, and transferred to us from Coldbath-Fields, the Westminster House of Correction, or other prisons.

The admission of the first-named class of boys began in October, 1847, since which date we have received from Millbank *forty-five* boys in all. With few exceptions these boys have all been *very young*, and *small*. They have mostly belonged to London, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large towns, and in almost every instance have been repeatedly in prison; have, in fact, run the usual career of the juvenile thief or pickpocket, summarily convicted four or five times before different magistrates, and finally committed for trial, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation at the sessions or assizes. It may be charitably supposed that in reference to children of such tender years, as many of these juvenile convicts are (some being even as young as 10 years old), the sentence of transportation is passed with a view of separating the boy effectually from his negligent relatives or corrupt associates, and placing him under corrective education at Parkhurst, or some similar establishment, rather than of inflicting on him a penalty appropriate to his offence or circumstances. There are, however, very great varieties in the criminality and viciousness of these boys; some appear to be the victims of circumstances and depraved connections, rather than of any deep-seated depravity of purpose or character in themselves. Others, again, seem to be so ingrained with crime, and so attached to the low pleasures and licence which the town thief's life brings with it, that they are, in every sense, *wilful* offenders, and deserve to be treated as *responsible*. Very little can be done with this more depraved class without the aid of a considerable amount of suffering; the experience of the penalties and evils of crime is necessary to check the inclination for its indulgences, and I am free to confess that the mild inductive discipline of a school like ours seems scarcely suited to such boys, nor they justly entitled to it, without at least a considerable amount of preliminary correction in the shape of separate imprisonment, hard labour, and strict continuous restraint. I could quote many instances to show that age, stature, and any other merely physical attributes afford no certain ground for judging of the offender's moral state, of the hopefulness of his character, or of the pitifulness of his case.

But I must not occupy your attention with more of these preliminary remarks, but proceed at once to detail what we have been able to do with the boys committed to our care. In stating the results I should add that the larger part of the Millbank boys were received into our *London schools*, and that it is only during the last 12 or 15 months that we have been able to bring the discipline and labour of our new country establishment to bear upon them. The great improvement manifest during the last year in those whom we have transferred to the farm-school, gives me good reason to anticipate a far higher average of favourable results to our work than former years, with the in-door occupation and confinement of our London institution, could give.

Of the 45 boys received from Millbank in the last 3 years, 24 are still in the school, viz., 2 admitted in 1847, 6 admitted in 1848, 3 admitted in 1849, and 13 admitted in 1850. Many of these give substantial promise of turning out good, trustworthy, and useful lads. The industry and steadiness of several are remarkable. Two or three under 14 years of age will do a far better day's work in proportion (task-work, which at once stimulates and proves the real metal of the workman) than many an adult.

Passing these by, however, as subjects of future report, I find that in the three years ending December 31, 1850, 21 have left us. Of these—

9 have gone abroad as emigrants.
7 have been apprenticed or assisted to employment in England.
1 has been returned to Millbank.
1 has been sent to his friends as unimproveable.
3 have deserted.

Of these last, one deserted from our London school, in May, 1849. He is now committed for trial at Liverpool, and, as having been before sentenced to transportation, will probably be again transported, and sent to Parkhurst. The other two deserted from this place on their removal from our London school, in January last, 1850. They were speedily apprehended for a theft in Kent, tried at Maidstone, and again sentenced to transportation. They are now at Parkhurst.

The lad sent back to his friends as hopeless, was so returned in June last. He has been again sentenced to transportation, and remitted to Parkhurst. His was a singular case: if one could believe in moral monomania in so young a subject, he might be quoted as an instance. Petty, aimless theft seemed a sort of necessity with him; pens, needles, paper, and similarly useless things were every now and then secreted by him. Punishment and persuasion seemed equally in vain.

Of the lads apprenticed or placed in employment in England, all are doing well.

Of the nine emigrants, I have good accounts of seven, and an indifferent report of two. Only three of the nine have gone from our country school; the others had only our London training. I am not disappointed, therefore, to find that some have not fulfilled the promise they gave. The three farm-school emigrants have gone, one to New Brunswick, two to Australia. These lads are well trained to country occupations; can thresh, dig, drive, and milk; handle the axe and mattock; and, in fact, do a good day's work on a colonial farm, without minding weather or being afraid of exertion. Captain Hayne, the superintendent of the New Brunswick Land Company at Fredericton, who has kindly taken our lads under his protection, speaks very favourably of the youths we have sent to him, especially of their tact and industry.

Of the 21 lads, therefore, to be accounted for from Millbank, 14 are doing well, 2 indifferent, 5 are in prison or under penal training.

The second class of lads, whom we have received in consequence of your recommendation of them for conditional pardon, comprise the 22 boys who were selected by you from the Westminster and Middlesex Houses of Correction last spring, as the subjects of experiment how far it might be possible to interpose effectually with juvenile offenders in the stage previous to transportation.

These lads, as you will remember, were most of them above 14, many above 16 years of age. They were under sentence of imprisonment for various terms, from six months to twelve; in general they had served more than half their time, the remainder of their sentences being commuted in consideration of the different circumstances of their cases, and of the Society's reception of them. Of these 3 or 4 accepted the pardon and came to the school with the purpose only of thus evading the remainder of their punishment, and returning to their London connections as soon as they could effect their escape from the school. In pursuance of this object

they deserted shortly after coming here. We enforced the law (1 & 2 Vict. cap. 82), however, against them, and obtained their conviction and imprisonment for 3 months as the penalty of their breach of faith.

Of the 22 we have now 15 in the school, most of them lads of 16 and 17, and almost all of them looking forward to emigration, a reward which their steady conduct and efforts to improve themselves have well deserved. They have all now served the full term of their original sentences, and remain here obeying our discipline, and working in the different departments of our farm labour, in earnest, as volunteers. I have lately allowed such of the older of them as had decent relatives to go up to London and pass two days with their friends. They have come back to their time, having conducted themselves most satisfactorily, and with their purposes of thoroughly separating themselves from all their former habits and associates by leaving England, and seeking an honest livelihood abroad, confirmed.

The breaking these lads of their London tastes and dispositions, and bringing them to work on the land, and govern themselves by the rules of our *free* and *self-controlling* system, was no easy task, but after a few months' wrestling and trial, they generally yielded to the influence that was brought to bear upon them, and began to interest themselves in their own improvement; and there is a steady, earnest promise of right conduct in the older of them that more than repays the worry and anxiety that their previous wilfulness and folly caused.

Seven of the original number (22) have left us. One is on his voyage to Hobart Town, where he has relations likely to be of use to him; four requested their discharge, or were applied for by their friends after their sentences were expired by some months; two deserted (one for the second time, and after suffering three months' imprisonment for the first offence) and have not yet been recovered, their friends and relations assisting to conceal them. Of the four who left us with our consent, one has been again in prison, his mother being a professed receiver of stolen goods, and fully chargeable with the ruin of her son and of many other boys whom she has seduced and led on to steal.

Including the lad already gone abroad, we may speak with tolerable confidence of 16 of the 22, a proportion that would undoubtedly have been still greater had it been possible to have selected only such *volunteers as had arrived at the expiration of their sentences*, or such as had suffered a considerable amount of punishment and had yet a large portion of their sentences unexpired. Besides these two classes of lads, we have received four on conditional pardon from different County prisons at a distance from London. Of those, one has emigrated, one is dead, one has returned to his relations (near Hereford), and one is still with us, but will leave us in our next party of emigrants, being one of our best boys.

I do not trouble you with a report on the character and circumstances of the lads we received in 1846 and 1847 from Parkhurst, as they were not selected by you; and as also being sent to us to be assisted out into the world at the end of a long period of detention and correctional education in the Isle of Wight, they form an exceptional class, for whose well or ill doing we are not so directly responsible. In general it may be said of them that such as we could induce to emigrate, or could effectually separate from their friends, have done well; those whom their relatives retained under their influence in London have, as a general rule, turned out indifferently.

I add a memorandum of the names, &c. of the boys whom I report as having left us, for your private information, and remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

SIDNEY TURNER.

To Captain Williams,
Home Inspector of Prisons.

Millbank boys, reported as left		21
Emigrated to the Cape—J. G., J. F., J. J., J. J., H. S., W. T.	6	
,, to Australia—E. T., H. T.	2	
,, to New Brunswick—E. M.	1	
	9	
Apprenticed, &c., in England—J. G., T. S., R. O., T. J., S. B., T. P., A. C.	7	
Deserted, expelled, or returned to Millbank—W. M., T. P., J. M., E. M., T. W.	5	
		— 21
Boys from Westminster Bridewell, and Coldbath-Fields :—		
Emigrated—T. W.	1	
Withdrawn by friends—T. G., D. T.—C., L. B.	4	
Deserted, and not yet retaken—J. F., J. H.	2	
	7	

Appendix No. 2.

Patent self-regulating Labour-machine, invented by J. G. Appold; manufactured by Charles Botten, Engineer, Crawford Passage, Clerkenwell, London.

In the new patent self-regulating labour-machine the following advantages are obtained over all hitherto made for like purposes :—uniformity of friction under all circumstances, whether the machine be well oiled or dry, and in all positions of the handle, thus enabling a man to turn for any length of time without variation of effort; other machines, when set to a resistance of 12 lbs., have required 50 lbs. to start them, and materially vary when they become dry or warm. This uniformity of friction is obtained through the medium of a weight connected with the drum, which whilst the machine is in motion is lifted according to the resistance it receives, thereby altering the grip of the machine; thus when the machine is cold, fresh oiled, or driven slowly, it will not rise and liberate the grip so much, but should there be any increased friction, from want of oil or any other cause, the weight will immediately rise and liberate the grip, exactly so much as will neutralize the effect produced by this cause.

The exact power exerted by the new machine is precisely ascertained, an object which has never previously been accomplished by any other, and is now effected by simply placing a weight on the machine, which weight represents the amount of force the prisoner will have to exert during the whole revolution of the handle.

The cylinder or barrel contains a small quantity of water with a metal plunger, which effectually prevents any vibration in the machine from rough usage. Its action is thus :—The plunger not being made to fit quite close to the barrel, only permits the water to pass slowly from one side to the other, thereby offering a resistance to any sudden change in the position of the plunger, because to lift the column of water you must likewise lift the column of air, and as the area of the plunger is about 20 inches, you would have to exert a force equal to $20 \times 15 = 300$ lbs.; consequently as the space between the barrel and plunger is small, it perfectly resists any sudden alteration in the position of the plunger, although not offering any resistance to the plunger being moved slowly, it being merely suspended in the water, and not touching the barrel or cylinder.

The means of ascertaining the precise amount of labour performed is to multiply the weight on the machine by the circumference described by the handle in feet, then by the number of revolutions per minute; the product will be equal to the number of pounds raised one foot high per minute. Thus :—

Say weight	12 lbs.
Revolutions of handle per minute	30
Circumference described by handle	7·33
Then 12 × 30 × 7·33	2638·8
Horse power	33,000
Proportion of man's power to a horse as 2638·8 to 33,000	$\frac{2}{25}$

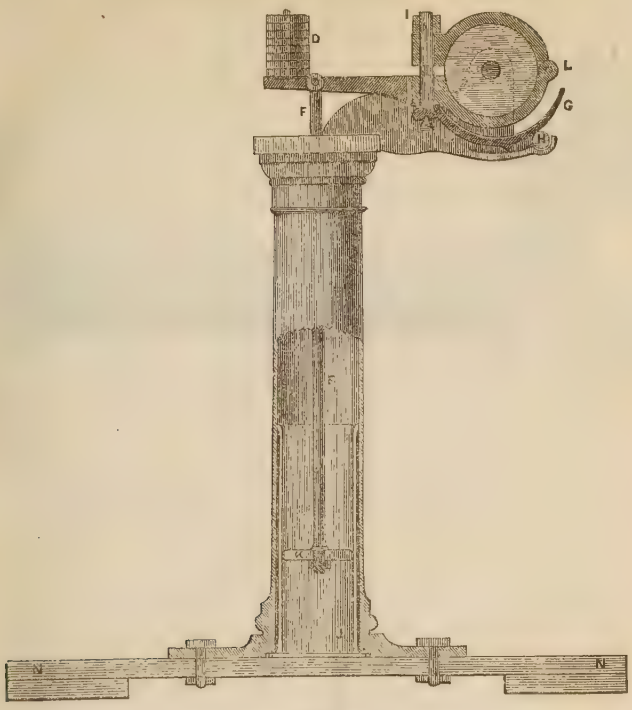
Discretion must of course be used as to the amount of labour with which the prisoner is to be tasked, which entirely depends upon the health and strength of the individual and the time he is to be employed. 15,000 revolutions have been found to be the average amount of work per day for an adult in good health.

The annexed wood engraving will afford a more accurate representation of the crank labour-machine than any written description.

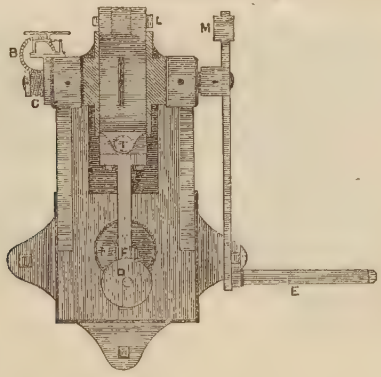
REFERENCES TO DIAGRAMS, pp. xvii. xviii.

A A A A External case.
B Dial to record the number of revolutions.
C Thread on axle for turning dial.
D Weights for giving labour.
E Winch.
F Lever and rod connected to plunger.
G Curved lever, which is pressed by the weight against roller, and gives the necessary grip.
H Roller.
I Bolt which acts as fulcrum for curved lever.
J Barrel.
K Plunger.
L Jointed break.
M Balance for weight of handle.
N Wooden stand.

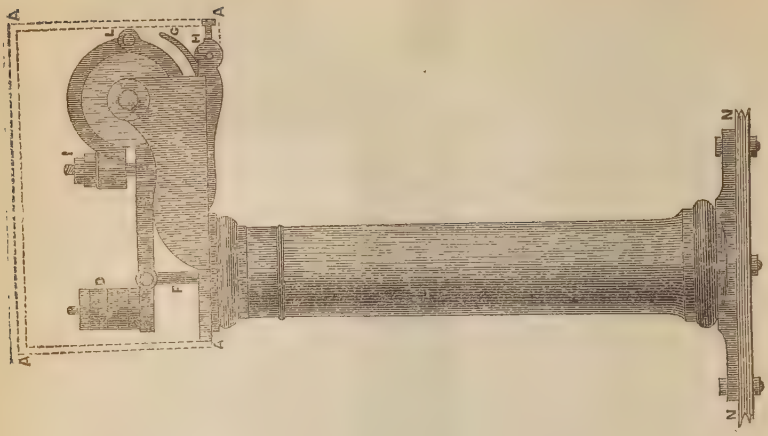
PATENT SELF-REGULATING LABOUR-MACHINE.



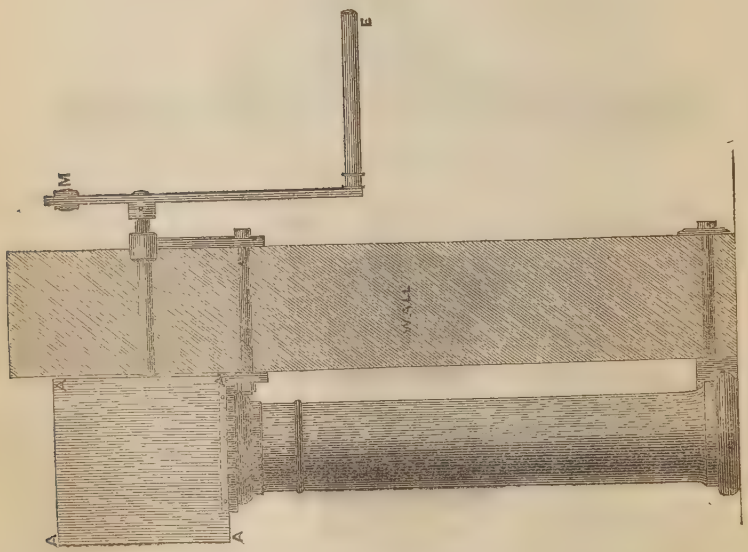
Sectional Elevation.



Plan.



Elevation.



Elevation of Machine fixed to Wall.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL TABLES, 1849.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF

The following Tables, numbered 1 to 3, exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners Com- 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849; showing also the Proportions per Cent. to of Population to one Prisoner.

1.—YEARS.		Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.						
		Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions.*	Summary Convictions.	Disserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged	Total	Total of Debtors.	Total of Criminals and Debtors.
England and Wales.	1842	31,160	70,507	1,521	11,260	114,448	13,951	128,399
	1843	29,871	73,196	1,119	9,685	113,871	13,586	127,457
	1844	26,682	71,298	1,074	9,263	108,317	11,792	120,109
	1845	25,083	66,042	943	7,916	99,984	2,490	102,474
	1846	25,033	64,899	1,093	9,052	100,077	3,847	103,924
	1847	28,139	67,481	1,312	9,421	106,353	4,527	110,880
	1848	30,086	84,271	1,338	9,985	125,730	8,782	134,512
	1849	28,752	90,963	1,111	9,982	130,808	8,519	139,327
Annual Mean		28,101	73,582	1,195	9,570	112,448	8,437	120,885

2.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per	
	1842	1843
1. Tried at Assizes and Sessions	24·3	23·4
2. Summary Convictions	54·9	57·4
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	1·2	·9
4. Re-examined and Discharged	8·8	7·6
5. Debtors	10·8	10·7
Total	100·	100·

3.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per	
	1842	1843
1. Assizes and Sessions	193·3	182·9
2. Summary Convictions	437·4	448·1
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	9·4	6·8
4. Re-examined and Discharged	69·9	59·3
5. Total	710·	697·1
6. Total of Debtors	86·4	83·2
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors	796·4	780·3

* The Prisoners left untried at

CRIMINAL TABLES, 1849.

mittted to the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1842, 1843, the Total Number of Prisoners; the Proportions to the Population, and the Number

Estimated Total Population in each Year.	Number of Population to one Prisoner.						
	Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged.	Total.	Total of Debtors.	Total of Criminals and Debtors.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
16,118,589	511	229	10,597	1,431	141	1,155	126
16,333,659	547	223	14,596	1,686	144	1,202	128
16,551,713	620	232	15,411	1,787	153	1,404	138
16,772,678	669	254	17,787	2,119	168	6,736	163
16,996,593	679	262	15,550	1,877	169	4,418	164
17,223,497	612	255	13,128	1,828	162	3,804	155
17,453,430	580	207	12,575	1,748	139	1,759	130
17,686,433	615	193	15,918	1,771	134	2,076	126
16,892,074	600	232	14,445	1,781	151	2,819	141

Cent. to Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.

1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Annual Mean.
22·2	24·5	24·1	25·4	22·3	20·6	23·4
59·4	64·5	62·4	60·9	62·7	65·3	60·9
·9	·9	1·1	1·2	1·1	·8	1·
7·7	7·7	8·7	8·4	7·4	7·2	7·9
9·8	2·4	3·7	4·1	6·5	6·1	6.8
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

100,000 of the Total estimated Population in each Class.

1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Annual Mean.
161·2	149·6	147·3	163·4	172·4	162·5	166·6
430·7	393·7	381·8	391·8	482·8	514·3	435·1
6·5	5·6	6·4	7·6	7·9	6·3	7·
56·	47·2	53·3	54·6	57·2	56·4	56·7
654·4	596·1	588·8	617·4	720·3	739·5	665·4
71·3	14·8	22·6	26·3	50·3	48·2	50·4
725·7	610·9	611·4	643·7	770·6	787·7	715·8

the end of the Year are not included in these numbers.

The following Tables, numbered 4 to 6, exhibit the Increase or Decrease per Cent. in each of the Years 1842 to 1849;—the Total Number of Prisoners Tried at Conviction;—and the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Accused.

4.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1841
1. Assizes and Sessions	— 5·7	—13·5
2. Summary Convictions	+ 2·4	— 4·
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	—37·7	— 5·6
4. Re-examined and Discharged	—17·8	— 5·9
5. Total	— 1·8	— 6·5
6. Total of Debtors	— 3·8	—16·7
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors	— 2·1	— 7·5

5.—Years.		Total Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions					
		Prisoners Convicted.	Acquitted at the Bar.	No Bills Found.	Not Prosecuted.	Admitted as Crown Evidence.	Bailed to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.
England and Wales.	1842	22,513	5,659	1,894	792	97	110
	1843	21,425	5,661	1,748	663	96	212
	1844	19,054	5,062	1,746	611	67	77
	1845	17,932	4,967	1,513	452	58	76
	1846	18,071	4,681	1,516	569	60	84
	1847	20,821	4,985	1,618	494	59	80
	1848	22,856	5,072	1,445	437	62	124
	1849	21,715	4,975	1,477	357	59	93
Annual Mean		20,548	5,135	1,619	547	70	107

6.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. in each		
	1842	1843	1844
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	72·25	71·73	71·41
Acquitted	26·79	27·02	27·81
Crown Evidence	·31	·32	·25
Bailed for Trial	·35	·71	·29
Non-appearance to Recognizances	·16	·08	·08
Found or Acquitted as Insane	·07	·08	·12
Deaths before Trial	·07	·06	·04
Total	100·	100·	100·

of Detected Crime, in each Class, compared with the estimated Total Population, Assizes and Sessions, and Disposal thereof; the Number of Population to a single

Cent. of Detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.

1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
— 7·8	— 1·5	+10·9	+ 5·5	— 6·1
— 9·4	— 3·1	+ 2·6	+23·2	+ 6·5
— 15·4	+14·4	+18·7	+ 3·9	—26·6
— 18·6	+12·8	+ 2·4	+ 4·7	— 1·4
— 9·8	— 1·2	+ 4·8	+16·6	+ 2·6
—380·1	+52·5	+16·3	+91·2	— 4·4
— 18·8	+ ·081	+ 5·3	+19·7	+ 2·2

and disposal thereof.

Non-Appearance to Recognizances.	Found or Acquitted as Insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.
50	23	22	31,160
23	24	19	29,871
22	31	12	26,682
21	46	18	25,083
16	29	7	25,033
26	32	24	28,139
31	29	30	30,086
30	21	25	28,752
27	29	19	28,101

Number of Population to a Single Conviction, &c.

Number of Population to a Single Conviction.	Number of Accused to a Single Conviction.	Number of Accused to a Single Acquittal.	Number Convicted to a Single Acquittal.
One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
716	1·384	3·734	2·698
762	1·394	3·700	2·654
869	1·400	3·596	2·568
935	1·398	3·618	2·586
941	1·385	3·699	2·671
827	1·351	3·964	2·934
764	1·325	4·372	3·287
814	1·324	4·222	3·189
828	1·370	3·863	2·823

Class to Total Accused.

1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Annual Mean.
71·49	72·19	73·99	75·97	75·53	73·07
27·64	27·03	25·22	23·10	23·68	26·04
·23	·24	·21	·21	·21	·25
·31	·34	·29	·42	·32	·38
·08	·06	·09	·10	·10	·09
·18	·12	·11	·10	·07	·10
·07	·02	·09	·10	·09	·07
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

The following Tables, numbered 7 to 10, exhibit the Proportion of each
1842 to 1849;—the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Ac-
pared with Total Accused;—and the Increase or Decrease compared

7.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per 100,000 of the		
	1842	1843	1844
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. .	139·7	131·2	115·1
Acquitted	51·8	49·4	44·8
Crown Evidence	·6	·6	·4
Bailed for Trial.	·7	1·3	·5
Non-appearance to Recognizances. .	·3	·1	·13
Found or Acquitted as Insane. . .	·1	·2	·2
Deaths before Trial	·1	·1	·07
Total Accused . . .	193·3	182·9	161·2

8.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent.		
	1842	1843	1844
Acquitted at the Bar	67·63	69·92	67·94
No Bills found	22·64	21·59	23·44
Not Prosecuted.	9·46	8·19	8·20
Found or Acquitted as Insane. . .	·27	·30	·42
Total	100·	100·	100·

9.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions. .	— ·7	— ·4
Acquitted	+ ·9	+ 2·9
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	+ 8·8	+44·6

10.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	—6·5	—13·9
Acquitted	—4·9	—10·3
Found or Acquitted as Insane. . .	+3·	+27·5

Class of Prisoners to the estimated Total Population, in each of the Years quitted;—the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Detected Crime compared with Total Population.

Estimated Total Population in each Class.					Annual Mean.
1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
106·9	106·3	120·9	131·	122·8	121·7
41·3	39·8	41·2	39·8	38·5	43·3
·4	·4	·34	·3	·3	·4
·5	·5	·5	·7	·5	·6
·1	·09	·15	·2	·2	·1
·3	·17	·17	·2	·1	·1
·1	·94	·14	·2	·1	·2
149·6	147·3	163·4	172·4	162·5	166·5

n each Class to Total Acquitted.					Annual Mean.
1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
71·18	68·89	69·95	72·63	72·9	70·13
21·68	22·31	22·69	20·69	21·6	22·08
6·48	8·37	6·91	6·26	5·2	7·38
·66	·43	·45	·42	·3	·41
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

Cent. of Detected Crime after comparison with the Total Accused at Assizes and Sessions in each Class.				
1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
+ ·1	+ ·9	+2·5	+2·7	— ·6
— ·6	— 2·2	—7·2	—9·2	+ 2·5
+57·8	—58·3	—7·	··	—32·

Cent. of detected Crime, after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.				
1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
— 7·7	— ·5	+14·	+8·3	— 6·9
— 8·5	— 3·8	+ 3·5	—3·5	— 3·4
+46·4	—60·7	··	··	—30·

The following Tables, numbered 11 to 13, exhibit the Total Number
the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Number of Summary Co
Class.

11.—YEARS.		Total Number of Prison					
		Military Prisoners.	Game Laws.	Revenue Laws.	Bastardy Laws.	Vagrant Act.	Malicious Trespass Act.
England and Wales.	1842	2,090	3,631	702	62	20,888	3,791
	1843	2,157	4,348	766	42	22,125	3,984
	1844	2,313	3,638	820	42	19,880	4,325
	1845	1,593	2,796	747	564	18,155	3,818
	1846	90	2,032	614	608	17,293	3,548
	1847	224	2,289	643	672	19,621	3,938
	1848	204	3,004	906	897	24,262	4,875
	1849	278	4,079	1,106	1,132	28,139	5,447
Annual Mean .		1,118	3,227	783	501	21,295	4,216

12.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent.		
	1842	1843	1844
1. Military Prisoners	3·	2·9	3·2
2. Game Laws	5·2	5·9	5·1
3. Revenue Laws	·9	1·04	1·15
4. Bastardy Laws	·09	·06	·05
5. Vagrant Act	29·6	30·2	27·9
6. Malicious Trespass Act . .	5·4	5·4	6·1
7. Larceny Act	4·5	2·5	2·7
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	4·1	5·1	5·3
9. Assaults	14·5	14·5	15·4
10. Want of Sureties.	4·7	5·	4·6
11. Reputed Thieves	7·01	6·	5·6
12. All not before included . . .	21·	21·4	22·9
Total	100·	100·	100·

13.—Classes of Prisoners.	Number of Popula		
	One in	*One in*	*One in*
1. Military Prisoners	7,712	7,572	7,1
2. Game Laws	4,439	3,756	4,5
3. Revenue Laws	22,961	21,323	20,1
4. Bastardy Laws	259,977	388,896	394,0
5. Vagrant Act	771	738	8
6. Malicious Trespass Act . . .	4,252	4,099	3,8
7. Larceny Act	5,085	9,009	8,3
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	5,522	4,406	4,3
9. Assaults	1,581	1,543	1,5
10. Want of Sureties	4,874	4,434	5,0
11. Reputed Thieves	3,258	3,746	4,1
12. All not before included . . .	1,089	1,045	1,0
Total	229	223	2

* Deserters awaiting a Rou

isoners Summarily Convicted, in each Class, in the Years 1842 to 1849;—
ctions;—and the Number of Population to a single Conviction in each

nmarily Convicted in each Class.*

Larceny Act.	Police Acts.	Assaults.	Want of Sureties.	Reputed Thieves.	All not before included.	Total.
3,170	2,919	10,196	3,307	4,948	14,803	70,507
1,813	3,707	10,585	3,684	4,360	15,625	73,196
1,927	3,800	10,976	3,272	4,016	16,307	71,298
1,649	3,875	10,396	2,908	2,785	16,756	66,042
1,254	4,325	11,453	3,474	3,019	17,189	64,899
2,527	4,338	9,844	2,993	3,366	17,026	67,481
2,496	5,037	12,182	4,112	4,148	22,148	84,271
2,352	5,701	12,968	4,000	4,910	20,851	90,963
2,148	4,213	11,075	3,469	3,944	17,588	73,582

ch Class to Total Number of Summary Convictions.

1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Annual Mean.
2·4	·1	·3	·2	·3	1·9
4·2	3·1	3·4	3·6	4·5	4·4
1·1	·9	1·	1·1	1·2	1·
·9	·9	1·	1·1	1·2	·4
27·4	26·6	29·2	28·8	30·9	28·7
5·8	5·5	5·8	5·8	6·	5·6
2·5	1·9	3·7	2·9	2·6	3·1
5·9	6·7	6·4	6·	6·3	5·6
15·8	17·7	14·6	14·4	14·3	15·2
4·1	5·4	4·4	4·9	4·4	4·8
4·2	4·7	5·	4·9	5·4	5·7
25·4	26·5	25·2	26·3	22·9	23·6
100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

a single Conviction in each Class, from 1842 to 1849.

One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	Annual Mean. *One in*
10,529	188,851	72,441	85,556	63,620	48,538
5,999	8,364	8,398	5,810	4,336	5,859
22,453	27,682	26,786	19,154	1,599	23,670
29,738	27,955	25,656	19,458	15,615	160,817
924	983	877	719	628	837
4,393	4,790	4,373	3,583	3,247	4,329
10,171	13,554	6,815	6,993	7,515	8,284
4,328	3,930	3,970	3,465	3,102	4,346
1,613	1,484	1,749	1,433	1,356	1,576
5,768	4,892	5,754	4,245	4,421	5,053
6,022	5,669	5,117	4,207	3,602	4,394
1,001	988	1,011	787	848	1,022
254	262	254	207	194	239

educted from this Table, not being Convicts.

The following Tables, numbered 14 to 16, exhibit the Proportion, of ea or Decrease per Cent. of Detected Crime compared with the Populatio portion per Cent. to Total Number of Transports.

14.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per 100,		
1. Military Prisoners	13·	13·2	14·
2. Game Laws	22·6	26·6	22·
3. Revenue Laws	4·3	4·7	4·9
4. Bastardy Laws	·4	·2	·2
5. Vagrant Act	129·6	135·5	120·1
6. Malicious Trespass Act	23·5	24·4	26·1
7. Larceny Act	19·7	11·1	11·6
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	18·1	22·7	22·9
9. Assaults	63·2	64·8	66·3
10. Want of Sureties	20·5	22·5	19·8
11. Reputed Thieves	30·7	26·7	24·3
12. All not before included	91·8	95·7	98·5
Total	437·4	448·1	430·7

15.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease	
	1842 and 1833	1843 and 1844
1. Military Prisoners	+ 1·8	+ 5·8
2. Game Laws	+18·1	—21·1
3. Revenue Laws	+ 7·6	+ 5·6
4. Bastardy Laws	—49·6	··
5. Vagrant Act	+ 4·5	—12·8
6. Malicious Trespass Act	+ 3·7	+ 7·1
7. Larceny Act	—77·1	+ 4·9
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	+25·3	+ 1·2
9. Assaults	+ 2·4	+ 2·3
10. Want of Sureties	+ 9·9	—14·1
11. Reputed Thieves	—15·	—10·
12. All not before included	+ 4·1	+ 3·
Total	+ 2·4	— 4·

16.—YEARS.		Sentences of Transportation.					
		7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life
England and Wales.	1842	1,841	1,375	204	553	36	220
	1843	1,841	1,386	154	475	31	279
	1844	1,460	1,234	127	386	37	193
	1845	1,335	1,143	96	351	37	129
	1846	1,377	1,002	88	269	17	141
	1847	1,662	737	68	161	20	78
	1848	2,000	798	104	203	4	98
	1849	1,693	998	88	203	26	91
Annual Mean		1,652	1,084	116	325	26	153

ass of Prisoners, to the Total Population from 1842 to 1849;—the Increase the Numbers sentenced to various Periods of Transportation, and the Pro-

he Total estimated Population in each Class, from 1842 to 1849.					Annual Mean.
9·5	·5	1·3	1·2	1·6	8·
16·7	12·	13·3	17·2	23·	18·5
4·4	3·6	3·7	5·2	6·3	4·2
3·4	3·6	3·9	5·1	6·4	2·1
108·2	101·7	113·9	139·1	159·1	120·6
22·8	20·9	22·8	27·9	30·8	23·4
9·8	7·4	14·7	14·3	13·3	13·1
23·1	25·4	25·2	28·8	32·2	23·4
62·	67·4	57·2	69·8	73·3	62·7
17·3	20·4	17·4	23·6	22·6	21·2
16·6	17·8	19·5	23·7	27·8	24·1
99·9	101·1	93·9	126·9	117·9	99·2
393·7	381·8	391·8	482·8	514·3	420·5

t. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.				
1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
—47·1	—79·3	+145·5	—11·3	+34·5
—31·8	—39·4	+ 11·	+29·6	+34·
—11·2	—23·3	+ 3·3	+39·1	+20·5
+32·5	+ 6·4	+ 9·1	+31·1	+24·8
—11·1	— 6·4	+ 12·	+22·1	+14·5
—14·8	— 9·	+ 9·4	+22·2	+10·3
—18·4	—33·2	+ 98·8	— 2·6	— 7·5
+ ·5	+10·2	— 1·	+14·6	+11·7
— 7·	+ 8·7	— 18·	+22·1	+ 5·1
—14·1	+17·9	— 17·7	+29·8	— 4·2
—46·1	+ 7·	+ 10·	+21·6	+17·1
+ 1·4	+ 1·	— 2·3	+28·2	— 7·6
— 9·4	— 3·1	+ 2·6	+23·2	+ 6·5

Total of ansports.	Total of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Number of Transports.					
		7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.
4,229	22,513	43·5	32·5	4·8	13·1	·9	5·2
4,166	21,425	44·2	33·3	3·7	11·4	·7	6·7
3,437	19,054	42·5	35·9	3·7	11·2	1·1	5·6
3,092	17,932	43·2	37·	3·1	11·3	1·2	4·2
2,894	18,071	47·6	34·6	3·	9·3	·6	4·9
2,726	20,821	60·9	27·1	2·5	5·9	·7	2·9
3,207	22,856	62·4	24·9	3·2	6·3	·1	3·1
3,099	21,715	54·6	32·2	2·8	6·6	·8	3·
3,356	20,546	49·9	32·2	3·3	9·4	·8	4·4

The following Tables, numbered 17 to 19, exhibit the Proportion per C
in England and Wales during each of the Years from 1842 to 1849;
Transport; and of the entire Population to a single Transport;—and

17.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in each Year.							
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	18
7 and under 10 Years	8·2	8·6	7·7	7·4	7·6	8·	8·73	7
10 and under 14 Years	6·1	6·5	6·5	6·4	5·5	3·5	3·48	4
14 and under 15 Years	·91	·7	·6	·53	·5	·3	·45	
15 and under 21 Years	2·45	2·2	2·	1·95	1·5	·8	·89	
21 and upwards . .	·16	·1	·2	·2	·1	·1	·02	
For Life	·98	1·3	1·	·72	·8	·4	·43	
Total . .	18·8	19·4	18·	17·2	16·	13·1	14·	14

18.—YEARS.	Number of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, to a single Transport					
	7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For L
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One*
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1842	12·2	16·4	110·3	40·7	626	102
1843	11·6	15·4	139·1	45·1	691	75
1844	13·1	15·4	150·	49·4	515	98
1845	13·4	15·7	186·8	51·1	485	139
1846	13·1	18·	205·3	67·2	1,063	128
1847	12·5	28·2	300·2	129·3	1,041	266
1848	10·6	28·6	219·8	112·6	5,714	233
1849	12·8	21·7	246·8	107·	816	238
Annual Mean .	12·4	19·9	194·8	75·3	1,369	160

19.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or Dec	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844
7 Years and under 10 Years .	+ 5·1	—12·
10 Years and under 14 Years .	+ 5·8	· ·
14 Years and under 15 Years .	—27·8	— 7·
15 Years and under 21 Years .	—10·8	— 9
21 Years and upwards . . .	—10·5	+34
For Life	+33·2	—28
Total . . .	+ 3·5	— 7

entenced to Transportation, of the Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions
he Proportion to the entire Population ;—the number of Convicted to a single
ncrease or Decrease per Cent. of Transports.

Annual Mean.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Estimated Total Population in each Year.								Annual Mean.
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
8·1	11·4	11·3	8·8	8·0	8·1	9·6	11·46	9·57	9·9
5·5	8·5	8·5	7·5	6·8	5·9	4·3	4·60	5·64	6·7
·6	1·3	·9	·8	·6	·5	·4	·60	·50	·8
1·8	3·4	2·9	2·3	2·1	1·6	·9	1·16	1·15	2·1
·2	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1	·02	·15	·1
3·8	1·4	1·7	1·2	·7	·8	·5	·56	·51	1·1
17·	26·2	25·5	20·8	18·4	17·	15·8	18·4	17·52	20·7

Total.	Number of Population to a single Transport.						
	7 Years and under 10 Year.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total
One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
5·3	8,755	11,723	79,012	29,147	447,738	73,266	3,811
5·1	8,872	11,770	106,063	34,385	526,892	58,543	3,920
5·5	11,336	13,413	130,318	42,880	447,343	85,755	4,816
5·8	12,554	14,674	174,716	47,785	453,315	130,020	5,424
6·2	12,313	16,962	193,143	63,184	999,799	120,513	5,873
7·6	10,363	23,342	253,288	106,978	861,174	220,814	6,318
7·1	8,726	21,878	167,821	85,977	435,357	178,097	5,442
7·	10,446	17,722	200,982	87,125	680,247	195,235	5,707
6·2	10,424	16,435	163,169	60,932	606,608	132,780	5,163

per Cent. of Transports, after comparison with the Total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in each Year.

1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
· 2·8	+ 2·3	+ 4·7	+ 9·4	— 12·
— 1·6	— 14·9	— 55·7	— 1·5	+ 31·6
—22·5	..	— 49·1	+ 39·3	— 12·2
— 3·5	— 31·5	— 91·3	+ 14·6	..
..	— 114·3	..	— 449·8	+ 585·4
—40·8	+ 7·2	— 108·3	+ 14·	- 2·
— 4·6	— 7·6	— 22·4	+ 7·	+ 1·9

The following Table, numbered 20 to 22, exhibit the Increase or Decrease 1842 to 1849;—the Total Number ascertained to have been Re-committed Number of Criminal Prison Population to a single Re-committal.

20.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or Decrease Total	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844
7 Years and under 10 Years .	— 1·3	—27·8
10 Years and under 14 Years .	..	—13·8
14 Years and under 15 Years .	—34·2	—17·3
15 Years and under 21 Years .	—18·	—24·7
21 Years and upwards . . .	..	..
For Life	+25·1	—46·4
Total . . .	— 2·8	—22·8

21.—YEARS.		Once Re-committed.		Twice Re-committed.	
		Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-Committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.
England and Wales.	1842	16,792	49·6	6,826	20·2
	1843	16,367	47·6	7,064	20·5
	1844	15,781	45·4	6,849	19·7
	1845	14,324	43·3	6,496	19·5
	1846	13,585	41·9	6,245	19·2
	1847	14,417	43·8	6,419	19·4
	1848	16,759	45·	7,204	19·4
	1849	18,157	45·6	7,792	19·6
Annual Mean . . .		15,773	45·3	6,862	19·7

22.—YEARS.		Number Once Re-committed.
		One in
England and Wales.	1842	8·3
	1843	8·4
	1844	8·7
	1845	8·8
	1846	9·2
	1847	9·1
	1848	9·
	1849	8·6
Annual Mean . . .		8·7

per Cent. of Transports, compared with the entire Population, from the Year
the Proportions per Cent. of each Class to Total Re-committals;—and the

per Cent. of Transports, after comparison with the estimated Population in each Year.

1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
— 10·7	+ 1·7	+ 19·1	+ 16·1	— 19·7
— 9·4	— 15·6	— 37·7	+ 6·9	+ 23·4
— 33·7	— 10·5	— 31·1	+ 51·2	— 19·9
— 11·4	— 32·2	— 69·2	+ 24·4	..
..	— 120·5	..	— 406·6	+ 541·4
— 51·6	+ 7·8	— 183·1	+ 24·	— 9·1
— 12·6	— 8·2	— 7·5	+ 16·1	— 4·9

Thrice Re-committed.		Four Times or more Re-committed.		Total of Re-committals.	Total of Criminal Prison Population.	Total of Criminal Committals, including examined and discharged Prisoners.
Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.			
3,491	10·3	6,753	19·9	33,862	139,388	112,927
3,541	10·3	7,411	21·6	34,383	140,218	112,752
3,661	10·6	8,440	24·3	34,731	136,558	107,243
3,729	11·3	8,564	25·9	33,113	126,794	99,041
3,568	11·	9,060	27·9	32,458	124,452	98,984
3,347	10·2	8,742	26·6	32,925	132,191	105,041
3,749	10·	9,513	25·6	37,225	150,611	124,342
3,945	9·9	9,932	24·9	39,826	157,273	129,697
3,629	10·4	8,551	24·6	34,815	138,435	111,253

of Criminal Prison Population to a single Re-committal.

Twice Re-committed.	Thrice Re-committed.	Four times or more Re-committed.	Total of Re-committals.
One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
20·4	39·9	20·6	4·2
19·8	39·6	18·9	4·1
19·9	27·3	16·2	3·9
19·5	34·	14·8	3·8
19·9	34·8	13·7	3·8
20·7	39·5	15·1	4·
20·9	40·2	15·8	4·1
20·2	39·8	15·8	3·9
20·1	36·9	16·3	4·

The following Tables, numbered 23 to 26, exhibit the Proportions per in England and Wales, in each Year from 1842 to 1849;—the Pro- Cent. compared with Total Criminal Prison Population;—the Number of Prison Population to a single Lunatic, and to a single Death.

23.—Classes of Re-committals.	Proportion	
	1842	1843
Once Re-committed	12·1	11·7
Twice Re-committed	4·9	5·
Thrice Re-committed	2·5	2·5
Four times or more Re-committed	4·8	5·3
Total	24·3	24·5

24.—Classes of Re-committals.	Proportion per Cent. to	
	1842	1843
Once Re-committed	14·8	14·5
Twice Re-committed	6·	6·2
Thrice Re-committed	3·1	3·1
Four times or more Re-committed	6·	6·7
Total	29·9	30·5

25.—Classes of Re-committals.	Increase or Decrease	
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844
Once Re-committed	—3·2	— 1·
Twice Re-committed	+2·9	..
Thrice Re-committed	..	+12·7
Four times or more Re-committed	+9·1	+16·9
Total	+ ·9	+ 3·7

26.—Years.		Cases of Lunacy and Death in the Prisons		
		Number of Criminal Lunatics.*	Number of Deaths.*	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales.
England and Wales.	1842	76	214	16,718
	1843	64	227	17,218
	1844	96	140	16,062
	1845	99	143	13,165
	1846	92	107	12,979
	1847	96	201	14,021
	1848	89	267	16,627
	1849	68	341	18,288
Annual Mean		85	205	15,634

* The Criminal Lunatics and Deaths, exhibited in this Table, do not include those which were enumerated in

Cent. of each Class of Re-committals to Total Criminal Prison Population, portion per Cent. to Criminal Committals;—the Increase or Decrease per Cases of Lunacy and Death in the Prisons in each Year; the Number of

per Cent. to Criminal Prison Population.

1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Annual Mean.
11·5	11·3	10·9	10·9	11·1	11·6	11·4
5·	5·1	5·	4·9	4·8	4·9	5·
2·7	2·9	2·9	2·5	2·5	2·5	2·6
6·2	6·8	7·3	6·6	6·3	6·3	6·2
25·4	26·1	26·1	24·9	24·7	25·3	25·2

Criminal Committals, including Examined and Discharged Prisoners.

1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	Annual Mean.
14·7	14·4	13·7	13·7	13·5	14·	14·2
6·4	6·5	6·3	6·1	5·8	6·	6·2
3·4	3·8	3·6	3·2	3·	3·	3·3
7·9	8·7	9·2	8·3	7·6	7·7	7·7
32·4	33·4	32·8	31·3	29·9	30·7	31·4

per Cent. after Comparison with the Total Criminal Prison Population in each Year.

1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
—2·3	—3·5	..	+2·1	+3·7
+2·3	—2·1	— 3·3	—1·5	+3·5
+9·7	..	—13·2	—1·8	+ ·8
+9·3	+7·8	—10·1	—4·7	..
+2·7	..	— 4·7	— ·8	+2·4

of England and Wales in each Year.

Total Prison Population in England and Wales.	Proportion per Cent. of Lunatics to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Prison Population to a single Lunatic.	Number of Prison Population to a single Death.
			One in	*One in*
153,136	·46	1·28	2,051	715
152,445	·39	1·32	2,382	622
143,979	·60	·87	1,499	1,028
124,110	·75	1·09	1,253	868
123,236	·71	·82	1,339	1,151
131,949	·69	1·43	1,912	656
160,369	·54	1·60	1,802	600
166,942	·37	1·95	2,450	489
144,520	·55	1·29	1,836	766

that have occurred in the Prisons of Parkhurst, Pentonville, and Millbank, the tables previous to 1848.

The following Table, numbered 27, exhibits the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Lunatics and of Deaths on the Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales, in each year from 1842 to 1849.

27.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the Daily Average Number of Prisoners.						
	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848	1848 and 1849
Lunatics to Daily Average Number of Prisoners .	−16·5	+53·2	+25·8	− 6·1	− 3·5	−27·9	−43·9
Deaths to Daily Average Number of Prisoners .	+ 3·2	−50·1	+24·5	−31·6	+74·0	+11·9	+21·6

The following Tables, numbered 28 and 29, exhibit the mode in which the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners have been employed in the Prisons of England and Wales, in the Years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, and 1849; showing also the Proportion per Cent. which each Class bears to the Total in each Year.

28.—Years.		Mode in which the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners have been employed in each Year.				
		Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Mode of Employment not ascertained.	Total.
England and Wales.	1842	70,253	28,964	39,012	1,159	139,388
	1843	75,137	29,323	33,327	2,431	140,218
	1844	70,406	31,982	31,971	2,199	136,558
	1845	59,215	37,313	28,773	1,493	126,794
	1846	58,683	34,564	29,501	1,704	124,452
	1847	64,062	36,642	29,447	2,040	132,191
	1848	78,092	39,079	31,378	2,062	150,611
	1849	84,266	40,668	31,121	1,218	157,273
Annual Mean.		70,014	34,817	31,816	1,788	138,435

29.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. to Total in each Class.								Annual Mean.
	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	
Hard Labour	50·4	53·6	51·6	46·7	47·1	48·5	51·9	53·6	50·4
Employment not being Hard Labour	20·8	20·9	23·4	29·4	27·8	27·7	25·9	25·9	25·2
Not Employed	28·	23·8	23·4	22·7	23·7	22·3	20·8	19·8	23·1
Employment not ascertained	·8	1·7	1·6	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·4	·7	1·3
Total . . .	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

TABLE No. 30.

Showing the Total Number of Pardons granted on Medical Grounds to Prisoners confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year 1849, together with the Diseases for which Pardons were recommended, and their Ages and Sex.

TABLE No. 30.—Showing the Total Number of Pardons Granted or the Year, together with the Diseases for which

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.— Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Pardons in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.			Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.				
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Influenza.	Porrigo of Scalp approaching to Amaurosis.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Hæmoptysis.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Mesenteric Disease.
ANGLESEY.																
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BERKS.																
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.																
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGE.																
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
CARMARTHEN.																
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	*1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
CARNARVON.																
Carnarvon. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.																
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
CORNWALL.																
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DEVON.																
Exeter . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSET.																
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
DURHAM.																
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLOUCESTER.																
Gloucester. . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	6	3	.	2	4	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	1	.
Little Dean . . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HANTS																
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.

* Died about 6 months after

ical Grounds to Prisoners Confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of ons were Recommended, and their Ages and Sex.

eases of the Brain and Nervous tem, and Mental Disease.			Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.					Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.		Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.										
Abscess in the Membrane of the Brain.	Delirium Tremens.	Insanity.	Cough.	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Inflammatory Pericardium.	Other Diseases of the Heart.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Chronic Gastritis from Privation.	Dropsy.	Hæmoptysis and Uterine Hæmorrhage.	Fistula in Ano and Consumption.	Disease of the Womb.	Malignant Stomach Disease and Dyspepsia.	Chronic Rheumatism.	Abscess on Foot.	Enlargement of Cervical Glands.	Glandular Enlargements.	Passing Gall-stones.	Total.
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a pardon was granted.

TABLE No. 30.—Showing the Total Number of Pardons Granted ... the Year, together with the Diseases for whi...

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Pardons in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.			Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.				
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Influenza.	Porrigo of Scalp approaching to Amaurosis.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Hæmoptysis.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Mesenteric Disease.
HERTS.																
St. Albans . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
KENT.																
Maidstone. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
LANCASTER.																
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	3	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Kirkdale. . . . ,, ,,	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	3	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	
LEICESTER.																
Leicester. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
LINCOLN.																
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MIDDLESEX.																
Coldbath-fields . County House of Correction.	4	2	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	3	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
MONMOUTH.																
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
MONTGOMERY.																
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
NORFOLK.																
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
Walsingham. . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
NORTHAMPTON.																
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
OXFORD.																
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
SOMERSET.																
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
SUFFOLK.																
Ipswich . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

l Grounds to Prisoners Confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of a were Recommended, and their Ages and Sex.

...s of the Brain d Nervous n, and Mental Disease.			Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.						Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.		Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.									
...sses of the Brain.	Delirium Tremens.	Insanity.	Cough.	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Inflammatory Pericardium.	Other Diseases of the Heart.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Chronic Gastritis from Privation.	Dropsy.	Hæmoptysis and Uterine Hæmorrhage.	Fistula in Ano and Consumption.	Disease of the Womb.	Malignant Stomach Disease and Dyspepsia.	Chronic Rheumatism.	Abscess on Foot.	Enlargement of Cervical Glands.	Glandular Enlargements.	Passing Gall-stones.	Total.
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TABLE No. 30.—Showing the Total Number of Pardons Gran
the Year, together with the Diseases for

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Pardons in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.			Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.		
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Influenza.	Porrigo of Scalp approaching to Amaurosis.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Hæmoptysis.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.
SURREY.														
Horsemonger-lane. — County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Guildford — County House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
SUSSEX.														
Lewes — County Gaol and House of Correction.	5	.	.	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1
Petworth — County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
WARWICK.														
Warwick — County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WILTS.														
Fisherton Anger. (Salisbury). — County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
WORCESTER														
Worcester — County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, — City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
YORK.														
Northallerton — County House of Correction.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beverley — ,, ,,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Kingston-upon-Hull. — Town Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Leeds — Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Grand Total.	78	14	5	15	28	32	6	6	3	2	1	27	2	12

Grounds of Prisoners Confined in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of were Recommended and their Ages and Sex.

of the Brain nervous and Mental ease.	Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.							Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.	Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.														
Delirium Tremens.	Insanity.	Cough.	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Inflammatory Pericardium.	Other Diseases of the Heart.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Chronic Gastritis from Privation.	Dropsy.	Hemoptysis and Uterine Hemorrhage.	Fistula in Ano and Consumption.	Disease of the Womb.	Malignant Stomach Disease and Dyspepsia.	Chronic Rheumatism.	Abscess on Foot.	Enlargement of Cervical Glands.	Glandular Enlargements.	Passing Gall-stones.	Total.
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TABLE No. 31.—Showing the Total Number of Deaths of I
the Disease or oth

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Deaths in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.									Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.			Diseases Brain and Syster Mental		
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Syphilis.	Common Cholera.	Asiatic Cholera.	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Diseased Brain.
ANGLESEY.																							
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	.	3	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.																							
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BERKS.																							
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BRECON.																							
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.																							
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGE.																							
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.																							
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CORNWALL.																							
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																							
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	1	.	.	2	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
DERBY.																							
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
DEVON.																							
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol.	3	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSET.																							
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
DURHAM.																							
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
ESSEX.																							
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
GLAMORGAN.																							
Swansea. . . County House of Correction	3	3	.	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year, together with nd their Ages and Sex.

ases of the Lungs art, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.						Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.								Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.											
Asthma.	Inflammation of the Lungs.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Pneumonia.	Water on the Chest.	Diseases of the Heart.	Inflammation of the Stomach.	Inflammation of the Bowels.	Obstruction of the Bowels.	Introsusception of the Bowels.	Ulceration of the Bowels.	Fungoid Disease of Abdomen.	Peritonitis.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Diseased Kidneys.	Suppression of Urine after Scarlet Fever.	Disease of the Urinary Organs.	Dropsy.	Rupture of Blood-vessel.	Want of Food and general Privation.	Old Age and Decay of Nature.	Found Dead.	Voluntary Abstinence.	Disease of Ankle-joint.	Broken Constitution.	Killed by Accident on the Tread-wheel.	Total.
				1									1													3
																										1
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				1																						1
															1											2
								1					1													3
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																		1		1						1
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TABLE No. 31.—Showing the Total Number of Deaths of Pri
the Disease or other

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Deaths in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.								Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.			Diseases Brain and Nervous Mental Di			
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Syphilis.	Common Cholera.	Asiatic Cholera.	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Diseased Brain.	Delirium Tremens.
GLOUCESTER.																							
Gloucester. . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	4	1	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lauford's Gate . County House of Correction.	2	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
HANTS.																							
Winchester. . . County Gaol	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
HERTS.																							
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	10	.	1	.	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
St. Albans. . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
KENT.																							
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7	1	.	2	.	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
LANCASTER.																							
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	5	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Kirkdale. . . . ,, ,,	11	3	.	1	7	2	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	1	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	8	3	2	1	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	12	3	1	2	6	2	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	1	.	2	.	.	.
LEICESTER.																							
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
LINCOLN.																							
Lincoln . . . . City Gaol	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kirton. . . . . County Bridewell . . .	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding. . . . ,, ,,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																							
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention. . .	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coldbath-fields. County House of Correction.	7	3	.	.	4	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol. .	5	1	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whitecross-st. . City Debtors' Gaol . . .	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction.	16	5	1	.	11	5	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	.

in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year, together with and their Ages and Sex.

	Diseases of the Lungs Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.					Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.									Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.											
	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Lungs.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Pneumonia.	Water on the Chest.	Diseases of the Heart.	Inflammation of the Stomach.	Inflammation of the Bowels.	Obstruction of the Bowels.	Introsusception of the Bowels.	Ulceration of the Bowels.	Fungoid Disease of Abdomen.	Peritonitis.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Diseased Kidneys.	Suppression of Urine after Scarlet Fever.	Disease of the Urinary Organs.	Dropsy.	Rupture of Blood-vessel.	Want of Food and general Privation.	Old Age and Decay of Nature.	Found Dead.	Voluntary Abstinence.	Disease of Ankle-joint.	Broken Constitution.	Killed by Accident on the Treadwheel.	Total.
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TABLE No. 31.—Showing the Total Number of Deaths of Pri
the Disease or other

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Deaths in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.								Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.			Diseases o Brain and N System, Mental Di			
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Syphilis.	Common Cholera.	Asiatic Cholera.	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Diseased Brain.	Delirium Tremens.
MONMOUTH.																							
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERY.																							
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORFOLK.																							
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Walsingham. . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHAMPTON.																							
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
NOTTS.																							
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OXFORD.																							
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
SALOP.																							
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	15	2	.	5	4	5	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOMERSET.																							
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shepton Mallet. County House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol. . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	1	3	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Common Gaol	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	2	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
STAFFORD.																							
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	2	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
SUFFOLK.																							
Ipswich . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

ıed in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year, together with
f, and their Ages and Sex.

Diseases of the Lungs Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.						Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.								Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.											
of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Lungs.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Pneumonia.	Water on the Chest.	Diseases of the Heart.	Inflammation of the Stomach.	Inflammation of the Bowels.	Obstruction of the Bowels.	Introsusception of the Bowels.	Ulceration of the Bowels.	Fungoid Disease of Abdomen.	Peritonitis.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Diseased Kidneys.	Suppression of Urine after Scarlet Fever.	Disease of the Urinary Organs.	Dropsy.	Rupture of Blood-vessel.	Want of Food and general Privation.	Old Age and Decay of Nature.	Found Dead.	Voluntary Abstinence.	Disease of Ankle-joint.	Broken Constitution.	Killed by Accident on the Tread-wheel.	Total.
																											1
																											1
														1													2
																											2
																											1
																											1
																											1
																										1	2
																		1									6
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TABLE No. 31.—Showing the Total Number of Deaths of P
the Disease or othe

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Number of Deaths in each Sex.		Ages.						Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.									Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.			Diseases Brain and System Mental D		
	M.	F.	Under 17 Years of Age.	17 Years and under 21.	21 Years and under 30.	30 Years and under 45.	45 Years and under 60.	60 Years and upwards.	Fever.	Erysipelas.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Syphilis.	Common Cholera.	Asiatic Cholera.	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints.	Consumption and Diseased Lungs.	Debility, Marasmus, and Atrophy.	External, Glandular, and other Scrofulous Diseases.	Apoplexy.	Epilepsy.	Diseased Brain.
SURREY.																							
Horsemonger-lane. County Gaol.	2	3	.	1	1	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Brixton . . . County House of Correction.	10	3	1	2	2	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	6	.	.	2	2	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's Prison, Debtors' Gaol	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
SUSSEX.																						
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
WARWICK.																						
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	5	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction.	8	.	.	.	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
WILTS.																						
Fisherton Anger (Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction.	3	3	1	.	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WORCESTER.																						
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
YORK.																						
York . . . . County Gaol	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	7	1	2	.	3	2	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	25	.	1	1	12	9	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leeds . . . . Borough Gaol	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total	287	54	15	39	28	88	50	21	42	2	3	1	1	57	42	8	68	11	4	8	1	7

Note.—Not any case of mortality has occurred in the following prisons of England and Wales, in the course of th
1849 :—

Bedford—County House of Correction. Berks—Abingdon, County House of Correction, and Windsor Borough
Bucks—Buckingham Borough Gaol. Cambridge—Cambridge County Gaol and House of Correction. Cambridge
Gaol and House of Correction, and Ely House of Correction. Cardigan—Cardigan County Gaol and House of Corr
Carmarthen—Carmarthen County Gaol and House of Correction. Carnarvon—Carnarvon County Gaol and House o
rection. Chester—Chester City Gaol and House of Correction, and Knutsford House of Correction. Cornwall—Fal
Town Gaol, and Penzance Borough Gaol and House of Correction. Denbigh—Ruthin County Gaol and House of
tion. Devon—Exeter County House of Correction, and Tiverton Borough Gaol. Essex—Colchester County House o
rection, Colchester Borough Gaol, and Ilford County House of Correction. Flint—Flint County Gaol and House o
rection. Glamorgan—Cardiff County Gaol and House of Correction. Gloucester—Horsley, Northleach, and Littl
Houses of Correction, and Tewkesbury Borough Gaol. Hants—Winchester County House of Correction, Southampton
Gaol and House of Correction, and Andover Borough Gaol. Hereford—Hereford County Gaol and House of Corr
and Hereford City Gaol. Huntingdon—Huntingdon County Gaol and House of Correction. Kent—St. Augustine's

ied in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year, together with
f, and their Ages and Sex.

Diseases of the Lungs Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.							Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.								Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.										
of the Lungs.	Asthma.	Inflammation of the Lungs.	Inflammation of the Chest.	Pneumonia.	Water on the Chest.	Diseases of the Heart.	Inflammation of the Stomach.	Inflammation of the Bowels.	Obstruction of the Bowels.	Intrastsception of the Bowels.	Ulceration of the Bowels.	Fungoid Disease of Abdomen.	Peritonitis.	Diseases of the Liver and Jaundice.	Diseased Kidneys.	Suppression of Urine after Scarlet Fever.	Disease of the Urinary Organs.	Dropsy.	Rupture of Blood-vessel.	Want of Food and general Privation.	Old Age and Decay of Nature.	Found Dead.	Voluntary Abstinence.	Disease of Ankle-joint.	Broken Constitution.	Killed by Accident on the Treadwheel.	Total.
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12	4	3	2	1	2	10	1	3	2	1	4	1	1	8	1	1	10	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	341

Gaol and House of Correction, Canterbury City Gaol, Dover Town Gaol, and Sandwich Town Gaol and House of Correction. Lancaster—Lancaster County Gaol. Leicester—Leicester Borough Gaol and House of Correction. Lincoln—Lincoln County Gaol, Spilsby County House of Correction, and Stamford Borough Gaol. Merioneth—Dolgelly County Gaol and House of Correction. Norfolk—Norwich City Gaol and House of Correction, Swaffham and Wymondham County Houses of Correction, Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol, and Kings' Lynn Borough Gaol. Northampton—Peterborough Liberty Gaol. Northumberland—Morpeth County Gaol, Tynemouth County Gaol, Alnwick County Gaol, Hexham County Gaol, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction, and Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol. Notts—Nottingham County Gaol, and Nottingham Town Gaol and House of Correction. Oxford—Banbury Borough Gaol. Pembroke—Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction. Radnor—Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction. Rutland—Oakham County Gaol and House of Correction. Suffolk—Bury St. Edmunds County Gaol and House of Correction, and Beccles County House of Correction. Surrey—Kingston-upon-Thames County House of Correction, and Southwark Borough Gaol. Sussex—Battle County House of Correction, and Hastings Town Gaol. Westmoreland—Appleby County Gaol, and Kendal County House of Correction. Worcester—Worcester City Gaol. York—Scarborough Borough Gaol, Ripon Liberty Gaol, and Richmond Borough Gaol.

TABLE 33.—Showing the Proportion per cent. of Pardons on Medical grounds to the Daily Average Number of Prisoners and each Class of Disease, to the Total Number Pardoned, in the County and Borough Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year 1849.

Proportion per Cent in each Class.	Diseases for which Pardons have been granted.						
	Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.	Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease.	Diseases of the Lungs and Heart not Scrofulous or Consumptive.	Diseases of the Abdomen not Epidemic or Endemic and not Scrofulous.	Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.	Total.
Pardons to daily average number of prisoners.	·033	·268	·027	·093	·016	·666	·503
Classes of disease to total number of pardons.	6·5	53·3	5·4	18·5	3·3	13·0	100·

NOTE.—The Surgeon of Tothillfields County House of Correction states, in a note appended to the Return from that Prison, that Asiatic cholera prevailed in this prison, from 10th December, to 30th September, 1849; out of 42 cases 12 proved fatal. The presumed cause thereof is not accounted for by the surgeon.

The Surgeon of Wakefield County House of Correction states out of 25 deaths in this prison, 16 died of Asiatic cholera arising from the low and damp locality, connected with the damp and cold state of the atmosphere, and the overcrowded state of the day-rooms, conjoined with the cholera influence prevalent in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Surgeon of the Oxford County Gaol and House of Correction states that malignant cholera was the only epidemic disease which has appeared in the prison during the period this return refers to: 11 cases occurred among the prisoners ten of which were fatal. The surgeon is not aware of any cause peculiar to the prison which can account for the outbreak of the disease. It prevailed extensively in the part of the city contiguous to the prison.

The Surgeon of the Common Gaol at Bristol states that besides two deaths, one from obstruction of the bowels, and the other from scrofula), there have been upwards of 250 cases of diarrhœa of a choleraic character, induced, he has no doubt by the presence of cholera in Bristol, in the immediate vicinity of the gaol: all recovered.

The Surgeon of Brixton County House of Correction states that in June, July, and August 15 cases of cholera occurred and 163 of diarrhœa. The deaths recorded are 13, out of which, nine cases proved fatal from cholera. No observation has been made by the surgeon as to the presumed cause of this epidemic.

The Surgeon of the County House of Correction at Northallerton states that the epidemic was of fever of the low typhoid kind, accompanied with diarrhœa: the presumed cause thereof being the state of starvation in which many of the prisoners chiefly vagrants, were admitted into the House of Correction.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

[*For Details of the Number, Offences, &c., and Expenditure of each Prison,* vide *Digests.*]

SUSSEX.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT LEWES.

[Inspected April 3rd, 1850.]

I ANNEX a Return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit. (See p. 2.)

I inspected every part of the prison, and found it clean and orderly.

The prisoners were clean in their persons and clothing.

There were no complaints from the prisoners of any moment

Dietary.—The surgeon considers the diet as sufficient. I examined the several articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states that no disease worth noticing has occurred in the prison. There were four cases of death during the last year, but they were not influenced by the imprisonment or the locality. Not a single case of cholera occurred in the prison.

The following prisoners were under treatment on the day of inspection:—

Prisoners receiving Extra Diet in this Prison by order of the Surgeon, on the 3rd day of April, 1850.

Name.	Sentence.	Extra Diet.
H. S. . . . . Convicted at the Assizes, in March, 1849.	2 Years' Hard Labour, and then to be transported for life. For child murder.	Half a pound of meat on alternate days, and tea with milk and sugar twice a day.
E. E. . . . . Convicted at the Adjourned Sessions, 23rd February, 1848.	7 Years' Transportation. For fowl stealing, having been previously convicted of felony.	Half a pound of meat on alternate days, and a pint of porter daily.
J. A. S. . . . . Convicted at the Quarter Sessions, 15th October, 1849.	18 Calendar months' imprisonment. For an assault with intent, &c.	Tea, with milk and sugar, twice a day, and butter. Ditto Porter.
E. J. M. . . . . Convicted at the Adjourned Sessions, 19th September, 1849.	1 Year's Hard Labour. For uttering counterfeit coin.	Half a pound of meat daily. Tea with milk and sugar twice a day.

Report of the State of Prisoners on the 3rd day of April, 1850.—Classes, and how Employed.

OFFENCES.	Tread Wheel.		Pumping Water, &c.		Making Mops, &c.	Shoe Making.	Cleaning the Prison.		Sick or Infirm.		Washing, &c.	Not Employed.		Solitary as per Sentence.		Refractory.		Total in Custody.		On Bail.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Sentence of Court:—																					
Felony	24	..	15	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	7	9	..	1	2	1	..	57	10	..	..
Misdemeanor	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
Summary Conviction:—																					
Game Laws	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
Vagrancy	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Malicious Injury	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Stealing, not Felonious	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Assault	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Local Acts	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bastardy	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Other Offences	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..
For Trial:—																					
Assizes—Felony	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Sessions—Felony	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	1	..
For further Examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
For Want of Sureties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Children with their Mothers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
Total	55	..	15	5	20	3	4	..	2	..	13	32	2	1	2	1	..	133	22	1	..

There are fit for hard labour 91 males, of whom 4 are employed in cleaning the prison, 14 more than the wheels can take, and 3 not passed by the surgeon.
In Custody at this date, 155.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

I perform two full services on Sundays, and catechise the boys on the services they have heard during the day. The hours of divine service on the Sundays, are half past ten and two. On week-days prayers and a selection from the Liturgy are read, with exposition of a portion of Scripture. Every prisoner is seen by me on admission and discharge. The Sacrament is administered, but not indiscriminately. I always give notice of my intention of administering it a fortnight previously, and require those who are desirous of receiving it to send in their names during the first week, and see them repeatedly before the administration. The governor and matron always attend chapel, and communicate when the Sacrament is administered. The books used by the prisoners are principally obtained from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The schoolmaster is also clerk to the governor. He is capable. The instruction occupies from two to three hours a day. I select the prisoners for school, and do not usually admit those whose sentences do not exceed two months. The instruction comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic. The attendance at school is not permitted to interfere with the labour for a longer time than two hours weekly. Two classes are instructed daily. A third class of prisoners is also heard from half-past six to half past seven, which some the prisoners prefer as breaking in upon the long nights in their cells. The average time spent by me in the prison duty is five hours. I am exempted from attendance on Saturdays, when prayers are read by the governor. The women are instructed by the schoolmaster's wife. The debtors are supplied with books. The schoolroom is fitted up in compartments for the prisoners. One execution took place during the year, a woman for poisoning her husband. It had a very deep and salutary effect upon the prisoners. I simply at the morning service on the day of the execution commended the convict about to suffer to their prayers, and they were then locked up in their cells until three o'clock, when all was over. Many of them afterwards said to me in conversation, it was the most solitary day they had ever past. I think boys come back to us often, if not oftener, after whipping. The great proportion of boys sent here, come from Brighton, and I notice that many of them are the sons of fly-drivers there.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal, and also add a specimen of the form of the lessons in use, and which have been compiled by the chaplain:—

November 29th. The most general rules are not without exceptions. Of the two outgoing prisoners, two lads who were in a trebled cell, have spent their month (for poaching) to advantage—the one having learned the whole of his Elementary Catechism, (which I promised to give him on that condition,) and having taught the other to read; and both with apparent sincerity declare it has been "a very good thing" for them to have come here. Still, the all but universal rule is that, once placed in the trebled cell, the most attentive scholars become careless, and every bad disposition is increased.—"If we would do well," they say, "others won't let us."

December 19th. Conversed with some candidate Communicants; as usual here, those least fit are the foremost to offer themselves; and those whom I should most wish to receive, are reluctant, from a sense of their unfitness, and an awful regard to the ordinance.

June 6th. I. H., when I visited him, yesterday, was not sensible. He died to-day. It may illustrate the nature of communications among prisoners, if I mention here that, in conversation from window to window, he told a prisoner now here that the £10 which he was convicted of stealing was buried in a field—describing minutely the spot, so that he might go and get it on his discharge, he himself being under sentence of transportation; whereas the fact was that

the money was taken from him on his apprehension. Thus crime is their talk and their boast, when they can converse, even crimes which they never committed. "I was downright wicked, and didn't know what to talk about," was all the account he could give of it. This sin greatly troubled his mind in the prospect of death. He thought worse of this gratuitous deceit than of the crime which caused his imprisonment.

October 15*th*. Visited, &c., four prisoners, outgoing, they are one party of *smashers*, after 12 months imprisonment, and without any visible effect from all they have heard. No criminals at all so obdurate and hopeless as these makers and utterers of counterfeit coin. Not one of them has yet given me ground to hope well.

January 14*th*. Had some sad proofs to-day of the under-current of corruption among the female prisoners, where those that are, comparatively, innocent and pure, are importuned by the prostitutes about them to go off with them to the same wretched life, and plans formed to that effect.

February 12*th*. The father of a female prisoner, rescued from the snare, mentioned in the foregoing extract, and discharged a month ago, writes to-day and says—"She is become a pleasure to me, and I do not know how to express myself or be thankful enough to you all."

Specimen of Lessons used in the School of the Lewes Prison.

CONFESSION OF SIN.

Psalm xxxii. 3 to 5., v.
Proverbs xxviii. 13.
1 John i. 9.

So long as you your crime conceal,
You cannot light or gladsome feel;
No—let your fault be what it may,
To own it is the happy way.

"Conceal"—means to hide and deny your sin.

"Kept silence"—David means that as long as he kept his sin to himself he was miserable.

"Drought"—dryness, fever, heat of his mind.

"Iniquity"
"Transgression"
"Unrighteousness"
} all mean sin.

STEALING.

All that's ever got by thieving
Turns to sorrow, shame, and pain.
Exodus xx. 15.
Proverbs xx. 17. xxviii. 24.
1 Corinth. vi. 10.
Ephesians iv. 28.

"A rogue may get more than an honest man by the day, but the honest man gets most by the year."

These lessons, of which more than a hundred are in use, are legibly written, and inclosed simply between a cover (as in the accompanying specimen). They are also written out, with the texts in full, in books for the use of the teachers, with a catechetical exercise on each lesson.

The following lesson is one of those given to the schoolmistress for her pupils:—

THE WOMAN THAT WAS A SINNER.

Luke vii. 37 to end.

Once a woman silent stood,
While Jesus sat at meat,

From her eyes she pour'd a flood
To wash His sacred feet.
Shame and wonder, joy and love,
All at once possessed her mind,
That she e'er so vile could prove
Yet now forgiveness find.

When the load of sin is felt,
And much forgiveness known,
Then the heart, like wax, will melt
Though before as hard as stone.
Blame not, then, her love and tears,
Greatly she in debt has been,
But He has banished all her fears
And pardoned all her sin.

The pupils learn the passages of Scripture from their Bibles, and are catechised in them. A second lesson is not given, until the first is mastered.

Labour and Employment.—The prisoners work on the treadwheel and crank, and are employed in making nets, mats, list shoes, picking wool, and spinning. The women are employed in knitting, mending, washing, working, and in pumping water.

Books.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly kept and posted up to the time of my visit. The provisions are supplied by contract. The bills, after being examined and passed by the Finance Committee and the Visiting Justices, are paid by the governor.

Discipline.—The routine of the daily discipline is as follows:—

Male prisoners under sentence to hard labour are employed at the tread wheels, crank labour for raising water, and cleaning the prison.

During the six months in summer, viz., from the 1st of April to the 30th of September inclusive,

The 1st, or warning bell, for prisoners to rise, &c., rings at half past five A.M

The 2nd bell, for going to work, at 6 A.M.

The prisoners return from work, to breakfast, at 8 A.M.

From breakfast to chapel, at half past 8 A.M. (The chapel service, viz., prayers and scriptural exposition, together with the time of prisoners going to and returning from chapel, occupies about an hour.)

From chapel to their work.

They return from their work to dinner at 1 P.M.

From dinner to their work at 2 P.M.

Leave off work at 5 P.M. and walk in the airing yards for an hour when the weather is fine (when the weather will not admit of the walking exercise, they work at the tread-wheels until 6 P.M.)

At 6 P.M. they return to their cells, and after supper is served, and prayers read in the wards, are locked up for the night.

There is instruction in the schoolroom, to such as are selected by the Chaplain. For the untried, an hour in the forenoon; for the convicted, from 2 to 3 P.M., and from half past six till half past 7 P.M.

In going to and returning from the chapel, tread-wheels, manufactory, &c., and in taking their exercise in the airing yards, the prisoners walk in single file, and are under the supervision of prison officers.

Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour:—Those sentenced to hard labour, but who on being examined by the surgeon are found unfit;

and prisoners for trial whose employment is voluntary, are employed in the manufactory, in picking of wool, spinning, making mops, mats, and list-shoes.

Those prisoners take their exercise in the airing yards from 12 at noon until 1 P.M., with this exception, the hours of labour, &c., are the same as the hard labour prisoners.

Prisoners for trial do not go to work until after their return from chapel service.

In the months of March and October, the prisoners go to work at half past six A.M., and are locked up for the night at 5 P.M. The hard labour prisoners then take their exercise in the airing yards from 4 to 5 P.M. In all other respects the movements are the same as in the six summer months.

In the four winter months the prisoners do not work before breakfast.

Breakfast is served at half past seven A.M.

The prisoners go to chapel at 8 A.M. From chapel to work. Return to their dinner at 12, noon. Go to work again at 1 P.M. Hard labour prisoners then take their exercise in the airing yards from 3 till 4 o'clock; at 4 P.M. they are locked up for the night.

Prisoners employed in the manufactory take their exercise in the airing yards, during the 4 winter months, from 11 o'clock till 12 at noon.

Sundays.

There are two full services with a sermon at each, both of which all the prisoners attend.

The morning service begins at half past 10 A.M., or rather the prisoners begin to go in at that hour (the assembling of the prisoners occupies from 10 to 15 minutes). The afternoon service begins at 2 P.M.

There is instruction given by the schoolmaster to some prisoners selected by the chaplain, about an hour before the commencement of morning service, in the schoolroom, and the chaplain catechizes the boys after the second service.

The prisoners for trial take exercise in the airing-yards before the morning service. The convicted prisoners take no yard exercise on Sundays.

Observations.—A new prison is in the course of building on an elevated site adjoining the town of Lewes, and the necessity for the pressing forward its completion is most obvious from the continually crowded condition of the present gaol and house of correction, many of the prisoners sleeping three in a cell, which diminishes the weight of punishment, and weakens the effect of moral and religious instruction. Every exertion appears to be made by the governor and chaplain, both in respect to the discipline and the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners, but this establishment can only be regarded as in a state of transition, and I close my report with the hope, that every effort will be made to press forward the completion of the new prison.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT PETWORTH.

[Inspected April 1st, 1850.]

I enclose a return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit. (See pp. 8-10.)

Every part of the prison was clean and in good order, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

Dietary.—The surgeon states,—

I consider the diet to be sufficient in ordinary cases.

I examined the provisions, and found them of good and wholesome quality. I am of opinion that the adoption of the official dietary would be beneficial, and if for no other reason, it would be an accession to general uniformity.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

The health of the prisoners has been, and continues satisfactory. During the prevalence of cholera in the neighbourhood, we had not a single case, not even of premonitory diarrhœa. We have had one death from typhus fever, and two other cases. We have had a great deal of itch, but chiefly confined to tramps. I visit daily, and comply with the prison regulations.

A Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment.

Number on the Sick List.	Names.	Complaints.
1	T. H. .	Venereal.
2	M. S. .	Influenza.
3	W. H.	Rheumatism.
4	W. S.	Skin Eruption.
5	G. B. .	Venereal.

A Return of Prisoners receiving extra food on Medical grounds or reasons.

Number	Names.	Causes.
1	T. S. .	Sickness.
2	I. S. .	Declining in Health.
3	C. B. .	Ditto.
4	M. S. .	Sickness.
5	R. J. .	Declining in Health.
6	M. W.	Ditto.
7	W. S.	Sickness.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

I perform two full services, with sermons, on Sundays. I read prayers daily, with lecture on Wednesdays and Fridays. The hours for Divine service on the Sundays are 9 and 3. The Sacrament is administered every three months; there were 15 recipients yesterday, and 16 the time before. The prisoners are always prepared for it for some time previously. The only instance of prisoners requesting to be attended by ministers of a particular persuasion, was in the case of three women, who were, at their own desire, seen by the catholic priest. They attended the chapel, but the priest objected to a bible and prayer-book being in their cells, and wished them removed The books for the use of the prisoners are procured from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and comprise volumes of mixed literature. I combine in myself the duties of chaplain and schoolmaster. I instruct the prisoners in the elements of reading and writing, on slates. The prisoners for trial do not attend school. The instruction is voluntary on the part of the

A Return of Prisoners with their Initials, Age, degree of Instruction, Offence, and Sentence, on the 1st April, 1850, the day of Inspection—*continued.*

Number and Sexes.		Initials of Names.	Age.	Whether Read or Write.	Offences, &c.	Where Tried or to be Tried.		Sentences, &c.	Addition to Imprisonment.		
Males.	Females.					Assizes and Sessions	Summary.		Hard Labour.	Weeks Solitary.	Whippings.
1	..	W. W.	22	N..	Felony	1	..	18 Calendar Months	1	6	..
..	1	J. S..	17	R.	Ditto	1	..	9 ditto	1	..	..
2	..	A. R.	16	R..	Misdemeanor on an Infant	1	..	2 Years	1	..	..
3	..	W. L.	30	N.	Ditto on a Female	1	..	1 Year	1	..	..
4	..	H. J.	24	R..	Felony	1	..	15 Calendar Months	1	2	..
5	..	J. F.	29	R. & W.	Misdemeanor, night poaching	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
..	2	C. B.	42	N.	Uttering base coin	1	..	1 Year	1	6	..
..	3	M. S.	25	R..	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	6	..
6	..	T. S.	42	N.	Felony	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
7	..	R. S.	37	R..	Misdemeanor	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
8	..	R. G.	47	R..	Felony	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
9	..	J. F.	60	R. & W.	Misdemeanor	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
10	..	C. C.	25	Well	Felony	1	..	Transported for Life	1	..	..
11	..	T. S..	25	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	1 Year	1	..	..
12	..	W. C.	22	N.	Ditto	1	..	6 Calendar Months	1	2	..
13	..	R. C.	42	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Transported for Life	1	..	..
14	..	J. M.	52	R..	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100	..	..	..
15	..	W. B.	40	N.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
16	..	J. B.	35	N.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
17	..	M. W.	45	Well	Uttering base coin	1	..	15 Calendar Months	1	..	..
..	4	C. C.	24	R. & W.	Felony	1	..	6 ditto		3	..
18	..	T. C.	46	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	3	..
									1		

A Return of Prisoners with their Initials, Age, degree of Instruction, Offence, and Sentence, on the 1st of April, 1850, the day of Inspection—*continued.*

Number and Sexes.		Initials of Names.	Age.	Whether Read or Write.	Offences, &c.	Where Tried or to be Tried.		Sentences, &c.	Addition to Imprisonment.		
Males.	Females					Assizes and Sessions.	Summary.		Hard Labour.	Weeks Solitary.	Whippings.
19	..	J. A.	21	R. & W.	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100	..	..	..
20	..	H. H.	44	R. & W.	Night Poaching	..	1	4 Calendar Months	1	..	..
21	..	T. G.	22	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	3 ditto	1	..	..
22	..	W. G.	20	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	4 ditto	1	..	..
23	..	S. S.	22	R.	Ditto	1	..	3 ditto	1	..	..
24	..	W. L.	48	R.	Felony	1	..	5 ditto	1	..	..
25	..	W. A.	17	Well	For Trial (Felony)	1	..		..	..	..
26	..	T. W.	20	N.	Felony	1	..	3 Calendar Months	1	..	..
27	..	I. H.	23	N.	Ditto	1	..	Transported for Life	1	..	..
28	..	W. D.	32	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
29	..	I. C.	36	R.	Night Poaching	..	1	2 Calendar Months	1	..	..
30	..	W. C.	45	N.	For Trial (Felony)	1	..		..	..	..
31	..	I. A.	19	R. & W.	Night Poaching	..	1	2 Calendar Months	1	..	..
32	..	E. F.	35	R.	Ditto	..	1	3 ditto	1	..	..
33	..	C. D.	19	R.	Vagrancy	..	1	2 ditto	1	..	..
34	..	J. S.	22	R.	Under the Poor Laws	..	1	Ditto	1	..	..
35	..	I. S.	27	N.	For Trial (Felony)	1	..		..	..	..
..	5	J. H.	36	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..		..	..	..
36	..	T. V.	35	R. & W.	Felony	1	..	1 Year	1	..	..
37	..	H. W.	19	N.	Ditto	1	..	6 Weeks	1	..	..
38	..	B. J.	27	Well	Vagrancy	..	1	2 Calendar Months	1	..	..

A Return of Prisoners with their Initials, Age, degree of Instruction, Offence, and Sentence, on the 1st of April, 1850, the day of Inspection—*continued.*

Number and Sexes.		Initials of Names.	Age.	Whether Read or Write.	Offences, &c.	Where Tried or to be Tried		Sentences, &c.	Addition to Imprisonment.		
Males.	Females					Assizes and Sessions.	Summary.		Hard Labour.	Weeks Solitary.	Whippings.
39	..	T. H.	26	R.. .	Under the Poor Laws	..	1	2 Calendar Months	..	..	..
40	..	J. S..	26	W. M.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
41	..	B. N.	39	R. & W.	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100.	..	..	..
42	..	L. P.	34	N. .	For Trial (Felony)	1	..		..	..	..
43	..	H. J.	23	N. .	Ditto	1	..		..	..	..
44	..	T. D.	20	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..		..	..	..
45	..	G. P.	26	N.. .	Felony	1	..	2 Years	1	..	..
46	..	G. B.	27	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	1 Year	1	..	1
47	..	W. S.	26	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
48	..	G. H.	30	N.. .	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
49	..	W. H.	45	R.. .	Ditto	1	..	9 Calendar Months	1	..	..
..	6	E. M.	14	N. .	Ditto	1	..	6 ditto	1	..	..
..	7	J. M.	18	R. & W.	Ditto	1	..	Ditto	1	..	..
50	..	H. N.	37	R. & W.	County Court	..	..	30 Days.	..	..	..
51	..	J. H.	18	R. & W.	Felony	1	..		..	..	..
52	..	G. T.	43	R. & W.	Smuggling	..	1	Until he pay £100	..	..	..
53	..	W. R.	76	R. & W.	County Court	..	..	30 Days	..	..	..
54	..	J. N.	18	R. & W.	Assault	..	1	21 ditto	..	..	..
55	..	F. L.	18	R. & W.	Ditto	..	1	Ditto	..	..	..
..	8	H. S.	14	R.. .	Under the Poor Laws	..	1	14 ditto	1	..	..
56	..	J. G.	18	R. & W.	Ditto	..	1	7 ditto	..	..	..

prisoners; they come from their labour to the school, and over the half attend. They make pretty fair progress. They escape a portion of the labour by their attendance at school. Each prisoner attends school two hours in the week, I see every prisoner on admission and discharge, and also visit them in their cells. I was only appointed chaplain last October sessions; my salary is 150*l.* as chaplain, with 50*l.* additional as schoolmaster. The governor and matron, with a proper proportion of officers, attend chapel. The average time spent by me in the chapel is from four to five hours daily.

Labour.—The hard labour in this prison are the tread-wheel and crank machine. The employments are carding of wool, mat making, weaving shoes, mop making, &c.

Books.—I examined the books and found them properly kept and posted to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows: The bell rings at half-past 5 o'clock, as a signal for the prisoners to rise and throw their beds open for airing. They wash and go to their respective work at 6, continuing until breakfast-time at half-past 8. Chapel service commences at 9, and they resume their labour after prayers, until one, when they dine. Labour again at 2, and supper at 6. All the working cells have gas in them, and the prisoners are allowed to remain in them at work. Prisoners for long terms are first put to hard labour at the tread-wheel, and afterwards, if they behave well, to industrial work; some occasionally learn to weave. On Sundays they exercise in the yards, and if the supply of water is exhausted, they occasionally have to pump, the soil here being a sand rock, and so porous and full of fissures as not to be retained for any time in the wells. Prisoners before trial are allowed to work and receive a portion of their earnings—about a fourth.

Observations.—The discipline of this prison is based upon the principle of separation, but subject to modifications in its application. I have every reason to be satisfied with its general management, but have some doubts whether the appointment of a chaplain to undertake the elementary instruction of men of so low a degree of knowledge as prisoners in our agricultural districts ordinarily are, is judicious. I shall, however, be better able to offer an opinion at my next visit, when the chaplain will have been longer and had more experience in his duties.

It is satisfactory to remark, that crime in this division of the county is happily but small in regard to the number of offenders, and so trifling in degree, that, but for the receival of prisoners under contract from the city of Chichester and from the eastern division of the county, pending the building of the new prison at Lewes, the number would be so few, that the maintenance of the establishment to its present extent might become a matter for consideration.

TOWN LOCK-UPS, BRIGHTON.

[Visited April 5th, 1850.]

I visited the police lock-ups in this town, which are in the basement under the Town Hall. The cells are deficient in light and ventilation, and the whole establishment very inferior to what might be reasonably required for so large a population.

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HASTINGS.

The following prisoners were confined in the gaol at the time of my visit (see p. 13) :—

At the time of my visit the whole of the male prisoners, with the exception of the one convicted of smuggling, were crowded together in the same day-room. Prisoners before trial are allowed 6*d.* a day for their maintenance; convicted prisoners above 14 years of age receive 2 lbs. of bread daily; those under 14 years, 1½ lbs. No regular prison clothing.

The only provisions for moral and religious instruction are the gratuitous and occasional visits of the curate on week-days, and of a schoolmaster who reads prayers and a sermon on Sundays.

Name.	Age.	Crime and Sentence.
		FEMALE.
E. W. . .	17	Convicted of felony; sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment.
		MALES.
J. W. . .	20	14 days; summarily convicted for wilful damage.
W. D. . .	31	Committed for trial for obtaining money under false pretences.
J. L. . .	36	Wilful damage; 14 days.
W. R. . .	23	Wilful damage; 14 days.
H. M. . .	..	Under remand.
J. W. . .	31	Committed for trial on charge of felony.
J. T. . .	44	Convicted in penalty of 100*l.* for smuggling.

Prisoners sentenced to long terms are sent under contract to the county gaol and house of correction at Lewes, and I should recommend that this be done in all cases of convicted prisoners, however short the periods of their imprisonment. This gaol is wholly unfit for the purposes of a penal establishment; there is no effective separation between the sexes, no airing-yard where the prisoners can take exercise, and it has the additional inconvenience of being so situated that communication from without can be carried on without the possibility of preventing it. The construction of the building and limited site prevent the application of the statutory provisions, as well as the ordinary rules and regulations, for the government of prisons. The printed rules are imperfect in themselves, and do not appear

to have been certified by the Secretary of State. No chaplain has been appointed. Neither labour nor employment for prisoners is provided. Men before trial and after conviction are herded together in the same day-room; there is no separation even at night; and as a penal establishment this is one of the very lowest order. I have felt it my duty to make a special report to the Secretary of State on the state of this prison, and to recommend that the Borough authorities should be called upon either to build a new one on a more convenient site, or to contract for the reception and maintenance of the entire of their prisoners in the gaol and house of correction for the county, for which every facility is afforded by railroad communication.

Some difficulties may arise in the reception at Lewes of the entire of the Borough prisoners from Hastings, during the building of the new county gaol; should this prove to be the case, the borough gaol at Hastings may be temporarily retained as a prison for male prisoners only, committed for trial at the sessions: but so long as this building is continued the gaol for the borough jurisdiction and used for the reception of prisoners of any class or description, it will be amenable to the statutory rules and regulations for the government of prisons.

DORSETSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT DORCHESTER.

[Inspected 6th July, 1850.]

I ANNEX a Return of the state of this prison at the time of my visit.

A Return of Prisoners in custody July 6, 1850, and how employed, &c.

Convicted Felons.

Work on the wheel	27
Whitewashing	1
Painting	1
General Cleaning	5*
Tailoring	1†
Cook	1†
Sick in Hospital	8
Excused Labour on Medical Grounds	6
Total	50

Misdemeanants.

Work on the wheel	13

Poachers.

Work on the wheel	1

* Three of these prisoners excused the wheel. † Excused the wheel.

Misdemeanants.

General Cleaning	4*
Sick in Hospital	1
Excused Labour on Medical Grounds	2
Total	21

Misdemeanants and Assaults, not sentenced to Hard Labour, but employed as follows, viz.:—

Tailor	1
Shoemaker	1
Whitewashing	1
Cleaning Prison	3
Unemployed	9†
Cooks	3
Employed on the Mill	1
Total	19

In Trial Yard	7

Female Gaol. Sentenced to Hard Labour.

Employed at Washing	5
,, in the Laundry	2
,, Cleaning	2
,, Shift and Shirt making, and Prison Repairs	2
Female Debtor	1
Total	12

Summary of Prisoners in Custody July 6th, 1850.

Felons (Males)	50
Solitary Cell by order of Court	1
Itch Cell	2
Misdemeanants and Vagrants	21
Assaults	19
Trial	7
Female Gaol	11
Sheriff's Gaol :—	
Males	5
Females	1
County Court	1
Total	118

Every part of this prison was in the most unexceptionable state at the time of my visit, and might be cited as a pattern for cleanliness and order.

The person and clothing of the prisoners were clean and neat, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The following diet table has been established in this prison. The surgeon in evidence states that he consider it sufficient.

* Excused the wheel.

† Services made use of in various ways if required for the prison.

Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Hospital July 6th, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of entering the Hospital.
1	S. C. .	43	Stricture of the urethra and enlarged gland.	Stealing a calf .	7 years' transportation—commuted to 2 years' hard labour.	22 Aug. 1849
2	J. H. .	18	Kept in hospital to assist the nurse.	Housebreaking .	1 year's hard labour.	15 Oct. 1849
3	E. A. .	22	Dropsy	Horse stealing .	2 years' hard labour.	31 Jan. 1850
4	T. R. .	31	Palpitation of the heart	Stealing a turkey	7 years' transportation—commuted to 2 years' hard labour.	29 Apr. ,,
5	S. E. .	48	Prolapsus ani . . .	,, lead . .	Transportation for life.	12 Mar. ,,
6	H. L. .	23	Epileptic fits . . .	,, a watch .	1 week's imprisonment.	7 June ,,
7	G. K. .	20	Inflammation of the eye.	,, a pig .	1 year's hard labour.	25 June ,,
8	T. R. .	19	Scald head . . .	Robbing garden .	3 calendar months' hard labour.	27 June ,,
9	W. L. .	28	Epileptic fits . . .	Stealing a drake .	1 year's hard labour.	4 July ,,

Dietary ordered by the Justices, assembled at the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1850.

CLASS 1st.

All Prisoners not exceeding one month.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.
Dinner.	Bread, 8 ozs., . Potatoes ½ lb.	Bread 6 ozs., . Potatoes ½ lb.
Supper.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.

*** Prisoners of this class, employed at hard labour, to have in addition 1 pint of soup per week.

CLASS 2nd.

Prisoners for hard labour exceeding one month but not exceeding three.
Prisoners in custody for trial.
Prisoners in custody for time (without hard labour) exceeding one month.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 8 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.
	Four Days.	Four Days.
Dinner.	Soup . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs. Potatoes . . . . . ½ lb.	Soup . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 4 ozs. Potatoes . . . . . ½ lb.
	Three Days.	Three Days.
	Bread . . . . . 12 ozs. Cheese . . . . . 2 ozs.	Bread . . . . . 8 ozs. Cheese . . . . . 2 ozs.
Supper.	Gruel. . . . . 1 pint. Bread. . . . . 8 ozs.	Gruel . . . . . 1 pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs.

CLASS 3rd.

Prisoners for hard labour for periods exceeding three months.

	Males.	Females.
Breakfast.	Same as above.	Same as above.
	Four Days.	Four Days.
Dinner.	Soup . . . . . 1½ pint. Bread . . . . . 6 ozs. Potatoes . . . . . ½ lb.	Same as above.
	Three Days.	Three Days.
	Bread . . . . 12 ozs. Cheese . . . . . 3 ozs.	Same as above.
Supper.	Same as above.	Same as above.

Prisoners under 14 years of age, to have the same dietary as the females.

NOTE.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ozs. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 oz. of barley or rice, and ½ oz. onions, or leeks, with pepper and salt, and to be thickened with 1 oz. of oatmeal.

The gruel to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and to be seasoned with salt.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I attend daily when requisite, but always inspect every prisoner twice during the week. During the last year there has been no disease of importance in the prison, nor any attributable to the diet or locality. There were a number of cases of diarrhœa last year, which were rather of an obstinate character, but nothing of the sort recently. The cases of itch have increased lately. An itch ward has lately been erected, and we are now free from the disease. There is a good deal of simulated disease at times, but there is not at present a single serious case in the infirmary. I comply with the prison and statutory regulations.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

I perform two services on the Sunday; there is no sermon in the afternoon. Prayers, being a selection from the Liturgy, are read daily in the chapel and in the infirmary. I visit the prisoners daily when in solitary confinement, also those who have been committed the day previously, and all about to be discharged. The Sacrament has been administered; the officers communicate, but not many of the prisoners, indeed I do not press them, having had good reason to believe their motives in many instances were not the purest. It is very seldom that any prisoner asks to be attended by a minister of a particular persuasion; it does not average one in four years. The books are selected from the catalogue of those used in Millbank prison. I am quite satisfied with the capability of the schoolmaster. My room is quite close to the schoolroom, which enables me to exercise a very close superintendence. I test the progress made by the prisoners under instruction. I am sorry to say the prisoners mutilate the books very much. Frequent instances occur of prisoners having made considerable progress in the school, and being found on their recommittal to have lost all they learnt. I think there is little or no communication between the prisoners. The debtors attend divine service on the Sunday. I have seen instances where reformation has followed discharge from this prison. I am satisfied the prisoners have a bitter aversion to the treadwheel. To some classes of men solitary confinement is beneficial, but to others it is mischievous, for they have no thought but of wickedness, and as a punishment it is most unequal. A man of indolent habits does not mind; the man of active mind suffers from its monotony. The women prisoners are instructed; the numbers are very few. The time spent by me in the prison, depends upon the number of prisoners, but is always from three to four hours daily.

The schoolmaster states,—

I am at the prison at half-past eight, and take a class for instruction until nine, when chapel service takes place, where I act as clerk. After this, I continue the instruction of the prisoners until 12, return to instruction at one, and continue until five. The prisoners are classed according to the degree of knowledge they possess. The instruction is limited to the teaching of reading. Those who can read do not attend school, nor any prisoners whose sentences are less than six weeks. There are now 36 out of 100 prisoners attending school. The prisoners for trial always attend school as well as those not sentenced to hard labour. They learn to read from the Testament. We have a lending library of mixed literature. Some of the prisoners make considerable progress, others lo not, being so obtuse, that after attending the school for five or six months, nothing can be made of them. There is no appointed school-

mistress for the women. I have been a teacher in a Sunday school. The prisoners escape some little labour by attending school. The time they attend school depends upon the number of prisoners, which fluctuates very much. They are all taught the Church Catechism.

I make the following extract from the chaplain's journal, and give also his last Report to the Justices :—

January 28th, 1850. C. D., when first brought in, was afflicted with the disease vulgarly called St. Vitus's dance, to a degree which I never witnessed in any person before. He could neither sit nor stand without a continual rocking of his body, and a throwing about of his arms, which threatened every moment to deprive him of his equilibrium. In answer to my inquiries, he stated, that he had been suffering from the complaint for 5 years, during which time, although he had been a good deal in the Union, no attempt had been made to relieve or cure him. Mr. Arden, when the case was brought under his notice, took him in hand immediately, and so striking was the effect produced by the medicine administered, that, in two or three weeks, the worst symptoms had disappeared, and he is so far recovered, that he can speak intelligibly, appears to have more command of his mental faculties, and can walk erect with tolerable firmness. There seems little doubt, therefore, that, with proper attention after his discharge, he may be sufficiently restored to be able to earn his living.

To the Worshipful the Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

Sir,

In the 24th Annual Report, which I now submit to the court, I have arranged my observations, for greater clearness and facility of reference, under the different heads which appear to form the most convenient division of the subject.

I begin with the *Criminal Statistics.*—The 12 months which ended on the 29th of September last, present an aggregate of commitments exceeding, by the startling proportion of nearly a third, the greatest number on record in any previous year, since the first erection of the prison. It would be an interesting inquiry, if it were not incompatible with the limits of my Report, to trace the causes of so extraordinary an increase. Without, however, entering too deeply into the subject, I may be permitted to observe, that the unprecedented increase of commitments within that period is not to be received, in this instance, as evidence of a corresponding increase of *voluntary* crime. If is were otherwise, it would hold out a most discouraging prospect for the future. But in fact, there were causes of operation, during the winter and spring of that year, more than sufficient for the production of this lamentable result, even though crime should be supposed to have retrograded, rather than advanced. For if the number of commitments was unexampled, so were the difficulties of the times. The great stagnation of trade in this country, coupled with an unfavorable harvest; the frightful distress which prevailed in Ireland, from the entire failure of the staple food of the peasantry, the potato crop; and, as a natural consequence, the scarcity of employment in both kingdoms, constitute an amount of destitution, which will readily account for much of that extraordinary addition to the list of petty offences, which has been generally, but, I think erroneously attributed to a growing demoralization amongst the working-classes. A striking corroboration of this view of the subject is furnished by the case,—single in its results, but not in its nature—of a poor Irishman, committed in January last for begging. Unable to procure employment, and unwilling to steal, he endured the pain of unsatisfied hunger for eight days, when the dread of starvation drove him to the commission of an act of vagrancy, in order to be sent to gaol. The relief, however, came too late. Nature was exhausted. His stomach rejected all nourishment; and, in

spite of every attention from the surgeon of the prison, he died in the infirmary nine days after his reception. And, from the wretched appearance of numbers of others, whose shrunken features and wasted limbs exhibited unequivocal evidence of their being half famished, and whose committals were acts of real humanity, and the means, in many cases, of saving their lives, I am convinced, that destitution was more chargeable with their offences, than voluntary crime. In fact, the commitments, during the last year for vagrancy alone, and those principally of the Irish poor flying from famine, constitutes nearly a third of the whole. Still, however, with all this, it must be admitted, that the amount of delinquency was great, though not so great as has been generally believed.

Statistics of previous habits and information.—Out of 1057 prisoners, who have been brought before me during the past year, and whose education and habits, in reference to religion, I have strictly investigated, I find that 329 have never attended any place of Divine worship; thus discarding, with the practice, the very form and profession of religion. And that, although 723 have enjoyed the advantage of instruction in Sunday-schools, and as many as 826 could repeat the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostles' Creed, yet that not fewer than 512 had not the slightest notion of the meaning of even the first petition in the former; while as many as 180, or an entire sixth of the whole, though several of them were perfectly conversant with the words of the belief, were utterly ignorant, not merely of the great docrines it teaches, but of the nature and work of the Saviour. Most of those who had no knowledge of the creed, were in ignorance even of his name. 587 could read, but only 355 could write, leaving 470 who could do neither! I should observe, however, that in this latter class I include not only the entirely uneducated, who cannot read at all, but many who can read, though with such continual spelling and so much difficulty, as renders the acquirement in this stage, nugatory, as a medium of information and knowledge; and, consequently, in estimating the value of such an attainment in its practical bearings, of no account. More specific details, on points of minor importance connected with this part of my Report, but with which I have not deemed it necessary to trouble the court, will be found in the first appendix.

Statistics of the School.—The number of prisoners received into the school, in the last 12 months, is 126; making, with the 31 who, from the longer duration of their sentences, or their later admission, remained at the end of the preceding year, a total of 157 under instruction during that period. This, it will be observed, is a very small proportion out of nearly 1100, hardly one in nine; but it is as many, unfortunately, as the master can efficiently attend to. For the room appropriated to this purpose is of such very limited dimensions, that not more than eight can be conveniently accommodated at one time. It results from this necessity of dividing the scholars into so many small classes, that no prisoner can have more, on an average, than two lessons of one hour each in the week. It is obvious how materially this must interfere with the usefulness of the school.

It is not my intention to occupy the time of the court by a minute analysis of these numbers, for the purpose of shewing the comparative ignorance of each on admission, and his proficiency on his discharge, because the results, which will be found in the second Appendix, vary so slightly from those of the last six years, that it would be little more than a repetition of the information conveyed in former Reports. It may be sufficient to state in general, that 57 of this number had learnt, in addition to reading, the entire catechism, previously to their discharge; 31 a considerable portion of it; their instruction on this point keeping pace with their imperfect progress in reading, and their greater difficulties at the commencement; 7, from incapacity and inattention, or a union of both, made no progress worthy of notice; and 7 were dismissed from the school for idleness and misbehaviour. Of the 31 of the preceding year, who have been subsequently discharged, 19 could repeat the

catechism, and read well; 9 indifferently, and 3 made hardly any proficency. This left, at the close of the year, 26 still under instruction, whose proficiency will be noted in the Report of 1850.

It would be too much to expect, that the seeds of corruption (though there is no soil so favorable for their growth as that of ignorance) should be entirely eradicated by increase of knowledge, or that amendment should follow, as a matter of course, in the wake of instruction; but it is not too much to hope, that, among so many, the Scriptures, which they are thus enabled to read for the first time, will not fail of their influence with some.

General Remarks. In order that the chaplain's department might keep pace, in some measure, with the great improvements introduced, on the recommendation of the governor, Mr. Lawrance, into the prison discipline, I have lately established, with the permission of the Visiting Justices, a small library, partly for the use of the subordinate officers, and partly for the prisoners. In addition, therefore, to a number of elementary works, adapted to the lowest understandings, and suitable for prisoners of every class, it comprises others of a higher and more varied range of information, calculated for the instruction of persons somewhat more advanced in education. By this means, I hope, in time, to raise the standard of intelligence and information among the turnkeys, to a scale more commensurate with their importance and efficiency, as a body of active co-operators in the government of the prison. It is most gratifying to me to be enabled, at the close of my Report, to congratulate the county on the fortunate exemption of the gaol from the prevailing epidemic, which raged, at one time, with considerable violence within half a mile of the walls; a result mainly attributable, under Providence, to the great attention paid to the ventilation of the prison, and the health and cleanliness of prisoners. Nothing, indeed, can be more striking evidence of this, than the fact, that only three deaths occurred out of upwards of 1100, received in the course of the year; the greater number with constitutions enfeebled by intemperance, and many in a state of extreme debility from sickness and privation. And even of those three, one was in the last stage of illness at the time of his admission; another died of consumption, a disease which had carried off most of his brothers and sisters; and the third was an old man of weakened intellect, who sunk literally under the weight of years. It is but justice to add, that I have never seen the duties of the prison more efficiently discharged, not only by the governor, surgeon, and matron, but by all the subordinate officers, than within the last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient Servant,

DACRE CLEMETSON,

October 16th, 1849. *Chaplain of the Dorset County Gaol.*

APPENDIX No. I.

Statistics of Education, &c., before commitment, as referred to in the Report, and added for the satisfaction of any of the Magistrates who feel an interest in such details.

Out of 1057 prisoners, I find that 538 had been regular in their attendance on divine worship in the churches of the establishment, 105 in the chapels of different classes of dissenters, 29 church and meeting-house, indifferently; 56 were of the Romish church—329 frequented no place of worship; 723 had received instruction in Sunday-schools—587 could read—355 could read and write—470 could do neither; 826 could say the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed—165 could say the Lord's Prayer only—1 could repeat only the Creed—64 could say neither; 512 did not understand the meaning of the Lord's Prayer, and as many as 180 were ignorant of everything relative to the Redeemer, except the name, and several of them even of that.

APPENDIX No. II.

There remained in the school, at the end of last year, 31; of these 28 have since been discharged, of whom 7 who could read imperfectly on admission, could read well and say the catechism before they left. Out of 21,

On admission.	*On discharge.*
9 knew their letters,	read well, and say the catechism.
2 ditto	,, tolerably well.
3 ditto	,, imperfectly.
4 ditto	could unite easy sentences, say the Lord's Prayer and the Belief.
3 ditto	who were very ignorant, made but little or no progress.
21	

3 who still remain, and who did not know even their letters, can now read well, and say the catechism.

Of the 100 discharged in the year just ended, out of the 126 admitted—

On admission.	*On discharge.*
26 could read imperfectly,	could read well, and say the catechism.
7 ditto	,, tolerably well, and say the catechism.
11 who knew only their letters,	could read and say the catechism.
17 ditto	could read imperfectly, and say a portion of their catechism.
14 who did not know their letters,	could read and say a great portion of their catechism.
3 ditto	could read well, and say the catechism.
8 ditto	,, imperfectly, and say the Lord's Prayer and the Belief.
7 ditto	made but little or no progress.
7 ditto	dismissed from the school.
100	

Labour.—The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are put to the treadwheel, which is applied to the grinding of corn. The proportions of rest and labour at the wheel are—in summer, two-thirds on and one-third off the wheel; in winter, three-fourths on and one-fourth off. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are employed in cooking, baking, cleaning, tailoring, &c. The women are employed in making and repairing, and in washing the prisoners' linen. The governor* states in evidence, "I had a very unfavourable opinion of the treadwheel before I came here, but I am now satisfied it is the only effective punishment." I have to notice the introduction of a very efficient, ingenious, but economical method

* Late the Deputy Governor of Millbank Prison.

of ventilating the treadwheel, sheds, and dayroom, by the simple means of a syphon through the roof.

Books.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly kept, and entered up to the present time.

The Magistrates in Session make an order upon the county Treasurer for a certain amount to defray the current expenses of the prison, which is paid into the local bank, and drawn out by the cheques of the Visiting Justices, as required.

Charity Fund.—I notice with much satisfaction the existence of a charity fund in this prison, established for the reward and assistance of such prisoners who by their continued good conduct may merit it after their discharge. The principle on which rewards are granted appears to be sound, increasing in amount at stated periods, on testimonials of continued good conduct. The fund, I understand, has 2000*l.* invested in consols, and is moreover fed by annual subscriptions. The following printed notice is given to prisoners on their discharge:—

DORSET GAOL CHARITY FUND.

Notice to Prisoners on leaving Dorchester Gaol.—There is established in this gaol a charity fund, and one of its objects is the rewarding of persons who have been confined within its walls, who, after their discharge, shall produce, at the end of certain periods, certificates of their good conduct from their master and the clergyman of their parish (or, if a dissenter, from the minister of the persuasion to which they belong,) together with the certificate of the minister of the parish, the form of which certificates are given at the foot hereof, provided the Visiting Justices, at their quarterly meeting on the Friday before each Quarter Sessions, are satisfied with them.

THE REWARDS WILL BE IN THE FOLLOWING PROPORTIONS, VIZ.,

	£.	s.	d.
On the production of a good character, and of having worked for one master Three calendar months . .	0	5	0
Ditto . . . Six calendar months . . .	0	10	0
Ditto . . . Nine calendar months . . .	0	15	0
Ditto . . . One year	1	0	0

In addition to the above, a further sum of one pound will be given at the end of a second year, on the production of a certificate of having continued to work for the same master for the space of two years.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

From the Master.

I, _____ of _____, in the County of Dorset, *Shoemaker*, do hereby Certify that _____ has worked for me for the last Three, Six, or Nine calendar months, or One Year (as the case may be), viz. from the _____ day of _____ to the _____ day of _____, and during that time has served me honestly and faithfully.—Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, 18

Signed, _____ *Shoemaker.*

From the Clergyman or Dissenting Minister.

I, _____ of _____, in the County of Dorset, do hereby certify that the above named _____ has regularly attended Divine Service during the above period, and that I believe the Certificate of the Master to be true and correct.—Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____, 18 .

Signed, _____ *Rector. Vicar, Curate, or Dissenting Minister.*

From the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, if the Prisoner is a Dissenter.

I, _____ Rector, Vicar, or Curate, of _____, in the County of Dorset, do hereby certify, that I believe that the Signature of the above _____ and _____ are true and correct.—Witness my hand, this _____ day of _____ _____18 .

Signed, _____ *Rector, Vicar, or Curate of* _____ *in the County of Dorset.*

N. B.—The above certificates must be correctly filled up, or the application cannot be entertained, and be sent the Governor of the gaol, at *least* one week prior to each General Quarter Sessions.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows :—The first bell rings in summer at six, and in winter at seven in the morning, for the prisoners to rise. Half an hour is allowed for dressing and washing, at half-past six the bell rings for treadwheel labour, which continues until breakfast time at eight. They return to the wheel at half-past eight, and remain there until prayer time at nine. Resume their labour at half-past nine until 12; one hour is allowed for dinner. Return to the wheel at one, and continue there until supper time at half-past five, and are locked up at seven in the summer, and five in winter. During the intervals of rest from labour in the wheel, they sit in rooms under the inspection of officers, and are employed with their books. On Sundays the prisoners rise and take their meals at the same time, and take exercise in the yards, during the intervals of chapel service. I make the following extracts from the governor's journal :—

July 29*th*, 1850. I confined No. 452, G. O., for three days on bread and water in the dark cell, for very disorderly conduct on the treadwheel, by endeavouring to trip up another prisoner as he passed : this is a very badly behaved lad, having been previously reported and punished for various violations of the gaol rules no fewer than five times, independently of a report, made against him by the schoolmaster, for which I merely admonished him, on Thursday last, upon his promise of better conduct for the future. The officer, upon proceeding to the punishment-cell, a few minutes after 12 o'clock (noon), to deliver his dinner, found O. lying at the bottom of his cell, with a shoe-lace very tightly fastened round his neck ; an alarm was immediately raised, and the surgeon sent for, but he had quite come round before his arrival. It is evident, from the time fixed upon by this lad, (the dinner hour, when he knew the warder would be at the cell to deliver his ration,) that the attempt at suicide was merely a feint to evade the punishment, (and he admitted himself subsequently to one of the officers, that the idea was first suggested to him by the boy H. P., who, on the 16th of March last, made a similar attempt in the same manner, and at the same hour, for the purpose of being released from punishment), and that if this conduct is tolerated, many more attempts of the same description will be made, and thus seriously impair the discipline of the gaol, as well as destroy my control over the prisoners. I trust the Visiting Justices will authorize this boy to be flogged, with a view to deter others ; and in this hope I have not inflicted the original sentence, merely placing the muffs on his hands during the night, as a precaution, until I can lay the case before the Visiting Magistrate on Monday morning.

July 1st, 1850. H. Williams, Esq., attended at the gaol this morning, and inquired, upon oath, into the above report, and ordered O. to receive a whipping (in lieu of the punishment I had sentenced him to) which was

inflicted at once, in the presence of the surgeon and myself, O. receiving fifty-two strokes on the breech with a birch rod. With him also was flogged the boy H. P., who was the instigator of the above attempt, having been sentenced in addition to his imprisonment, to two whippings, which were, however, not to be inflicted if his conduct was good.

July 9th, 1850. I think it but right to insert the following remark, volunteered this afternoon by one of the Weymouth police named George Brine, who, in reference to the diminished number of vagrants and tramps that have been received into the gaol, said "They do not like the new system of being placed in a box, where they can neither see nor talk, and where on the wheel they are also shut off from speaking or seeing. I have heard them talking over the alterations of the treadwheel in a great many parts of the county." This fact is certainly borne out by the great reduction in the number of prisoners lately committed for hard labour.

The silent system is most rigidly enforced in respect to all convicted prisoners, while the untried are never left without the direct superintendence of an officer.

The entire of the arrangements with respect to the discipline and general management of this prison are most satisfactory, and reflect great credit on the governor and officers. The discipline as administered ought to have a powerful deterring influence on prisoners convicted of slight offences and for short terms.

I notice a want of proper accommodation for women debtors.

POOLE.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected July 1850.]

This gaol is wholly unfit for the purposes to which it is applied. Upon my visit I found three prisoners (men) in the airing-yard who were engaged in eating their dinners in the privy, which stands most conspicuously in the centre of the yard, and appeared to be used as a dayroom.

One of these prisoners was for trial at the Borough Sessions, the second had been convicted, and was undergoing six months imprisonment for embezzlement, and the third was under sentence of 10 years transportation, awaiting an order for removal. The part of the prison appropriated for women consists of a single ward, and, overlooking the garden, is insecure. There is no appointed chaplain and scarcely any of the statutory requisitions relating to prisoners, are or can be complied with. The prisoners work at a small treadwheel. I have strongly recommended the mayor and magistrates, as a measure not only of public utility, but also of economy, to discontinue the maintenance of this prison, and to send all their prisoners without exception to the county gaol and house of correction at Dorchester. Imprisonment in such a prison as the borough gaol at Poole will never deter offenders from the recommission of crime or arrest idle habits; while in the county

prison there is, to say the least, a great probability of making a salutary impression. The building used as a lock-up in this town I report as wholly unfit even for the temporary detention of prisoners. It is both damp and dark, and imprisonment there during a night in winter, must be at considerable risk to health; it has, moreover, the additional inconvenience of being at a considerable distance from the police station.

The present borough gaol would well suit the combined purposes of a police office, barrack, lock-up, and fire-engine station.

If however, the local authorities decide upon keeping up this prison as a borough gaol the requirements of the Acts of Parliament in respect to gaols will have to be complied with, and a very considerable expense incurred. I have made a representation to the mayor, recorder, and magistrates, and have every reason to believe that they will take into consideration and give effect to the recommendations of this report.

HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—WINCHESTER.

I annex a return of the prisoners in custody at the time of my visit. (See pp. 26-32.)

Every part of this commodious and well arranged new prison was unexceptionably clean and neat at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints.

I examined the persons and clothing of the prisoners and found them clean.

On going through the cells I observed in some cases that the water power was not sufficient to carry off the soil from the closet pans.

Diet.—The surgeon states, he considers the diet to be quite sufficient; I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

I comply with prison and statutory regulations. The health of the prisoners since the occupation of the prison has been satisfactory. The tendency of the prisoners is rather to constipation, which is no doubt caused by the hardness of the water. My attendance is daily, and I see every prisoner twice a week, independently of my daily visits.

The locality in which the prison is situated is a particularly healthy one. There has been one attempt at suicide in the case of a boy from Parkhurst.

RETURN from the Hants County Prison at Winchester, showing the number of Prisoners confined therein on Monday, the 9th day of September, 1850.

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.		
1	G. D.	36	N.	21 Apr. 1849	Cutting and Maiming	15 months' hard labour.
2	R. C.	52	R. W. well	12 July 1850	Obtaining money fraudulently	3 ,, ,,
3	C. G. B.	28	R. W. imperfect	28 Feb. ,,	Stealing stays	8 ,, ,,
4	I. S.	19	R. imperfect	12 Jan. ,,	,, buttons	8 ,, ,,
5	A. T.	19	,,	3 ,, ,,	,, brooch	8 ,, ,,
6	D. C.	18	N.	8 Feb. ,,	,, rabbits	9 ,, and twice whipped.
7	C. F.	35	R. W. imperfect	30 Jan. ,,	Night poaching	9 months' hard labour.
8	J. T.	24	R. imperfect	30 ,, ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
9	J. F.	24	,,	30 ,, ,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
10	T. R.	25	R. W. imperfect	25 Feb. ,,	Maliciously shooting	9 ,, ,,
11	T. H.	30	,,	31 May 1849	Manslaughter	18 ,, ,,
12	G. H.	18	,,	23 June ,,	Assault	18 ,, ,,
13	J. G.	17	R. W. well	16 Mar. 1850	Burglary	6 ,, ,,
14	C A. T.	22	R. W. imperfect	25 ,, ,,	Child Murder	6 ,, ,,
15	D. K.	41	N.	10 Dec. 1849	Assault	12 ,, ,,
16	D. M.	49	R. W. imperfect	26 Feb. 1850	Stealing monies	12 ,, ,,
17	G. J.	20	,,	11 ,, ,,	,, wearing apparel	12 ,, ,,
18	E. C.	17	,,	1 ,, ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,
19	B. S.	22	N.	29 Jan. ,,	,, watch	12 ,, ,,
20	W. S.	22	R. imperfect	28 Feb. ,,	Burglary	12 ,, ,,
21	A. H.	21	,,	21 Jan. ,,	Stealing monies	12 ,, ,,
22	J. T.	33	N.	11 Aug. 1849	Bigamy	12 ,, ,,
23	W. W.	27	R. W. imperfect	25 May 1850	Cutting and Maiming	9 ,, ,,
24	W. M.	49	R. W. well	27 Nov. 1849	Assault	18 ,, ,,
25	E. F.	40	N.	27 ,, ,,	,,	18 ,, ,,
26	F. D.	33	R. imperfect	27 ,, ,,	,,	18 ,, ,,
27	J. G.	38	N.	27 ,, ,,	,,	18 ,, ,,
28	J. C.	26	R. imperfect	28 Dec. ,,	,,	15 ,, ,,

Hants County Prison.—Number of Prisoners confined therein, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.		
29	J. P.	38	R. W. imperfect	4 June 1850	Burglary	12 months' hard labour.
30	W. Y.	23	R. imperfect	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,
31	E. D.	18	,,	9 July ,,	Assault	12 ,, ,,
32	T. S.	15	R. W. imperfect	1 June ,,	Rape	12 ,, ,,
33	S. C.	57	,,	28 Jan. ,,	Housebreaking	2 years' ,,
34	M. A. D.	42	,,	1 Mar. 1849	Murder	Acquitted on the ground of insanity, to be kept in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.
35	J. A.	16	N.	23 May 1850	Stealing boots	3 months' hard labour.
36	G. E.	21	R. W. imperfect	30 ,, ,,	,, rabbit	3 ,, ,,
37	H. S.	30	,,	19 June ,,	,, oak pole	3 ,, ,,
38	H. H.	20	,,	15 May ,,	,, gold ring	3 ,, ,,
39	S. C.	22	R. imperfect	10 ,, ,,	,, peas	3 ,, ,,
40	E. R.	27	R. W. imperfect	6 ,, ,,	,, lead	3 ,, ,,
41	W. T.	18	N.	6 ,, ,,	,, hoe	3 ,, ,,
42	G. F.	22	R. imperfect	29 Apr. ,,	,, watch	3 ,, ,,
43	T. A.	48	N.	18 ,, ,,	,, flour	3 ,, ,,
44	J. F.	41	R. W. imperfect	26 Nov. 1849	,, potatoes	9 ,, ,,
45	J. B.	32	,,	6 Apr. 1850	,, oats	6 ,, ,,
46	W. H.	43	R. imperfect	1 July ,,	,, machine canes	4 ,, ,,
47	J. D.	30	N.	1 ,, ,,	,, waistcoat	4 ,, ,,
48	G. J.	19	R. W. imperfect	26 June ,,	,, copper	4 ,, ,,
49	J. B.	69	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	,, lead	4 ,, ,,
50	A. O.	20	R. W. imperfect	12 ,, ,,	,, gown and shawl	4 ,, ,,
51	W. M.	17	,,	9 May ,,	,, pig, &c.	4 ,, ,,
52	J. M.	16	,,	22 Apr. ,,	,, bacon	4 ,, ,,
53	E. S.	29	N.	23 ,, ,,	,, gown	4 ,, ,,
54	T. P.	19	R. W. imperfect	16 May ,,	,, wood	4 ,, ,,
55	D. G.	38	,,	2 ,, ,,	Uttering counterfeit coin	6 ,, ,,
56	M. G.	29	R. W. well	2 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
57	J. S.	38	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	Stealing iron chains	6 ,, ,,

Hants County Prison.—Number of Prisoners confined therein, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				CONVICTED AT ASSIZES AND SESSIONS.		
58	G. J. G.	18	N.	11 June ,,	Stealing breeches	6 months' hard labour.
59	H. H.	17	R. imperfect	11 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
60	W. D.	24	N.	19 ,, ,,	,, coats, &c.	6 ,, ,,
61	G. G.	22	R. W. imperfect	9 July 1849	Felony	18 ,, ,,
62	T. C.	11	N.	3 June 1850	Stealing Testament	9 ,, ,,
63	C. S.	24	,,	24 Apr. ,,	,, boots	9 ,, ,,
64	M. A. D.	22	R. W. imperfect	22 Mar. ,,	,, monies	12 ,, ,,
65	T. L.	31	R. imperfect	27 ,, 1849	,, ducks	2 years' ,,
66	W. S.	34	R. W. imperfect	2 Apr. ,,	,, sheep	2 ,, ,,
67	T. H. P.	19	,,	18 Mar. 1850	,, money	7 ,, ,,
68	W. W.	55	,,	8 July ,,	,, metal cocks	2 months' ,,
69	G. M.	35	,,	15 June ,,	Burglary	10 years' ,,
				SUMMARILY CONVICTED.		
70	F. J.	37	R. W. imperfect	2 Aug. 1850	Rogue and vagabond	3 months' hard labour.
71	J. F.	19	,,	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
72	J. M.	47	N.	2 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
73	W. B.	31	R. W. imperfect	13 ,, ,,	Bastardy	3 months' imprisonment.
74	R. P.	47	N.	27 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	3 months' hard labour.
75	A. C.	37	R imperfect	19 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
76	G. G.	20	R. W. imperfect	26 ,, ,,	Using threatening language	3 months' imprisonment.
77	G. B.	18	,,	26 July ,,	Attempt to kill a deer	4 months' hard labour.
78	C. F.	30	,,	30 ,, ,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
79	H. B.	35	,,	3 Sept. ,,	Rogue and vagabond	3 ,, ,,
80	M. G.	22	R. well	7 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
81	G. K.	26	R. W. imperfect	17 June ,,	Having deer in possession	6 ,, ,,
82	B. T.	35	,,	18 July ,,	Assault	6 months' imprisonment.
83	B. T.	42	R. imperfect	22 ,, ,,	Want of sureties	6 ,, ,,
84	J. D.	63	N.	1 Aug. ,,	Using threatening language	12 ,, ,, unless bailed.
85	G. N.	39	R. W. imperfect	5 Sept. ,,	,, ,,	12 ,, ,, ,, ,,

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Hants County Prison—Number of Prisoners confined therein, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed,	Offence.	Sentence.
				SUMMARILY CONVICTED.		
86	H. E.	22	R. W. imperfect	3 Aug. 1850	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' hard labour.
87	A. B.	17	R. W. imperfect	22 ,, ,,	Misbehaviour in service	6 weeks' ,,
88	M. H.	27	,,	21 ,, ,,	Misbehaviour in Union	6 ,, ,,
89	C. J.	25	N.	2 Sept. ,,	Riotous and disorderly	1 month's ,,
90	J. A.	24	R. imperfect	3 ,, ,,	Assault	1 month's imprisonment.
91	A. P.	29	R. W. imperfect	7 Aug. ,,	,, ,,	1 ,, ,,
92	F, G.	23	,,	3 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' hard labour.
93	J. H.	50	,,	6 July ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
94	J. B.	62	R. imperfect	7 Aug. ,,	Misbehaviour in Union	2 months' imprisonment.
95	R. S.	18	R. W. well	9 July ,,	Assault	2 ,, ,,
96	T. E.	41	R. W. imperfect	10 June ,,	Hunting a deer	4 months' hard labour.
97	J. B.	40	R. imperfect	10 ,, ,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
98	R. E.	15	R. W. imperfect.	10 Aug. ,,	Stealing crown piece	2 ,, ,,
99	C. A.	19	,,	17 July ,,	Destroying vegetables	3 ,, ,,
100	J. B.	18	,,	19 Aug. ,,	Poaching	2 ,, ,,
101	S. G.	18	,,	19 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 ,, ,,
102	J. P.	12	R. W. well	24 ,, ,,	Stealing taps	2 ,, ,,
103	W. P.	14	R. W. imperfect	27 July ,,	Rogue and vagabond	3 ,, ,,
104	E. P.	25	N.	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,
105	W. F.	33	R. imperfect	27 Aug. ,,	Bastardy	2 months' imprisonment.
106	J. G.	24	R. W. imperfect	3 Sept. ,,	Misbehaviour in Union	21 days' hard labour.
107	J. S.	19	N.	23 July ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' ,,
108	E. T.	26	R. imperfect	14 Aug. ,,	Destroying apples	6 weeks' ,,
109	J. W.	24	R. W. imperfect	5 Sept. ,,	Vagrancy	21 days' ,,
110	H. W.	31	,,	27 July ,,	Rogue and vagabond	2 months' ,,
111	M. D.	24	,,	29 ,, ,,	Assaulting police	2 months' imprisonment.
112	H. T. J.	37	N.	29 ,, ,,	,, ,,	2 ,, ,,
113	E. W.	35	R. imperfect	27 Aug. ,,	Rogue and vagabond	1 month's hard labour.
114	M. C.	45	N.	29 July ,,	,, ,,	2 ,, ,,
115	E. S.	16	R. W. imperfect	19 Aug. ,,	,, ,,	6 weeks' ,,
116	J. S.	20	N.	5 ,, ,,	Stealing peas	21 days' ,,
117	J. L.	11	R. imperfect	26 ,, ,,	Stealing apples	14 ,, ,,
118	M. A. T.	24	,,	20 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	21 ,, ,,

Hnts County Prison—Number of Prisoners confined therein, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				SUMMARILY CONVICTED.		
119	E. L.	48	R. imperfect	9 Aug. 1850	Altering duplicate	1 month's imprisonment.
120	H. W.	20	N.	31 ,, ,,	Poaching	3 months' hard labour.
121	G. M.	10	R. W. imperfect	12 ,, ,,	Stealing box of moneys	1 month, and onced whipped.
122	H. J.	21	N.	2 Sept. ,,	Assault	10 days' imprisonment.
123	A. P.	29	R. W. imperfect	12 Aug. ,,	Idle and disorderly	1 month's hard labour.
124	A. G.	13	,,	26 ,, ,,	Stealing plums	3 weeks' ,,
125	W. G.	48	R. imperfect	15 ,, ,,	Rogue and vagabond	1 month's ,,
126	D. C.	17	R. W. imperfect	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 weeks' ,,
127	E. C.	33	R. imperfect	17 ,, ,,	Riotous and disorderly	1 month's ,,
128	T. F.	14	N.	22 ,, ,,	Stealing apples	1 month's imprisonment.
129	W. G.	24	R. W. imperfect	19 June ,,	Assaulting police	3 months' hard labour.
130	W. G.	32	N.	19 Aug. ,,	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,
131	S. S.	43	R. W. imperfect	19 ,, ,,	Cutting sedge, &c.	14 days' imprisonment.
132	J. D.	31	N.	19 ,, ,,	,, ,,	14 ,, ,,
133	R. B.	19	R. imperfect	31 ,, ,,	Assault	21 ,, ,,
134	W. N.	35	R. W. imperfect	27 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	26 days' hard labour.
135	J. C.	60	R. imperfect	11 June ,,	Smuggling	Fined 25*l.*
136	E. J.	25	R. W. imperfect	20 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
137	J. F.	29	,,	10 May ,,	,, ,,	6 months' imprisonment.
138	J. C.	37	N.	10 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
139	G. S.	32	R. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
140	J. H.	40	R. W. imperfect	21 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
141	J. D.	35	R. imperfect	13 June ,,	,, ,,	6 months' hard labour.
142	H. S.	17	N.	7 Sept. ,,	,, ,,	6 months' imprisonment.
143	E. P.	21	R. W. well	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
144	J. E.	27	R. W. imperfect	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
145	J. M.	40	,,	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
146	E. A.	55	,,	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
147	J. F.	25	R. W. well	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
148	W. S.	50	R. imperfect	14 June ,,	,, ,,	9 months' hard labour.
149	R. M.	28	R. W. imperfect	29 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Fined 100*l.*
150	W. C.	26	R. imperfect	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,

Hants County Prison—Number of Prisoners confined therein—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.
			FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES.		
151	C. B.	27	R. W. imperfect	18 July, 1850	Burglary.
152	W. H.	22	,,	,,	,,
153	R. F.	41	N.	1 Aug. ,,	,,
154	T. K.	18	R. W. imperfect	15 ,, ,,	Arson.
155	W. S.	17	,,	,,	,,
156	F. G.	18	,,	,,	,,
157	W. F.	19	,,	,,	,,
158	W. P.	19	,,	,,	,,
159	G. S.	22	,,	4 Sept. ,,	Burglary.
160	P. B.	24	,,	2 ,, ,,	Rape.
161	J. J.	43	,,	5 ,, ,,	Burglary.
			FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.		
162	J. P.	31	R. Imperfect	18 July, ,,	Stealing lead.
163	W. C.	38	R. W. well	,,	,, ,,
164	E. J.	20	N.	17 ,, ,,	,, trowsers, &c.
165	J. W.	17	R. imperfect	19 ,, ,,	,, money.
166	R. W.	21	N.	,,	,, whip.
167	J. H.	15	R. imperfect	,,	,, money.
168	S. O.	22	R. W. imperfect	,,	,, bacon.
169	H. L.	25	,,	24 ,, ,,	,, money.
170	R. A.	50	,,	25 ,, ,,	,, leather.
171	M. F.	29	R. imperfect	27 ,, ,,	,, gown.
172	J. M.	20	N.	29 ,, ,,	,, wearing apparel.
173	D. M.	18	R. imperfect	30 ,, ,,	Housebreaking.
174	C. C.	20	,,	31 ,, ,,	Stealing scythe, &c.
175	C. T.	39	N.	,,	For want of sureties.
176	H. S.	47	R. imperfect	30 ,, ,,	,,
177	W. J.	22	R. W. imperfect	2 Aug. ,,	Stealing silk handkerchiefs.
178	T. B.	27	R. imperfect	1 ,, ,,	,, money.
179	W. O.	40	N.	7 ,, ,,	,, trowsers.
180	J. P.	18	R. W. imperfect	14 ,, ,,	Embezzling money.
181	R. G.	48	,,	,,	Keeping bawd's-house.
182	S. A. S.	19	R. imperfect	13 ,, ,,	To give evidence.
183	A. M. T.	16	R. W. imperfect	,,	,,
184	M. M.	19	,,	,,	,,
185	J. C.	24	N.	15 ,, ,,	Assault.
186	W. C.	39	R. W. imperfect	20 ,, ,,	Stealing scythe, &c.
187	W. H.	23	R. imperfect	19 ,, ,,	,, a copper.
188	W. J.	33	R. W. well	,,	,,
189	T. J.	23	R. imperfect	,,	,,
190	M. E.	57	,,	22 ,, ,,	,, tea-chest.
191	J. M.	26	N.	,,	Obtaining goods fraudulently.
192	H. B.	31	R. W. imperfect	23 ,, ,,	Stealing wheat.
193	G. L.	21	,,	,,	,, silver spoons.
194	J. P.	22	R. imperfect	24 ,, ,,	,, timber.
195	R. L.	38	R. W. well	,,	For want of sureties.
196	W. B.	28	R. W. imperfect	29 ,, ,,	,,
197	J. B.	23	N.	,,	Stealing bacon.
198	T. S.	17	R. imperfect	30 ,, ,,	,, brushes.
199	J. F.	39	,,	31 ,, ,,	For want of sureties.
200	A. K.	17	,,	30 ,, ,,	Stealing bonnet, &c.
201	M. H.	24	N.	4 Sept ,,	,, silk handkerchief.

Hants County Prison—Number of Prisoners confined therein—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.
			For Trial at the Sessions.		
202	G. S. .	27	R. W. imperfect	5 Sept. 1850	Stealing paper.
203	T. C. .	24	N.	6 ,, ,,	,, blanket.
204	H. Y. .	37	,,	7 ,, ,,	,, rule.
205	A. W.	28	R. W. imperfect	6 ,, ,,	Obtaining money fraudulently.
			For Trial at the City Sessions.		
206	J. D. .	54	R. W. imperfect	17 July 1850	Stealing coats.
207	J. H. .	26	R. imperfect .	19 ,, ,,	,, shawl.
208	J. H. .	22	N.	,,	,,
209	C. P. .	29	R. imperfect .	,,	,,
210	S. K. .	20	R. W. imperfect	13 Aug. ,,	,, money, &c.
211	T. A. .	39	R. imperfect .	19 ,, ,,	,, umbrella.
212	B. M.	27	R. W. imperfect	23 ,, ,,	,, round frock. &c.

Debtors for Limited Periods.

No.	Initials.	When Committed.	Amount.	Sentence.
			£. s. d.	
1	C. H. .	19 April, 1850	304 15 6	Remanded for 5 months.
2	G. W.	15 Aug. ,,	14 1 4	30 days' imprisonment.
3	J. W.	19 ,, ,,	18 18 11	

Debtors for Unlimited Periods.

4	G. S. .	17 April, 1850	69 5 6	
5	J. D. .	18 May ,,	40 0 0	
6	J. N. .	1 Jan. ,,	100 0 0	
7	W. M.	31 Dec. 1814	587 4 0	
8	D. J. G.	7 May 1850	40 13 8	

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

I perform two full services on Sundays with sermons, and also visit the women on Monday evenings, and also on Wednesday, catechizing them generally on the services in the chapel, and applying such portions as may be applicable to their particular cases. Prayers are read daily at half-past six in the morning, with an exposition of the Scriptures, which lasts about 25 minutes, the whole daily service occupying about three quarters of an hour. The 51st Psalm is learnt by the prisoners and repeated as a confession. I see all the prisoners in their cells twice a week, and those who come in and are discharged. I supply the Debtors with books and visit them in their wards. The sacrament is administered quarterly, but no prisoners as yet have been admitted. Two catholics have at their own request been attended by members of their persuasion; every facility is afforded. The books in use by the prisoners are procured from the Christian Knowledge and Religious Tract Societies. We have no regular lending library beyond tracts; I think it would be an improvement if there were. We have books in several languages, and the Douay version of the Bible for the use of catholics. When a prisoner comes in I examine him as to his knowledge, and class him accordingly. The schoolmaster puts a printed number of the class over his cell door, and gives him a corresponding number in the cell, so that the schoolmaster gets him into the chapel

without a word passing between them. The prisoners are divided into five classes, and are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the writing is taught upon slates. All prisoners before trial and boys attend school, but no prisoner attends the school who is not imprisoned for a longer period than one month. There is no regular instruction of the women, their labour materially interferes with it. The average time spent by me in the prison is from seven to eight hours daily.

I was present at the examination of a class of 45 prisoners in school, they were questioned by the chaplain on the 15th chapter of Saint John. I note the following extracts from the chaplain's journal :—

January 26th, 1850.—On duty at a quarter to nine, read prayers and scripture from twenty-five minutes past nine to ten, visited cells till a quarter to one, and from a quarter past two to six, and from seven to a quarter to eight.

Received intimation from a visiting magistrate, that the number of men coming from various parts of the prison to school, causes much labour to the officers; and that it would be desirable to reduce the numbers coming to school for the present; also that in consequence of recommendation from prison inspectors,* no prisoners sentenced to hard labour would be permitted to come to school for the first month. Conferred with the schoolmasters, and made arrangements accordingly. The whole of the four wards, A, B, C, and D, have been visited since Wednesday, leaving 36 cells. The absence of prisoners from their cells for various purposes, renders it almost impossible to visit with regularity.

The instruction is evidently taking good effect amongst the prisoners, and the schooling much valued by the better disposed criminals.

February 20th.—On duty at half past 8, read prayers and Scriptures from 25 minutes past 9, to 5 minutes past 10, visited cells till 20 minutes past 12. Gave a short lecture to 38 prisoners previous to their leaving school. From half past 1 prepared various books for particular prisoners till 10 minutes to 4. Gave short lecture to 50 prisoners previous to leaving school. Visited sentenced debtors and part of female ward and cells till quarter past 6 and from 7 to quarter to 8. The chaplain cannot refrain from drawing the attention of the visiting magistrates to the prisoner in D 1, 17, who has for the space of nearly a fortnight showed symptoms of breaking down. Independent of any consideration for the bodily health of men in this state which a continued pressure of such hard labour tends to, it is respectfully impressed on the magistrates that the state of mind of any prisoner in such a condition, is very far from any probability of improvement under such prostration.

The breaking down of the mental energy, is as totally a different thing from the breaking down of sin, under convictions produced in a wholesome manner; as the apparent good behaviour of prisoners under the light pressure of garden work, or domestic, or mechanical occupation, is a totally different thing from a salutary improvement produced under a more moderate but unpalatable pressure of hard labour combined with a more proportionate degree of instruction. The difference in the prostration of D 1, 17, from that of other prisoners who are more subdued is very manifest.

July 19th.—On duty at half past 6; read prayers and scripture with exposision till quarter past 7. Visited from quarter to 9 till half past 12, and from half past 1 to 2. On proceeding to cell C 1, 20, to visit B., a Parkhurst convict who had been getting on badly, I found, on opening his cell door, that he had broken the leg of his table from the frame and armed himself with it, and was standing in the attitude to strike. I closed the door and called the first warder, Mr Bell, to the cell.

Visited till 6, and from 7 to quarter to 8. Visited B.. twice in the dark cell.

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* No such recommendation has emanated from the Inspector of Prisons.

This prisoner has been much neglected in youth, and, like several others, arrived in the prison in a state of deep degradation from past sinful habits, and almost infidelity. I had latterly visited him, and paid rather more attention to his moral improvement by teaching, than to others on account of his not partaking of the same privileges as the other Parkhurst prisoners; and I found him on the whole improving, but he seems to have broken down under a sense of his being unduly punished by three days' imprisonment in the dark cell, for making a noise in chapel, which he asserted was inadvertent. The peculiar difficulty of dealing with such cases seems to be found in maintaining just so much authority as to keep up discipline, and yet avoid irritating a despairing mind, and improving the condition of the criminal so as to render his sentence beneficial, rather than destructive to him. It is respectfully suggested that after such notice has been taken of this prisoner's conduct as the case may be thought to require, he be permitted to exercise some useful employment, such as mending clothes, and that a trial be given him under the treatment which other convicts have experienced.

The chaplain will pay increased attention also to the case and report eventually on it.

Labour.—The hard labour for the prisoners consists in working at crank machines, which are applied to the grinding of corn and pumping of water. 56 prisoners were employed on the cranks at the time of my visit. The governor states the scale of prisoners' labour, which from the recent occupation of the prison had not been finally determined at the time of my visit, will be as follows:—

For the 1st month's imprisonment . . .	8	hours daily.
,, 2nd ,, ,, . . .	6	,,
,, 3rd ,, ,, . . .	4	,,
,, 4th from the expiration of 3rd month to the completion of the term of imprisonment	3	,,

The rest or cessation from labour which commences at 9 A.M. and terminates at 6 P.M., will be the period intervening for dinner, merely from half-past 12 until two. The crank machine may be applied either to the grinding of corn, or the pumping of water. The grinding is for the prison, and the public are charged 1*s.* a quarter for barley and 2*s.* for wheat. There is no regular employment for prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, we select as far as we can from this class men for cleaning, etc. The untried have not the option of employment offered them. The prisoners are all anxious for employment, particularly those waiting for trial. The women wash for some of the officers, particularly those rationed on the establishment, they are never up after the usual hour.

Debtors.—I notice the extraordinary fact of one debtor having been confined in this county gaol for 36 years. I inquired very minutely into his case, and found his prolonged detention owing entirely to his own obstinacy. I made use of every argument to induce him to take the necessary but simple steps for his own release, but in reply to my question as to whether he would take the benefit of the Act he replied "I will not."

Books. Expenditure.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly kept and entered up to the time of my visit. The chaplain's character book appears worthy of commendation.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—

At 20 minutes before 6 the bell rings for the prisoners to rise, at 6 the prisoners are overlooked, and at a quarter past six the bell rings for chapel, they wash and leave their bedding exposed to air in their cells; the service in chapel lasts from half-past 6 to half-past seven, they then return to their cells and receive their breakfasts at a quarter past 8. At 9 o'clock the officers muster and the prisoners are turned out for labour. They continue at the cranks from 9 until a quarter past 12, dine at half-past, and resume their labour and continue at work until 10 minutes to six, and locked up at eight. The gas is not lit in the cells during the summer. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are employed as far as possible in cleaning, they have an hours exercise during the day. On Sundays the overlooking is at 7, breakfast at 8, chapel from 10 to 12, dinner a quarter before 1. Afternoon chapel service from 3 to half-past 4, supper at 6. The prisoners do not exercise in the yards on Sundays.

Observations.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison, although several of the present arrangements, particularly in respect to labour and attendance at school, from the recent occupation of the buildings, require a little more time and practice to make them work well together. I should strongly recommend that some employment, if only the picking of oakum, should be introduced for prisoners before trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour. I also am of opinion that there should be some intervals of rest for prisoners at the cranks, as they now work for three and four hours without interim. I doubt the propriety as well as the legality of the women prisoners being employed in washing for the governor and certain of the officers. I also think that the prisoners should take exercise on Sundays, particularly in the summer months, and that some regulation ought to be made by which the discipline officers, including the deputy governor, should be allowed to be absent occasionally on the Sundays for recreation.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

[Inspected October 4th, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit. (See p. 36.)

The interior of this prison was in an improved condition to what it was at my last visit. The wards were clean, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality. The surgeon states "The diet is quite sufficient."

Health.—The medical officer states,—

I visit the prison daily, and notice everything particular in my journal. The health of the prisoners has been quite satisfactory. Venereal cases are much less frequent than they have been for years. At the period when the

RETURN of the Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the Borough of Portsmouth, on October the 4th, 1850, the day of Inspection.

Initials.	Age.	Sentence and Employment.	
		IN No. 1 WARD.	
W. K.	51	6 months' imprisonment or pay £100 0	
T. N. .	35	6 ,, ,, 100 0	Smuggling.
J. B. .	24	6 ,, ,, 100 0	
J. M..	29	7 days' ,, 0 14	Assault.
W. M .	47	10 ,, ,, 0 14	Offence against Local Acts.
		The above persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.	
A. B. .	33	For want of sureties for his appearance at the Sessions to give evidence.	
T. R. .	43	20 days; county court debtor.	
		IN No. 2 WARD.	
W. B. .	25	21 days' hard labour, picking oakum	
D. W..	17	21 ,, ,,	Rogues and vagabonds.
J. G. .	18	21 ,, ,,	
G. W..	19	21 ,, ,,	
J. W. .	54	21 ,, ,,	Beggir g
R. C. .	50	21 ,, ,,	
		IN No. 3 WARD.	
H. J. K.	16	3 months' hard labour, tread-mill	
J. A. .	16	3 ,, ,,	
A. M..	15	3 ,, ,,	Robbing gardens.
J. K. .	18	21 days' ,,	
J. M. .	16	21 ,, ,,	
W. S. .	13	21 ,, picking oakum.	Juvenile offenders.
		IN No. 4 WARD.	
E. M..	42		
J. Y. .	24		
W. B..	41		
J. B. .	27		
G. J. .	24		
R. C .	36		
W. B.	35	These prisoners are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and are unemployed.	
W. G..	46		
T. G..	33		
J. J. .	28		
F. C. .	19		
J. W. .	18		
W. H..	22		
T. G. H.	22	For trial at the assizes on two charges of highway robbery.	
		IN No. 6. WARD.	
J. B. .	26	6 months' hard labour, treadmill	
T. M..	19	6 ,, ,,	
J. C. .	28	9 ,, cleaning prison	Convicted felons.
W. D.	26	3 ,, ,,	
J. G. .	28	3 ,, white-washing	
E. L. .	28	8 ,, cooking	
T. A..	23	12 ,, preparing oakum	Having base coin in possession with intent to utter.
H. V..	20	12 ,, treadmill	
		,,	

Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the Borough of Portsmouth, &c.—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Sentence and Employment.
		In No. 7 Ward.
W. B.	38	8 months' hard labour, cleaning prison, smuggling.
C. W..	17	3 ,, treadmill { Unlawful possession of Queen's store.
T. T. .	41	6 weeks' ,, or pay £3 9, treadmill, cruelty to a horse.
P. B. .	34	28 days' imprisonment, the first 10 days solitary, 18 last days to hard labour. Naval prisoners.
		Women's Ward.
E. P. .	21	For trial at the next sessions for felony.
M. L..	17	
S. B. .	17	
A. B. .	33	
H. P..	17	
E. K..	18	
J. L. .	45	12 months' hard labour, washing and cleaning prison.
A. H. .	22	6 ,, ,, ,,
A. M..	29	6 ,, needlework.
H. M..	20	6 ,, ,,
E. M.M.	14	6 weeks' ,, picking oakum. Juvenile offender.
C. L. .	20	10 days' ,, ,, Disorderly.

cholera was prevalent in the town, we had a great number of cases of diarrhœa in the prison, but it yielded to the ordinary remedies, while one in 70 died from cholera in the immediate neighbourhood. The prisoners are sent into their wards before they are seen by me. There has been one case of attempted suicide ; it was an extraordinary one.

I annex the medical officer's report of the case.

Report of the treatment of John Blower, who attempted Suicide.

I was sent for at ½ past 10 o'clock in the morning of the 22nd of July, to visit John Blower, who had just been convicted of felony, and who, on coming from the court and placed in the yard, had made a violent attempt on his life, by cutting his throat with a razor, which he took from a shelf in the room immediately after sentence of transportation for 7 years had been passed on him. I attended instantly, and found him standing between two prisoners, who were supporting him, bleeding profusely, and to every appearance lifeless, with an immense pool of blood before him. He was immediately placed in a recumbent position, and I found a wound in his throat extending almost from ear to ear. Seeing instantly that the carotids had not been wounded, I immediately secured by ligature the larger branches of the lingual and thyroideal arteries, and united the external wound with five sutures, and placed the head in such a position as would facilitate the reunion of the trachea, which was completely divided. On removing him to the hospital, he was pulseless ; the trachea was widely separated from the larynx, immediately below which it was cut through. I instantly determined to remove the threads (three of them), and placing the trachea in close apposition with the larynx, I applied a suture through it (avoiding the lining membrane as far as was possible) and the cricoid cartilage or lower part of the larynx. The external wound was then closed by sutures and adhesive plaster ; and cold-water dressings constantly applied. From that moment he had not a bad symptom ; the external wound

healed kindly, and on the 2nd of August (the 11th day) I removed the ligature from the trachea, and in a day or two he was convalescent. On his return to the yard he simulated insanity, and again attempted self-destruction by running his head violently against the wall. I was again obliged to replace him in the hospital with two attendants. I watched him most narrowly, visiting him several times every day. I stated my opinion to the magistrates, and on the 30th August and the 2nd September I availed myself of the opinion of Mr. Garrington, surgeon; he agreed with me in every respect, and as a gross impostor he was forthwith sent to Millbank.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain was absent on leave at the time of my visit, but I have subsequently received from him the following detail of the duties performed by him in the prison.

Sir, *Portsmouth Gaol, 7th October*, 1850.

I regret exceedingly that it was out of my power to have waited upon you during your late inspection of the borough gaol. I happened to be from home when your summons arrived, and did not return till the evening. I send accordingly a short report of the manner in which the duties of the chaplaincy are performed, with the extracts from the journal which you required.

I assemble the prisoners every morning in the chapel for prayers, and read a selection from the liturgy and a portion of Scripture; after which I preach to them a short sermon. Thus all the prisoners (with the exception of the cook) are brought under daily religious instruction. On the Lord's day, Divine service is performed in the morning and afternoon, and two sermons are delivered. We have also Divine service and a sermon on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and all thanksgiving and fast days, appointed by public authority. When there are any juvenile offenders in prison, I catechise them on an average about five times every week; and occasionally visit them at their houses to inquire how they are getting on, and to devise means for preserving the children (if there be any) from similar contamination. I admonish all the prisoners on admission, and enter their names in the character book, with all the minute particulars that they may be pleased to give me respecting their parentage, education, occupation, history, &c. &c. On discharge, likewise, I see and admonish them. I distribute books and tracts frequently through the prison, and visit every day the sick in hospital and those in solitary confinement. I spend from two to four hours every day in the gaol, more or less, as the occasional duties may vary in number and importance. I follow as implicitly as possible the rules prescribed by Act of Parliament, which I find excellent, and admirably adapted in every respect. I may add perhaps that there are four schools in different parts of the borough which are attended in great numbers by the children of the poor, and which I constantly catechise. In one of them, in one room, I have a catechetical class of 200 boys; and in another room, of 100 girls. I carefully endeavour to instil into their minds the strictest principles of honesty, integrity, faithfulness, and truth. As I hold no parochial charge, I gain an easy admission into these schools without being liable to the imputation of officiousness or intrusion.

Many of the prisoners during the eighteen months nearly that I have held the chaplaincy, have left gaol apparently penitent, and with excellent sentiments and feelings, but as they generally leave the town, and go to other places, I have no opportunity of ascertaining whether the impressions made upon them have been permanent and lasting.

The governor of the prison confirms the chaplain's statement, and adds, the chaplain sees all the prisoners on coming in and going out, and has the women brought before him for moral

and religious instruction. His sister attends the prison, and sees the women twice a week, and instructs them. The prisoners mutilate the books very much. There is no lending library, but the corporation allow the chaplain 5*l.* a year for books. I notice with much satisfaction a great improvement in the performance of the chaplain's duties, the average time spent by him daily in the prison is about 3 hours. I make the following extracts from the chaplain's journal :—

Monday, June 10*th* 1850.—Visited the family of S. in Wingfield-street, (a notorious and incorrigible young thief,) who has been eight times in gaol, and six times whipped. The father is employed in the Dockyard. The boy has not contracted dishonest habits from want. I found the house deficient in much of the furniture, which was there on former visits. The family appears to be getting poorer.

I also visited B. in Lake-lane, Landport, another notorious juvenile offender. His mother gives a very bad account of him. Gave her much advice about bringing up the other children properly that are younger. Also visited the B's, (two other young offenders,) in Buckland. They are very poor, the mother is dead. A sister, 18 years old, keeps the house. Seymour-street, in which they live, appears to be a very low street, crowded with idle depraved-looking children. Gave the sister much advice about them, and keeping them clean; as they came into gaol exceedingly dirty and neglected.

Monday, June 17*th.*—Visited again the S. in Wingfield-street, Landport, the family of the notorious juvenile delinquent W. S. Saw the mother and two of the children. The mother seems to be a sensible decent woman, and complains much of the drunken habits of the father, who has reduced the family to very great poverty. Visited also S. another of the juvenile offenders. Did not see the boy, but the mother says that he has been greatly improved since he was last in gaol. The father is a shipwright in the Dockyard. The wife says he has been always a sober honest man, but violent in his temper, and a great swearer. The street (Wiltshire-street) seems to be a very low place, and full of demoralized inhabitants. The accounts given me of these two boys are very favourable. Their last imprisonment appears to have been very salutary to both. The separate confinement to which they were subjected, seems to have struck terror into them. They dread it even more than a flogging. I made inquiries about G., another boy who lives in the same street. The father is a very wicked and abandoned character. He is a widower, and cohabits with his sister-in-law, by whom he has a child. The whole family live together in one room, and spend nearly all their money in beer.

Friday, July 5*th.*—Visited the Lancasterian school, Swan-street, Landport, where a strikingly undue proportion of the juvenile offenders has been educated. Spoke to the master about frequently giving his pupils instruction on the eighth commandment; and impressing on them the principles of honesty and fair dealing. He defended himself by saying, that whatever harm was done must have been done during the time his predecessor held the school, who was an easy indulgent old man: that the fault could not be fairly charged upon him as he was only three years in charge; and that none of the boys instructed by him have ever been convicted of any crime.

July 12*th.*—Called to day at the house of L. another juvenile offender, who has been recently in gaol. The parents speak rather favourably of him, and of sending him to sea: gave them many charges about keeping him out of bad company, and also taking measures to prevent him from corrupting the other children. I also called on M., another, a very stupid, ignorant boy. His father is a potato-seller. He has not stolen from want. Gave the mother and a younger brother much advice.

July 15th.—Visited M. in Wingfield-street, whose son has recently been convicted as a juvenile offender. I saw both parents. They seem to be very correct and proper people. They keep the boy in the house as much as possible, and intend soon to move away from such a demoralized locality. The son was corrupted by C. and B., two notorious young thieves, who live in a neighbouring street. They have a large family. I believe they are correct people, have no intercourse with their neighbours, and do not show their children a bad example. They live unfortunately in a locality where it is almost impossible to bring up a family well. I also saw L., a discharged debtor, and formerly convicted on a charge of stealing mortar. He lives in the same street. I saw his wife, who says he is quite an altered and reformed character since he came out of prison; and that he attends church three times a-day.

Labour.—The men sentenced to hard labour work at the wheel and picking oakum; the women making and mending linen, and washing.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The prisoners are unlocked at seven, make their beds, breakfast at eight, go to the wheel, and remain there until prayer time, at half-past ten; resume their labour, and dine at a quarter before 12; one hour is allowed for dinner; they resume their labour at 4, and are locked up at sunset.

With the exception of the women, who are confined in separate cells in a recently erected ward, the prisoners are in unrestricted association.

The construction of the men's wards in this prison is so defective, and the site on which the prison is built so limited, as to render it difficult to suggest any alteration or addition which would justify the requisite expenditure for the purpose. I think it would be found a very beneficial arrangement were the Town Council to send all convicted prisoners, of both sexes, whose sentences should exceed three months, under contract to the county gaol at Winchester. This would afford the means of an improved classification, if not of the complete separation of the prisoners. The time which the prisoners work at the wheel might, I think, be very properly extended, and prisoners before trial might be afforded employment. I consider the committal under summary conviction, of seamen to this prison from the Queen's ships for breaches of discipline, as very undesirable. They cannot fail of being injured by the demoralizing intercourse which must prevail, and there would be no difficulty in committing them to the county gaol at Winchester. A seaman from the 'Dauntless' was at the time of my visit undergoing his sentence of 10 days' solitary confinement, with 18 days' hard labour.

TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

[Inspected October 5th, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit.

A RETURN of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction of Southampton on the day of Inspection, with the Date of their Commitment, the Period for which they are Committed, and the days of their Discharge.

CONVICTED.

No.	Name.	When Committed.	Sentence.	When to be Discharged.	Offence.
1	T. S. .	11 Apr. 1850	6 months.	10 Oct. 1850	Felony.
2	J. J. .	11 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
3	A. G. .	11 ,, ,,	2 years .	10 Apr. 1852	,,
4	I. T. .	11 ,, ,,	1 year .	10 ,, 1851	,,
5	G. H. .	11 ,, ,,	1 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
6	H. B..	11 ,, ,,	1 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
7	W. C.	11 ,, ,,	6 months.	10 Oct. 1850	,,
8	J. W..	11 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	,,
9	J. W..	1 July ,,	1 year .	30 June 1851	For want of Sureties.
10	W. H.	1 ,, ,,	4 months.	31 Oct. 1850	Felony.
11	G. W.	1 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	31 Dec. ,,	,,
12	J. H.	1 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	31 ,, ,,	Embezzlement.
13	J. P. .	1 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	31 ,, ,,	Felony.
14	J. R. .	1 ,, ,,	6 ,, .	31 ,, ,,	,,
15	F. H..	9 ,, ,,	3 ,, .	8 Oct. ,,	Vagrancy.
16	G. D..	7 Aug. ,,	3 ,, .	6 Nov. ,,	,,
17	W. J..	7 ,, ,,	3 ,, .	6 ,, ,,	,,
18	G. R..	7 ,, ,,	3 ,, .	6 ,, ,,	,,
19	J. B. .	12 ,, ,,	2 ,, .	11 Oct. ,,	Exposing his person.
20	W. T.	18 Sept. ,,	21 days .	8 ,, ,,	Assaulting Police Constable.
21	C. B..	18 ,, ,,	21 days and 1 month.	9 Nov. ,,	,, ,,
22	J. W..	24 ,, ,,	21 days .	11 Oct. ,,	Throwing over Prison wall.
23	G. C. .	30 ,, ,,	21 ,, .	20 ,, ,,	Assaulting Police Constable.
24	W. W.	2 Oct. ,,	21 ,, .	22 ,, ,,	Using short weights.
25	G. S. .	3 ,, ,,	14 ,, .	16 ,, ,,	Vagrancy.
26	G. H..	3 ,, ,,	10 ,, .	12 ,, ,,	Using short weights.
27	G. T..	4 ,, ,,	7 ,, .	10 ,, ,,	Assault.
		WOMEN.			
1	C. W.	15 Oct. 1849	1 year .	14 Oct. 1850	Felony.
2	E. A..	3 ,, 1850	7 days .	9 ,, ,,	Assault.

UNTRIED.

No.	Name.	When Committed.	When to be Tried.	Charge.
1	G. F. L.	1 July 1850	Sessions . .	Obtaining money under false pretences.
2	G. J. .	5 ,, ,,	,, . .	Felony.
3	J. P. .	13 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
4	W. H.	17 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
5	H. S. .	18 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
6	W. H.	18 ,, ,,	Assizes . .	Cutting and maiming
7	G. C. .	31 ,, ,,	Sessions . .	Felony.
8	S. P. .	5 Aug. ,,	,, . .	,,
9	H. H. .	8 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
10	J. B. .	12 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
11	G. S. .	27 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
12	J. S. .	2 Sept. ,,	,, . .	,,
13	E. B. .	2 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
14	J. C. .	7 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
15	F. W.	9 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
16	J. H. .	10 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
17	G. H..	12 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
18	D. G. .	12 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
19	W. T..	13 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
20	J. M. D.	19 ,, ,,	Assizes . .	Cutting and maiming.
21	F. G. .	25 ,, ,,	Sessions . .	Felony.
22	G. M..	30 ,, ,,	,, . .	,,
		WOMEN.		
1	E. W..	3 July 1850	Sessions . .	Felony.
2	J. G. .	9 Aug. ,,	,, . .	Passing bad coin.
3	S. H. .	24 Sept. ,,	,, . .	Felony.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

Tried Male Prisoners	27
Tried Female Prisoners	2
Untried Male Prisoners	22
Untried Female Prisoners	3
	54

The state of this prison, although still crowded to excess, may be reported as improved since my last visit. Clothing has been provided, as well as a weekly supply of clean linen for all the prisoners. The official diet-tables adopted, and the cooking of provisions removed from the day-rooms and placed under the superintendence of an officer. Two rooms have been taken from the adjoining debtors' prisons, and an additional officer appointed. But I regret to report that these are but palliatives of the existing evils, which can only be removed by the erection of a new prison; and until this is completed, it is most desirable that all prisoners sentenced to longer periods than three months' imprisonment should be sent, under contract, to the county gaol at Winchester.

I regret to report that some attempts at escape have been made; but, with one exception, that of a prisoner remanded on a charge of smuggling, they were unsuccessful. No blame appears to attach to the officers. Under the head of health, the surgeon reports that the principal ailment has been the venereal.

With respect to moral and religious instruction, the chaplain states that all attempts at instruction, in the crowded state of the gaol, are in vain. The usual services are performed.

I have the satisfaction of reporting that the building a new prison has been decided upon by the municipal authorities, and the site selected; and it is most desirable that every exertion should be made for its speedy completion.

The keeper of this prison, who has shown very considerable ability in the trying situation in which he has been placed, that of managing a number of prisoners with inadequate means, states, "The Juvenile Offenders Act has been most beneficial in reducing the number of such cases. I have had as many as 18 boys in custody, but since the application of corporal punishment they have been most materially reduced. I have now only four in custody. A magistrate and the surgeon are always present at corporal punishment."

DEBTORS' GAOL.—SOUTHAMPTON.

This gaol, which adjoins the prison for criminals, was tenanted by a single prisoner, detained there under the Small Debts Act. It appears that destitute debtors are allowed sixpence a day for their maintenance. The debtors' ward, in which this single prisoner was confined, was in a most discreditable condition at the time of my visit; the walls were covered with drawings of ships, &c., and numberless inscriptions both in prose and verse.

It appears surprising how any officer could have entered this room, and not taken the necessary steps to deface the filthy productions, which could not fail to meet his eye.

I represented the state of this place to the justices, and recommend that all debtor prisoners who require to be supported by the county should receive the allowance of food laid down in Table No. 4 of the official regulations, and that the allowance of sixpence a day be discontinued.

OXFORDSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—OXFORD.

[Visited August 30th, 1850.]

I annex a state of the prison at the time of my visit.—

State of the Prison, Friday, August 30th, 1850.

No. 1	Yard,	Convicted Felons	18
2	,,	Convicted Felons 6, Misdemeanants 13, Poachers 2	21
3	,,	Transports	7
4	,,	For the Sessions 20, Assizes 1, Re-examination 1	22
5	,,	Boys Convicted: not Hard Labour Misdemeanant 1. Confinement Class: (their last month) Hard Labour Felon 1, Misdemeanant 1	3
6	,,	Confinement Class: (their last month) Felon 1, Misdemeanants 9, not Hard Labour Misdemeanants 3	13
7	,,	Not Hard Labour Common Gaol Misdemeanants 4, House of Correction Misdemeanants 2, Hard Labour Transport 1	7
8	,,	Debtors (3 of whom on County Allowance)	5
	,,	County Courts, on County Allowance	3
No. 1	Females,	Convicted Felon 1, Sick Felon 1, Misdemeanants 2	4
2	,,	For the Sessions	1
			104

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit. There were a number of complaints from prisoners on the subject of the diet, which they considered to be insufficient. (See p. 44.)

The surgeon states,—

I consider the diet sufficient—that is, generally sufficient. I frequently interfere to take prisoners out of close confinement. There are very few who are for long terms, but are excused from being placed on the reduced dietary at the last month of their imprisonment. This is under the Rule 58 of the Prison Regulations, viz., "All prisoners in the House of Correction whose sentences shall not exceed one month, shall be placed on a reduced dietary as after mentioned, and shall work for two hours each day, and for the remainder of the 24 hours shall be confined in their cells; and the same treatment shall be observed towards all prisoners in the House of Correction, whatsoever the term of their sentences may be, for their last month of their confinement, unless the Court or committing Magistrate should order this treatment to be observed for a less period than a month." Although the above regulation is one of the certified rules of the prison, I am doubtful as to the prudence of placing prisoners on a reduced diet for the last month of a long imprisonment. I think the substitution of the official tables, which increase with the period of imprisonment, would be found beneficial.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

My attendance is daily, with a weekly inspection of every prisoner. The general state of health of the prisoners, since the outbreak of cholera, has been tolerably good, but we have had several cases of low fever, with one fatal case. There is no dead-house. I comply with all the prison regulations. A very severe outbreak of cholera took place in 1849; it prevailed in every part of the

Prison Dietary.

Every Male Prisoner, on County allowance, is allowed 24 ozs. of bread, daily; and every Female Prisoner 20 ozs. of bread, daily.

Class of Diet.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
No. 1. *Convicted Prisoners—Hard Labour.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner	Boiled beef, 8 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1 quart; potatoes, 16 ozs.	Pea soup, 1 pint	Pea soup, 1 pint	Boiled beef, 8 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1 quart; potatoes, 16 ozs.	Pea soup, 1 pint.
Supper	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint	Gruel, 1 pint	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint	Gruel, 1 pint.
No. 2. *Convicted Prisoners—Not Hard Labour.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1¼ piuts; potatoes. 12 ozs.	Pea-soup, 1 pint	Pea soup, 1 pint	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1¼ pints; potatoes, 12 ozs.	Pea soup, 1 pint.
Supper	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
No. 3. *Debtors and Untried Prisoners.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint,
Dinner	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1¼ pints; potatoes, 12 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint	Pea soup, ½ pint	Boiled beef, 6 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1¼ pints; potatoes, 12 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint.
Supper	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
No. 4. *Convicted Prisoners—Reduced Dietary.*							
Breakfast	Gruel, 1 sint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.	Gruel, 1 pint.
Dinner	Boiled beef, 4 ozs. (without bone)	Meat soup, 1 pint; potatoes, 8 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint	Pea soup, ½ pint	Boiled beef, 4 ozs. (without bone).	Meat soup, 1 pint; potatoes, 8 ozs.	Pea soup, ½ pint.
Supper	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.	Gruel, ½ pint.

Three ounces of oatmeal are apportioned to one quart of gruel, which is seasoned with salt in the proportion of one ounce of salt to five quarts of gruel. Salt is also allowed to the boiled beef and to the boiled potatoes; and the meat soup (which is made from the boiling of the beef issued on the preceding day—and also boiling at the same time the quantity of bone belonging to it—to which is added the gravy produced at cutting up the meat) is seasoned with pepper and salt, and thickened in the proportion of, per quart, one ounce and a half of oatmeal, and one ounce of onions, leeks, or barley; or, in the absence of onions, leeks, or barley, three ounces of potatoes, mashed. The pea soup is made of split peas in the proportion of a quarter of a pint of peas to a pint of soup, and thickened with oatmeal in the proportion of an ounce of oatmeal to a quart of pea soup, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

Untried prisoners are permitted to receive eatables from their friends, and also tea and coffee, or to send out (on Tuesdays and Fridays) and purchase such from outside.

All House of Correction prisoners, whose sentences do not exceed one Calendar month, are placed on the reduced dietary; and so likewise are all House of Correction Prisoners for the last month of their imprisonment, unless the surgeon may think additional diet requisite. Prisoners in this class work only two hours each day.

prison, except in the trial-yard and debtors' wards. The first cases of cholera showed themselves in the city and in the gaol on the same day.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, and their Diseases, on the 30th August, 1850.

Diarrhœa	2
Venereal	3
Itch	1
Bad cold	1
Ulcered legs	1
	8

Return of the Number of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet by Order of the Surgeon, on the 30th August, 1850.

Sick Allowance	4

The medical officer at my request has drawn up the following very able memoir of the circumstances attending the outbreak of cholera in this prison, which I insert.

An account of the circumstances attending the outbreak of the Cholera in Oxford Castle, in August, September, and October, 1849.

The cholera having been prevalent in the town of Abingdon, distant six miles from Oxford, from the beginning of August, was daily expected to show itself in this city, where every preparation had been made by a Board of Health, assisted by Sanitary Committees, to prevent the spreading of the disease, and by affording prompt medical relief to those who might be attacked, to limit its ravages as far as possible.

On the 13th of August, at 5 A.M., the first case occurred in the castle (which was also the first in Oxford), in the person of J. H. aged 40, a prisoner who had been confined four months and a half, and was on the full diet of the prison. He was seen by Dr. Acland and the surgeon of the prison, several times between 5½ A.M. and 5½ P.M., at which time he died, without any attempt at rallying, excepting a slight increase of warmth on the surface, after being wrapped in a blanket wrung out of hot water.

On the same evening, a girl living in the parish of St. Thomas was seized with cholera, and died on the day following.

No other case occurred until the 20th and 21st of August, when several persons in the town were attacked, and one of the turnkeys of the castle was taken ill of the disease in the night between the 20th and 21st. He recovered.

During the past week there had been no great amount of diarrhœa in the prison, and the inmates in general were in a better state of health than usual, up to the beginning of September, when diarrhœa began to prevail, and on the 13th of September a prisoner, G. S., aged 20, in prison 5 months, had a very severe attack of cholera. He recovered.

On the 15th W. P., aged 37, a transport, in prison 6 months, was attacked with cholera, and after rallying from the collapse, died, apparently of suppression of urine, 84 hours from the time of seizure.

From this time, diarrhœa began to increase until it spread generally through the prison. On the 18th another case of cholera occurred, F. L., aged 16, in prison 25 days: this lad died in 18 hours from the first symptoms of diarrhœa.

He was the only patient who attempted to assign a cause for the attack,

and he attributed his illness to the smell of the motions of a prisoner in the next cell, B. T., who was then ill with bad diarrhœa, but did not pass into true cholera until 12 hours after the lad's death.

On this day, September 18th, the surgeon recommended rice-milk for breakfast, instead of gruel; and on the 19th, in consultation with Dr. Acland, large alterations both in diet and discipline were proposed by them, submitted to the magistrates for their approval, and adopted. These alterations appear in a letter from Dr. Acland to the governor, and a report to the magistrates, copies of which are enclosed.

Liberal allowances of wine and brandy were served to the officers, a good solid diet with beer allowed to the prisoners in attendance on the patients, and tobacco served out to every prisoner able to smoke.

On September 19th, 3 more prisoners were seized with cholera : W. K., aged 28, in prison 2 months; T. K., aged 41, in prison 2 months; and B. T., aged 31, in prison 4 days. These 3 patients recovered.

On September 20th, R. K., aged 25, in prison 4 months, was attacked with the disease, and after a very hard struggle recovered. He is still in prison, and though in tolerable health, is incapable of hard labour.

On the 22nd, W. R., aged 24, in prison 4 days; on the 23rd, P. R., aged 29, in prison 8 days; and on the 24th, W. B., aged 46, in prison 11 days, were attacked with cholera—the first two recovered. W. B. rallied from the collapse, but died, apparently of suppression of urine, 76 hours from the first seizure.

From this time the diarrhœa began to abate in violence, and no new case of cholera occurred up to September 29th, when the surgeon was enabled to report that the prison was tolerably healthy, and that there was no fresh case of diarrhœa.

In the night between the 30th of September and the 1st of October, no less than 7 prisoners, 4 females and 3 males, were simultaneously attacked with diarrhœa, 3 of them very severely, of whom one advanced to true cholera, R. W., aged 16, in prison 11 days; the only female who had the disease. She recovered.

On the evening of the same day, October 1st, John Eaglestone, a turnkey, aged 67, was found suffering very severely from cholera. He rallied from the collapse, but died exhausted 65 hours from the commencement of his illness.

This was the last case of cholera that occurred in the prison during the continuance of the epidemic in Oxford, which was prolonged to the end of October, but cases of diarrhœa continued to present themselves through the whole of the winter and spring, so that the last of the additions and alterations in the diet was not removed until the 2nd of May.

On the 3rd of February last, T. G., aged 24, who had been in prison during the prevalence of the epidemic last autumn, and passed unharmed through that sickly time, was attacked with undoubted cholera. He recovered in 7 days.

It is but right to state that no case was registered as cholera, excepting those only, where, in addition to the rice-water purging and vomiting, and cramps, there were also present collapse, a wholly or almost imperceptible pulse, and total suppression of urine. Many were the cases of diarrhœa resembling cholera so nearly as to be with difficulty distinguished from that disease, and three of them refused to yield to the treatment for diarrhœa, but began to amend directly they were put on the plan adopted for cholera.

After the first two cases, the patients were treated on the plan proposed by Dr. Ayres of Hull, with some modifications, namely, 2 grains of calomel every 10, 15, or 20 minutes, according to circumstances, until bilious stools were procured. No stimulants or opiates were allowed, excepting occasionally 10 drops of ether when the coldness of the surface remained longer than usual; and when the hiccup was troublesome, 4 or 5 drops of laudanum were administered at intervals, and always with relief.

No food or drink was allowed, excepting cold water in quantities of one tablespoonful with each dose of calomel, until reaction was begun, when very

small quantities of tea, and afterwards of beef-tea, were given at intervals, and gradually increased in quantity until the improvement in the symptoms allowed a return to solid food; several days, however, elapsed before it was found prudent to go beyond the beef-tea.

The principal modifications in Dr. Ayres' plan of treatment consisted in commencing with one large dose of calomel, as 20 to 30 grains, according to circumstances, and then following up with the 2-grain doses, and in the addition of the ether.*

Of the 14 cases of cholera treated in the prison (or 15, if the case that occurred in February last be included), 9 (or 10) recovered, and 5 died.

Two of the cases that died were of that overwhelming nature that the patient appeared at once struck with death, and another was a man 67 years of age, whose constitution had been giving way for some time.

All the cases, including the 2 officers, were treated in the prison infirmary, those who recovered being removed as early as was consistent with their safety to large and airy wards, where they remained until they were able to return to their proper classes, or until they were discharged from prison, their term of imprisonment having expired.

It was not possible to assign any cause peculiar to the prison for the outbreak of the disease. It attacked indiscriminately prisoners of all ages and descriptions (with the exception of the debtors, and prisoners for trial): those who slept in the large building, where the prisoners for trial also slept, and those in the building called "No. 6," on the opposite side of the prison; those who had been in confinement for months, and those who had been in prison for a few days only; and it was remarkable that both the officers who had the disease did not sleep within the actual wall of the prison, but in lodges outside the wall, though on the premises.

The following table shows the whole number of prisoners, the number of debtors, and prisoners for trial, in each of the 4 weeks during which the cholera prevailed in the prison:—

Date.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Debtors.	For Trial.
August 13 . .	106	13	3
September 15 .	92	13	12
,, 22 .	96	12	14
,, 29 .	91	7	15

JOHN F. WOOD,
Surgeon to the Prison.

Copy of Letter from H. W. Acland, Esq., M.D., to the Governor of Oxford Castle.

DEAR SIR, *Oxford, September 20th*, 1849.

I shall be unable to send you before to-morrow morning a copy of the opinion which I wish to offer on the condition of the gaol; at the same time I am desirous of losing no time in saying that I think it would be highly desirable,—

* It is of course to be understood that the usual external remedies were employed, such as frictions, mustard poultices, bags of heated salt and bran, and tins of hot water to the feet and legs.

1st. To place all the prisoners on the 1st Class diet.
2nd. To make Tuesday's diet the same as Sunday's, and to make the pea-soup of Wednesday with the liquor of Tuesday's meat.
3rd. To give bread and cheese for supper, instead of bread and gruel.
4th. To allow smoking, and to supply tobacco, to officers and prisoners.
5th. To give the officers a moderate allowance of grog or spirits, in such form or quantity as the surgeon may direct, and especially to serve some out, with a recommendation to eat some bread with it, before unlocking in the morning.
6th. To allow such relaxation in the Confinement Class of prisoners as you may consider to be consistent with the rules of the prison, or the regulations of the Inspectors.
7th. To ascertain that the Upper Range is kept in the most airy condition that the building will allow: to which end I would suggest the lighting, for an hour or two daily, the heating apparatus of the prison.

I beg leave to be allowed to express my strong sense of the zeal, humanity, and attention which I perceive to prevail in the prison, and though such expression may not properly be let fall by me when asked only a medical opinion, yet it is impossible to witness the careful consideration which you yourself show; the skill, assiduity, and attentive kindness of your surgeon: and the unflinching assistance of your officers, and the readiness of the men themselves to help each other, without departing in some measure from the simple requirements of a medical opinion.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
To Capt. Robins, R.N. (Signed) H. W. Acland.

Copy of Report from Dr. Acland to the Visiting Magistrates of Oxford Castle.

Gentlemen, *Oxford, September 21st*, 1849.

I have the honor to inform you, that at the request of Mr. Wood, surgeon of the county gaol, and by permission of the governor, I visited the prisoners, except the debtors, on the morning of Wednesday the 19th instant, and that I have seen the sick several times since then.

The prison was perfectly clean, I was unable to discover any local cause of disease within the walls of the prison, nor could its appearance be attributed to the neglect of any regulations on the part of any of the officers.

The prisoners were generally healthy; there were three affected with chronic disorders, viz., one with epilepsy, one with a nervous affection, one with dropsy in the belly. Two were suffering under fully developed spasmodic cholera, and several were affected with diarrhœa of a more or less serious kind.

You are aware that for some previous to the date of my visit there had been frequent cases of diarrhœa, and three deaths from cholera.

The first case of this disease which appeared in the gaol was also the first in Oxford; it occurred on August the 13th. It could be traced neither to a local cause nor to communication from without. There were at that date, I am informed by the governor, 106 prisoners, of whom 14 were debtors and 9 females. Since then 73 prisoners have been admitted; 179 prisoners have therefore been submitted to the same influence, as far as mere confinement within the walls of a prison may be said to imply similarity of condition.

Nothing has hitherto been elicited by which the prevalence of the disease can be attributed to the particular class of the prisoners. No debtor has had the cholera, nor any female, nor any poacher. Nearly half the cases have occurred in convicted felons not in the Confinement Class; about half had slept in the Top Range; about half belonged to the Confinement Class; one case has occurred in a turnkey; 8 in all of the 179 prisoners have been attacked.

I have to submit that in these particulars I have not considered it as my duty to enter upon the detailed statistics, which may be, if required, furnished by the valuable reports of the surgeon, to whom, with the governor and deputy governor, I am indebted for these data.

Besides the 179 prisoners living within the walls of the gaol, there are 16 officers, including their servants, and exclusive of the governor's family. These all leave the prison generally every other day, some leave it daily. Of these one has been attacked.

Previously to September 19th, the day of my visit, 5 persons had been attacked by cholera; of these, 3 died. On the day of my visit there were 2 new cases, and 2 new cases of very serious diarrhœa. These last, notwithstanding active treatment, passed into unmistakeable cholera.

Under all these circumstances no ordinary anxiety and responsibility rested upon the governor and the surgeon, and now also upon myself, whom they thought fit to consult.

After weighing the facts presented to me, and after repeated examination of the prison, I acquainted the governor with the conclusions to which, with Mr. Wood's assistance, I had come.

At the same time Mr. Wood recommended officially the adoption of these measures.

I have requested the governor to lay before you my letter to him. I trust the measures themselves may meet your approval, and that they may, by God's blessing, tend to stay the progress of the epidemic, and to relieve the officers from their increased labours, and the prisoners from alarm.

With respect to the treatment adopted by your surgeon, and the attention paid to the sick by all persons concerned with them, I beg leave to say, that the judgment and kindness shown by Mr. Wood have met their reward in the success of his plan and management; and that the consideration and humane readiness shown by him and every class of your officers, under the example of the governor, and (under their guidance) of the prisoners themselves, merit the highest approbation.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) HENRY W. ACLAND.

To the Visiting Magistrates of the Oxford Castle.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain of the county gaol holds also the office of chaplain to the borough gaol, and is one of the chaplains of Magdalen College, which he states does not interfere with his duties in the county prison. He performs two services on the Sundays, with one sermon; the services beginning at half-past 10 in the forenoon, and 2 in the afternoon. Prayers are also read daily. Engages himself to the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners in classes, while the schoolmaster undertakes those requiring elementary tuition. The instruction is voluntary on the prisoners' part, with the exception of the boys, who attend school every day. The prisoners are divided into classes. There is a lending library of mixed literature for the use of the prisoners. Every facility is afforded for the attendance of ministers of other persuasions when required by prisoners. In some cases the Catholic prisoners stay away from chapel, in others not. Does not regularly see every prisoner on coming in and discharge. A great proportion of the prisoners are very ignorant, although many

can read. The prisoners from the workhouses are certainly the worst. Has no room in which he can see the prisoners, but gives him every opportunity of seeing them. The instruction of the prisoners has been greatly interfered with, in consequence of the additions and alterations in the prison. The schoolmaster has a number of books for circulation among the prisoners, but the chaplain reserves those of a superior description for distribution at his discretion. The average time spent by him in visiting the prisoners daily, is from one to two hours.

The schoolmaster states,—

"There are four juvenile prisoners under instruction this day, one under 17; they did not know their alphabet. The instruction has been interfered with since the alterations have been going on in the prison. I was never used to teaching before. The prisoners are instructed in the day-room of each class. They are not taught to write. The new chapel was opened for service on the 7th of January. The women are taught to read and write by the female turnkey."

Labour.—The labour is the tread-wheel, a capstan for pumping water, and crank-mill for grinding corn. The prisoners in their cells are not provided with work. The men's clothing is repaired, but not made, in the prison.

Benefactions.—The benefactions both in money and provisions, bequeathed for the relief of prisoners, are, as may be supposed from Oxford being the seat of a University, both numerous and valuable. They are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Mrs. Hordes, by President of Trinity College, amount	24	0	0
Magdalen College	0	8	0
Donation from the Manciple of ditto	2	0	0
Donation from Mrs. Mather	8	16	10
Christchurch College	2	10	0
Rev. J. Swinton	2	16	8
Jesus College donation	0	10	0
Exeter College, paid by Bursar	1	0	0
Interest on 100*l.* 3 per Cent. Reduced, from President of Trinity College	3	0	0
The University, from Langdon Hill's Estate	2	0	0

Provisions.

Christchurch 5 lbs. of meat	Weekly.
Trinity College, 6 penny loaves	Every fortnight.
Oriel College, 6 twopenny loaves	,,
Corpus Christi College, 18 penny loaves	Monthly.
Trinity College, 12 penny loaves	,,
Corpus Christi, ten shillings' worth of meat	Quarterly.

Soup at Christmas given to the criminal prisoners.

The interference with the regulated diet of prisons, by the distribution of these unnecessary articles of food, has been generally felt as a great evil, but considered also as an irre-

mediable one; the Visiting Justices, with great propriety, after experiencing the inconvenience of receiving these benefactions in kind, have made a representation to the several heads of colleges from whom they were received, requesting that their value in money may be substituted, and the following correspondence shows that this has been assented to, and will, I trust, serve as a precedent in governing other cases.

Copy of Correspondence as to commuting for a money payment the benefactions at present received in kind.

County Hall, Oxford,
29th October, 1849.

Reverend Sir,

I am desired by the visiting magistrates of the county prison respectively to apprise you that in consequence of the strict regulations, enacted by modern statutes as to the diet in the prison, the reception of the benefactions in kind, which the [*Dean and Chapter of Christ Church*] have been accustomed to send at regular intervals, for the benefit of the poor debtors, interferes with the discipline of the place.

And it would therefore be a convenience if the [*Dean and Chapter*] would, for the future, allow of the gift being commuted into money; the magistrates undertaking that, as far as practicable, the pecuniary payments shall be duly appropriated to the same uses to which the benefactions in kind were originally assigned.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) John M. Davenport.

Copies of this circular were respectively addressed to—

The Very Rev. the Dean, Christ Church;—The Rev. the President, Trinity College;—The Rev. the Provost, Oriel College;—The Rev. the President, Corpus Christi College.—With the following postscripts:—

Christ Church.—The benefaction has consisted of two shillings' worth of meat weekly.

Trinity College.—The benefaction has consisted of six twopenny loaves weekly, delivered by Mr. Morgan, baker, Friar's Entry.

Oriel College.—The benefaction has consisted of six twopenny loaves each alternate week, delivered by Mr. Chapman, baker, St. Clement's.

Corpus Christi College.—The benefaction has consisted of eighteen penny loaves monthly (delivered by Mr. Baine, baker, High Street); and ten shillings' worth of meat, quarterly.

Replies.

Sir,

Trinity College, 31*st October*, 1849.

The President and Fellows of Trinity College will readily comply with the wish of the visiting magistrates of the county prison that their usual benefaction in bread should be changed into a money payment, if you will only inform me at what times and to whom the payment shall in future be made.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
(Signed) J. Smith, Bursar.

J. M. Davenport, Esq.,
County Hall, Oxford.

Books.—I inspected the books, and found them neatly kept, and entered to the period of my visit. The more considerable articles of provisions and stores are supplied by contract. The accounts are audited by a committee of finance, and the Clerk of the Peace makes the usual orders on the treasurer. The following are the prices of articles supplied to the prison:—

	£.	s.	d.
Grey Jacket	0	6	2
,, Waistcoat	0	3	6½
,, Trowsers	0	5	5½
,, Stock	0	0	2¼
Felon's Waistcoat	0	4	1
Yellow Trowsers	0	7	4½
,, Stock	0	0	2¾
White Shirt	0	3	6
Pair of Stockings	0	2	0
Shoes, wooden bottoms, 4*s.* 6*d.* and	0	5	0
Cap	0	0	11½
Blankets, per pair	0	11	0
Rugs, each (cotton)	0	3	3
Brown Sheeting, per yard, for Bed Ticks	0	0	8
Calico, per yard, for repairs, 6*d.* and	0	0	4
Flannel, per yard	0	1	0
Thread, per lb.	0	2	0
Worsted, per lb. (grey)	0	2	0
Ditto (yellow)	0	3	6
Soda, per lb.	0	0	1½
Pepper, per lb.	0	1	4
Salt, per peck of 14 lbs.	0	0	6
Milk (for infants), per quart	0	0	2½
Fagots, per hundred	1	1	0

By Contract, renewable each period of Three Months, excepting Soap and Candles, Six Months.

	£.	s.	d.
Yellow Soap, per cwt. 40*s.* 41*s.* 43*s.*			
Candles, per dozen lbs.	0	4	10
Bread, Loaves 2 lbs. each—in Loaves, each at	0	0	2⅛
Oatmeal, per cwt.	0	13	0
Split Peas, per bushel	0	5	9
Beef, per lb.	0	0	3½
Coals, per ton weight { Second Wednesbury	1	1	0
Coals, per ton weight { Baddesley	1	0	6
Coke, per quarter	0	5	0

Debtors.—There is no effective separation between the classes of debtors in simple execution, those remanded, and those committed from the county courts, or who neglect to file a schedule. One debtor, I regret to say a clergyman of the Church of England, has been here for several years, and does not appear to contemplate the taking any steps to obtain his discharge. The debtors' lights are extinguished at nine in winter, and at half-past nine in the summer.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—The bell rings at seven for the officers to assemble,

and at seven they begin unlocking. The prisoners come down into their respective yards to clean their utensils, and return with them to their cells. They then come down to wash and receive their bread for the day, except the confinement class, who receive half in the morning, and half on their return from chapel at a quarter to ten. They get to labour at half-past seven. The confinement class, work until eight o'clock, at which time their breakfast is laid out in the day-room, and each man as he passes through takes his allowance to his cell. The men not composing the confinement class labour until a quarter past eight. Breakfast occupies about 40 minutes. The bell rings at a quarter before nine for the confinement class to be let out of their cells to go to chapel. The confinement class fall into a rank after chapel, and are inspected by the governor, and then return to their cells. Dinner at twelve, and at ten minutes before two they are let out of their cells to work, and continue at labour until a quarter before three, when they return to their cells, taking their supper with them; the prisoners not belonging to this class continue at labour, and the untried remain in their yard and day-rooms. On Sundays the prisoners rise at the same time as on week days, and are employed in washing their feet. Chapel begins at half-past ten, and continues until twelve; they then receive their dinners and return to their cells, come down again to chapel at two, exercise for half-an-hour, and are locked up at three, taking their suppers with them. The other prisoners are in their yards during the day.

The construction of this prison does not permit the application of any very effective system of penal discipline. A move however has been taken in the right direction by the erection of a separate prison for women, with convenient wash-house, infirmary, &c., which has been certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners. A new chapel and cook-house have also been added. The complete supervision of the prisoners while in chapel is greatly interfered with by the unnecessary height of the wainscot divisions fronting the seats. The instruction of the prisoners has been interrupted by the cholera and the works, but it is to be hoped will be resumed to its former extent, and is, I think, capable of being beneficially extended. A room should also be set apart for the chaplain to see the prisoners on admission, discharge, and on other occasions. The early locking-up of the prisoners has an undoubted tendency either to confirm or generate habits of indolence, and I think the experiment of introducing gas into a certain number of the cells, where prisoners are confined for long terms, is very desirable. The introduction of some employment for prisoners before trial, and for those not sentenced to hard labour, is of the greatest importance. The picking of oakum, coir, hair,

wool, or flock, may be resorted to without difficulty, and will be sufficiently remunerative by the interruption it will afford to evil thoughts and evil communications.

The division of the debtors into classes, effectually separating those sentenced for contempt, fraud, or neglecting to avail themselves of the provisions of the law, from those in simple execution, is highly desirable; the separation at present is but nominal. I beg to bring to the consideration of the Justices propriety of discontinuing the practice of interring the bodies of deceased prisoners who are not claimed by their friends, in the ground within the precincts of the prison. The law has made this a part of the sentence of criminals convicted of murder, as if to stamp the punishment of the crime with deeper ignominy. I strongly recommend that all other prisoners who may die in prison, and whose bodies are unclaimed by their friends, should in future be buried in the churchyard of the parish, and the expense be defrayed by the county. A house or shed to which the bodies may be removed until burial, is also wanted.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE CITY OF OXFORD.

[Visited August 30th, 1850.]

The interior of this prison was clean, and there were no complaints from the prisoners. In making the following observations upon the discreditable state of this gaol, and the neglect of nearly all the statutory provisions relating to prisons, I beg to state that I impute no blame to the officers, they appear to do all that is required of them.

Diet.—The same scale of diet for all classes of prisoners.

Health.—The medical officer states—

My salary is 30*l.* a-year, which includes medicines and all other applications, excepting midwifery cases. I visit daily. The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. We had not a single case of cholera.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

My salary is 25*l.* a-year. I perform one full service on Sundays at half-past nine. There is no instruction of the prisoners. There are not a sufficient number of books. I believe there are no regulations, nor anything of the sort in the prison. I should think it impossible for any prisoner to be there without becoming worse.

Labour.—The treadwheel for hard labour; women and boys employed in picking oakum.

Books.—There are no regular journals kept in the prison.

Rules and Regulations.—No rules.

Discipline.—The discipline is described as follows:—A

about a quarter to seven the turnkey comes down and lights the fire, and gets ready the gruel for the prisoners' breakfast. The prisoners are unlocked at half-past seven; they come down to their wards and wash. They get their breakfast, and the men for labour go to the wheel. They work in the proportion of three on and one off until twelve o'clock. They dine at twelve and go on at one. They have supper, and are locked up at half-past four. A prisoner assists the turnkey in the cooking. Prisoners, male and female, are employed in cleaning boots and shoes, and other little offices. The surgeon visits daily, the chaplain on the Sundays; no daily prayers. The women who are sent as prostitutes by the University authorities are placed in cells and given a pound of junk to pick, which when they have finished they are let down to join the others in their ward. Visitors to prisoners are only allowed by order of a magistrate; the convict d once a month, the untried on Wednesdays and Saturdays. There are no restrictions on letters. The provisions are contracted for; the University pay 10*d.* a day for the prisoners.

The University police have charge of the city from nine o'clock at night until the morning. The city police act as a day police. The Vice-Chancellor commits prostitutes to the city gaol; the following are forms of the informations and commitments:—

OF OXFORD. } THE Information and Complaint of

of the University of Oxford, taken and made before me, the Rev. , D.D. , Vice-Chancellor of the said University, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said , the day of in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and

Who on his Oath saith, that between the hours of and o'Clock he this Informant attending the Rev. , Proctor of the said University, by his order apprehended as an idle and disorderly person, viz., a Common Prostitute, wandering in the public streets within the precincts of the said University, and not giving a satisfactory account of herself.

Sworn before me,
18 .

The within-named was duly convicted on the oath of the within-named
By me

OF OXFORD. } To the Constable or Marshal of the University of Oxford, in the said county, and to the keeper of the House of Correction in and for the said

FORASMUCH as
is duly convicted before me, the Rev.

D.D. , Vice-Chancellor of the said University, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said
as an idle and disorderly person, viz. a common prostitute, wandering in the public streets within the precincts of the said University, and not giving a satisfactory account of herself.
These are therefore to command you, the said constable or marshal, forthwith to carry the said
to the said House of Correction; and to deliver her to the said keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And I do hereby command you, the said keeper, to receive the said into your custody in the said House of Correction, and her there safely to keep to hard labour for the space of
or until she shall be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal this day of 18 .

The construction of this prison undoubtedly interferes materially with the application of a good system of discipline, but is no palliation for the neglect of the authorities to carry out many of the salutary provisions required by the law, and which would at least remove some of the many defects which are but too conspicuous.

The duties of the officers and their responsibilities are undefined, there being no rules or regulations for the government of the prison.

No moral or religious instruction is provided; only one service is performed on the Sabbath; no daily prayers read, as required by law.

The same quantity of food is allowed to all descriptions of prisoners, however long or short their times of imprisonment.

The employment of prisoners in domestic offices by the officers is forbidden by law.

All descriptions of prisoners, whether vagrants or otherwise, should be cleaned, and placed under medical treatment if requiring it, and provided with bedding.

I strongly recommend the City Council to turn their attention to the possibility of altering the prison, so that it may be applied to the separate confinement of prisoners. It appears to be a substantial well-built fabric, and I think is susceptible of great improvement at no very serious outlay. It is quite time that some improvement should take place, for imprison ment in this gaol has no tendency either to deter or reform, indeed is more likely to confirm bad habits than inculcate good ones.

I cannot close this report upon the city gaol at Oxford without expressing my satisfaction at the clean, orderly, and well-fitted condition of the lock-up provided by the University for the temporary detention of prisoners until brought before the Vice-Chancellor.

List of Prisoners in the City Gaol, Oxford, on Monday, the 2nd of September, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	By whom Committed.	When Received or Convicted.	Crime.	Sentence.	Time Expires.
1	R. G.	39	Well	By the Recorder	1849 Dec. 31	Felony	12 calendar months' hard labour.	1850. Dec. 30.
2	J. T.	20	Imp.	,,	,, ,,	,,	12 ,, Last fortnight Solitary.	
3	A. A.	31	N.	,,	,, ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,	1851. April 7.
4	W. S.	40	Imp ..	,,	1850 April 8	,,	12 ,, ,,	
5	J. S.	32	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	12 ,, ,,	
6	R. G.	21	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	6 ,, 1st and last week solitary.	Oct. 7.
7	F.	23	N.	,,	,, July 1	,, (2 Convictions)	4 ,, ,,	Oct. 31.
8	J. W.	21	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	3 ,, ,,	Sept. 30.
9	M. C.	42	,,	W. Thorp, Esq.	,, Aug. 27	Vagrancy, Disorderly, &c.	1 ,, ,,	Sept. 26.
1	J. W.	30	,,	,,	,, Aug. 16	Bigamy	Trial at the next Assizes.	
1	A. L.	21	Imp.	C. J. Sadler, Esq. Mayor.	,, July 3	Stealing 1 sov. from the Person.		
2	J. C.	24	,,	,,	,, ,,	Accessory after the Robbery		
3	R. M.	15	,,	W. Thorp, Esq.	,, July 30	Stealing 3 Spoons, 1 Fork, and 1 Pencil-case.		
4	S. A.	20	,,	,,	,, Aug. 20	Stealing 1 Book		

BEDFORDSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY AT BEDFORD.

[Inspected October 23, 1850.]

Return of the Prisoners confined in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Bedford, Wednesday the 23rd of October, 1850.

Males 77, Females 4; Total 81.

State of the Gaol.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Trial	3	..	
Under Sentence of Transportation	1	..	
Convicted (for Gaol)	2	..	
Want of Sureties	5	..	
For Further Examination	3	..	
Assaults	2	..	
Debtors	2	..	
	18	..	18
STATE OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.			
Convicted—Hard Labour	59	4	
Misdemeanants	..	..	
	59	4	63
Grand Total.	..	..	81

Every part of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—The official dietaries have been adopted.

Health.—The surgeon states—

I attend the prison daily, and comply with the rules and regulations laid down. I see every prisoner twice a week. There has been no disease of importance; some few trifling ailments, such as influenza and diarrhœa. The general health of the prisoners has been very good, with the exception of the vagrants, who all come in diseased. I consider the ventilation to be tolerably good, and think it will be greatly improved by the admission of external air, which is about to be done, on a similar plan to that recently adopted at Pentonville prison. We have one case of consumption, the left lung is affected. The introduction of manual labour for prisoners in the cells will, I have no doubt, be most beneficial. I attend all corporal punishments: the number of lashes never exceeds 36.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

On Sundays I perform two full services with sermons. On week days daily prayers and exposition, which lasts about 40 minutes; on Thursdays, in

addition to the morning service, exposition from two to three o'clock. I visit the prisoners daily in their cells. There are about 300 volumes of books from the Religious Tract Society, not entirely of a religious character, but chiefly so. No prisoners have expressed any desire to be attended by ministers of their particular persuasion. A Roman Catholic prisoner declined attending chapel, but we have no Catholic priest within eight miles. The schoolmaster is fully competent; he has been engaged before in Sunday-school teaching. With regard to the exposition of Scripture on Thursdays, a notice is given the week previous of the portion of Scripture to be expounded on the Thursday. The chapter is read to them and expounded, and the prisoners are then questioned so as to ascertain the attention paid by them, and the knowledge they have acquired. The schoolmaster merely distributes books, and does not instruct the prisoners in their cells; all prisoners are admitted to school. Four classes, consisting of about 10 in each class, selected according to their attainments, are heard every day in the week, with the exception of Saturday. Each class has an hour's instruction at a time. The instruction comprises reading, and a very few are taught arithmetic and writing; and with the present number of prisoners, each prisoner has two hours' instruction in the week. There is a class for writing, eight in number, who have one hour's instruction during the week. The sacrament is administered at the usual periods. The schoolmaster acts as chapel clerk, and is engaged in the instruction of prisoners for seven hours daily. The average time spent by me in the prison is from four to five hours daily.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's last report:—

The number of prisoners committed during the year was 661; of whom 448 males and 29 females were summarily convicted, and 165 males and 19 females were for trial. This number, compared with that of last year, presents a decrease of 27: a small diminution certainly, still it *is* a diminution; and it is comforting to consider that of the 661, 245 do not belong to this county;—and that of those who do, the number is less by 35 than that of last year.

But, my Lords and Gentlemen, reduction of crime to any great extent cannot be warrantably looked for, notwithstanding the vast improvements in Prison discipline, so long as the main causes of crime are suffered to maintain so vigorous an existence in our towns and villages. Let any man, at all conversant with criminals, and who has made the elements of social delinquency the subject of serious investigation, say what is the conclusion he has come to in this matter. Why, the general result of such observation and inquiry is, that crime mainly owes its origin to parental and social neglect, and its fearful consequences, in the most deplorable ignorance of moral and religious truth;—Sabbath breaking;—neglect of religious ordinances;—domestic strife and misery; and drunkenness, that brutalizing and blasting vice that slays its thousands.

With few exceptions the unhappy beings that generally become the inmates of your prison are neglecters of Public Worship and Sabbath-breakers; and on their own showing, 70 per cent. are drunkards. In regard to this last baneful evil it may be important to observe, that some are drawn into it from the mere force of adverse circumstances. Belonging to families too large to find anything like decent and comfortable accommodation in their small miserable cottages, if cottages they can be called, they are compelled to seek a shelter elsewhere.—Some low public-house generally becomes their lodging-place. There they are assailed by the worst temptations; yielding to which they soon become drunkards, and eventually occupants of your Prison. But it is not only those whose homes are thus fraught with inconvenience and discomfort, who are compelled to resort to such places. There are others who have no homes at all. These are they whose origin was disreputable. Born in disgrace, they grow up neglected. Generally unacknowledged by their fathers, and in the course of time detached

from their mothers, they are cast upon the world, suffering for the sins of their heartless parents. They, too, are compelled by the necessities of their sad position to resort to the places above mentioned, and the same melancholy consequences ensue. The darkest features of this saddening picture are but too faithfully realized in the condition and character of some unhappy beings, at this moment inmates of your Prison. Their tale of woe would move a heart of stone.

With regard to the state of *education* of the prisoners generally, previous to committal, a reference to the Table will give you full information. How melancholy to reflect that, of 661 human beings in this highly favored land, 588 should not have the slighest acquaintance with Holy Scripture! and that only one should have had anything like a good education. True it is that 342 had attended Sunday Schools; but, according to the account of the prisoners themselves, most of those schools were very inefficiently conducted, and the instruction sadly defective. Often, very often, were the poor boys, after a sort of attendance for six months or a year, cruelly taken away from the only means of instruction their position and poverty permitted them, to field-keeping that pernicious custom, so ruinous, directly and indirectly, to their best interests, temporal and eternal.

In conclusion, I have thus endeavoured to specify the benefits your new system of Prison Discipline has been created to confer. I have invoked your special attention to the social, moral, and religious condition of the criminal population generally, during the continuance of which no great diminution of crime can be fairly looked for. I have adverted to the desire on the part of prisoners to receive instruction; the great progress made by some during the time they were under it, and the happy results that have occasionally been produced by it. It now only remains for me to trespass upon you with a few words more. The causes of crime already mentioned are but proximate and secondary. Their originating principle lies in the alienation of the fallen creature from his Maker. To overcome this alienation no force is competent but that of the Gospel. On this point we have the accumulated testimony of Holy Writ, and the universal finding of human experience. Permit me, then, in all humility, and in virtue of my position, to say, if you would carry out the benevolent object for which you have raised your new Prison—if you would add to the titles to public gratitude you have already earned, let the Gospel by every means be brought to bear upon the minds and hearts of the people. The path is clear. Let Sunday Schools, wherein the Scriptures are plainly and affectionately explained, be vigorously supported: let Adult Schools be established, and conducted in a spirit of considerate forbearance and love: let the observance of the Lord's Day and attendance on Public Worship be in every way promoted: let drunkenness be, as far as possible, discouraged and repressed: let discharged prisoners be kindly treated, and encouraged to retrieve their character, and "amend their lives according to God's holy word:" let the recesses of crime and misery be compassionately visited, and their wretched occupants besought to turn unto God, who is ready to pardon and delighteth in mercy; and be assured you will be blessed in your deed. Crime will decrease; the wretched made happy; you will be graciously rewarded a hundred-fold in your own bosoms, and generations yet unborn will rise up and call you blessed.

State of Education received by the Prisoners previous to their committal.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	
Could neither read nor write	160	16	
Could read only	18	2	
Read, or write, or both imperfectly	397	28	
Could read and write well	34	2	
Had received superior education	1	0	
Deaf and Dumb	3	0	
	613	48	661

Of the above

588 Had not the slightest knowledge of Scripture.
186 Knew not the Lord's Prayer.
458 Knew not the Creed.
511 Knew not the Commandments.
326 Never went to Day School.
319 Never went to Sunday School.

Re-commitments during the Year.

	Once.		Twice.		3 Times.		4 Times.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Game Laws	17	..	7	..	7	..	21	..	52	..
Assault	17	..	7	..	4	..	11	..	39	..
Vagrancy	13	2	3	..	4	..	4	..	24	2
Wilful damage	12	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	17	..
Misconduct in Workhouse	4	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	8	1
Leaving Family	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
Leaving Workhouse	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Leaving Service	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stealing growing Crops	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Non-payment of Poor-Rates	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Bastardy	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Fishing in private Water	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	77	2	20	1	16	..	45	..	158	3
For Trial	20	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	27	1
	97	3	22	1	17	..	49	..	185	4

Number of Prisoners who have been Re-committed to the New Prison.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Once	24	2
Twice	3	0
Three times	1	0
	28	2

The offences for which Prisoners have been summarily convicted during the Year.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Under the Game Laws	108	0
For Assaults	94	4
„ Vagrancy	118	14
„ Misconduct in Workhouse	22	7
„ Wilful damage	51	1
„ Leaving family	7	0
„ Leaving service	4	0
„ Stealing growing Crops	14	2
„ Absconding from Workhouse with Clothes	5	0
„ Bastardy	4	0
On suspicion of intent to commit Felony	1	1
For Hawking without a licence	1	0
„ Riding in a Cart without Reins	1	0
„ Cruelty to Animals	2	0
„ Non-payment of Poor-Rate	4	0

	MALES.	FEMALES.
For Keeping a disorderly Public-house . . .	2	0
Juvenile offenders	2	0
For Fishing in private water	2	0
„ Indecent assault	1	0
Deserters	5	0
	448	29

School.—I examined a class of the prisoners in school, eight in number; they sit in separate compartments.

Labour.—I have much satisfaction in observing that the justices have provided labour for the prisoners, and that they are employed in picking oakum. Looking to the strict separate confinement, to which the prisoners are here subjected, I think it advisable that those sentenced to longer periods than three months' imprisonment should be put to some more useful work; for example, they might be taught coarse tailoring, or shoe-mending. The mind of a prisoner in separate confinement, after a certain period, requires some recreative influence, to prevent its monotonously dwelling on a single subject. The use of the treadwheel has been discontinued, but I doubt the efficacy of the picking of oakum, as its substitute, in deterring vagrants and disorderlies. The whole of my experience confirms me in the opinion that the labour of the wheel is more distasteful to the idle and profligate than any other penal application, where the imprisonment is only for a short period; perhaps alternating, the picking of oakum, and the treadwheel, day by day, might be beneficially resorted to with such offenders.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them properly kept, and entered to the time of my visit. The provisions supplied by contract, and the expenditure subjected to the ordinary checks.

Discipline.—The routine of discipline is described as follows:—Bell rings at six o'clock, when the prisoners are unlocked, but remain in their cells. About twelve of their number are employed, under the supervision of officers, in cleaning the corridors, &c. All the cleaning is finished before breakfast, which is served out at a quarter to eight. The prisoners go to chapel at nine, which occupies about forty-six minutes. The general routine of exercise begins after chapel, half an hour in the forenoon, and half an hour in the afternoon, during which times the pumps are worked and the yards put in order. The pump is manned with six prisoners at a time, in spells of five minutes. Dinners are served at one, for which an hour is allowed; work and exercise resumed at two; supper served at six; the gas is allowed to remain on until half-past seven. No prisoner is allowed to be out of his

cell after six. The clothes and all furniture, of every prisoner, is placed outside the cell for the night. There is no watchman, but three warders sleep in the prison. The prisoners exercise on Sundays, and are obliged to pump water in consequence of the size of the cistern being insufficient for two days' use. Oakum-picking was introduced about six weeks ago; the maximum task is two pounds daily, the minimum one; the quantity being adjusted according to the strength and skill of the prisoners.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison. I consider it much to be regretted that the old prison had not been entirely pulled down, and the new buildings thrown back a greater distance from the road; the debtors' wards are portions of the old buildings, inconveniently situated, defective in ventilation, and also too close to the reception-cells. The pulpit in the chapel is also very inconveniently placed, and requires alteration. The admission of fresh air into the cells, as lately effected at Pentonville, I think very desirable. The dietaries as lately diminished for short terms of imprisonment, with the approbation of the Secretary of State, appear to answer well, and any further reduction would I think be hazardous to health. The sanitary state of this prison, when compared with the low diseases formerly prevailing in the old Gaol and House of Correction, is very satisfactory.

BERKSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY AT READING.

[Visited August 21st, 1850, and at other times.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners at the day of inspection. (See p. 65-69.) Every part of this prison was in the highest state of order and regularity at the time of my visit, with the exception of the debtors' ward. The prisoners were clean, and no complaints.

Diet.—I examined the provisions and found them o good quality.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

The health of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory; but there have been a few cases of small-pox, when it was prevalent in the neighbourhood. The cases in the prison were of a more aggravated character than those without. I attend daily: my duty is carried on precisely in the same manner as at the previous inspection.

I make the following extracts from the surgeon's journal:—

4185. J. J., aged 28.—Attempting to commit suicide by opening a vein in

RETURN of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks, on the 21st August, 1850.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
		MALES.				
J. P.	21	Assault and robbery, with violence	20 years' transportation	Twice	..	..
F. L.	21	,, ,,	20 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
W. B.	21	,, ,,	15 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
W. L.	30	,, ,,	15 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
G. H.	28	Stealing a scythe	14 ,, ,,	Three	..	..
A. M.	26	,, wearing apparel	14 ,, ,,	Once	..	Twice.
W. G.	19	Robbery, with violence	10 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	21	,, ,,	10 ,, ,,	Once	..	Twice.
H. N.	36	Embezzling money	15 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
W. S.	21	Stealing 48 lbs. of lead	7 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. W.	21	,, 8 fowls	7 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
W. K.	44	Maliciously killing a calf with intent to steal	7 ,, ,,	Three	Twice	Once.
R. B.	23	Stealing a lamb, &c.	2 years' hard labour	..	..	..
H. D.	17	Housebreaking	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
E. M.	21	Stealing rope, &c.	2 ,, ,,	Three	Twice	..
C. C.	16	,, wearing apparel	2 ,, ,,	..	..	Four.
E. B.	35	,, sheep	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. R.	19	,, rope, &c.	2 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
J. W.	25	Rape	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
C. O.	30	Stealing provisions	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
G. W.	17	,, wearing apparel	2 ,, ,,	..	Once	Twice.
E. M.	31	Having base coin in his possession	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
T. F.	28	Stealing 56 lbs. of hay	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
J. D.	19	,, rope, &c.	18 calendar months' hard labour	Twice	..	..
S. O.	33	,, 2 cows	18 ,, ,,	Once	Twice	A hundred.
T. G.	22	Assault	18 ,, ,,	..	..	..
R. D.	14	Bestiality	18 ,, ,,	..	..	..
C. P.	18	Stealing rope, &c.	18 ,, ,,	Once	..	..

Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
C. W.	25	Stealing a lamb	18 calendar months hard labour	Once	..	..
C. F.	19	,, ,,	18 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. W.	19	,, provisions	18 ,, ,,	..	..	Six.
J. S.	23	Attempt to commit felony	12 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
W. F.	36	Stealing a watch	12 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
E. M.	43	,, wearing apparel	12 ,, ,,	..	..	..
H. P.	23	,, a gown	12 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. B.	55	,, 2 plough tops	12 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
J. P.	27	,, 3 fowls	12 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
R. R.	38	,, 2 ,,	12 ,, ,,	Twice	Once	..
W. A.	46	,, pollard	12 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. B.	26	Assault with intent	12 ,, imprisonment	..	..	..
W. L.	20	For want of sureties	12 ,, ,,	Once	Three	..
J. A.	33	Stealing 24 lbs. of copper	12 ,, hard labour	Six	..	..
W. L.	24	,, a pair of shoes	12 ,, ,,	Once	..	Three.
C. S.	30	For want of sureties	6 ,, imprisonment	Once	..	..
W. B.	18	Stealing bacon	6 ,, hard labour	..	..	..
W. C.	21	,, 3 pigs	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
W. A.	25	,, barley, &c.	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
A. M.	19	,, 7 fowls	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. T.	21	Assaulting constable	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
T. F.	23	,,	6 ,, ,,	Eight	..	..
D. W.	23	Assault with intent	6 ,, imprisonment	..	..	..
W. W.	20	Stealing wearing apparel	6 ,, hard labour	Twice	..	Five.
J. C.	31	Assault	6 ,, imprisonment	Once	..	Four.
G. P.	22	Stealing fowls	6 ,, hard labour	..	..	..
J. H.	20	Housebreaking	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
T. D.	16	,,	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
W. E.	22	Stealing Swede turnips	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..

Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
T. C.	17	Stealing a faggot	6 calendar months' hard labour	Four	..	..
G. C.	19	,, wearing apparel	6 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
G. C.	21	,, 3 rabbits	6 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
J. C.	17	,, potatoes	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. B.	22	,, 3 fowls	6 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
C. M.	23	,, 3 rabbits	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. P.	16	,, apples	6 ,, ,,	Three	..	..
H. F.	30	,, 24 lbs. of copper	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
H. B.	46	Misdemeanor	5 ,, ,,	..	..	Twice.
J. M.	23	Stealing straw	4 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
F. B.	21	,, wearing apparel	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
T. H.	29	Manslaughter	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
P. L.	15	Stealing a cheese	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
H. W.	19	,, a shirt	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	44	,, 4 waistcoats	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
C. A.	30	Assaulting constable	3 ,, ,,	..	..	Once.
J. R.	22	Stealing wearing apparel	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
G. C.	24	,, beans	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. S.	20	Assault and robbery	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
W. D.	30	Stealing a coat	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
D. W.	19	Vagrancy	3 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
W. S. F.	26	,,	3 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. R.	48	,,	3 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
R. A.	15	Absconding with Union clothes	3 months' imprisonment	Once	..	..
S. L.	33	Vagrancy	2 ,, hard labour	Seven	..	..
G. G.	14	Stealing 6 sovereigns	2 calendar months' hard labour	..	..	..
W. L.	17	For want of sureties	2 ,, imprisonment	Three	Twice	..
J. H.	16	Stealing wearing apparel	2 ,, hard labour	..	..	..

Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued*.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
A. J.	22	Breaking lamps	2 calendar months' hard labour	..	..	..
W. W.	31	,,	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	25	Stealing 2 ducks	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. H.	27	,, 10 cwt. of coals	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
R. H.	17	,, money	2 ,, ,,	Twice	..	..
W. B.	33	Obtaining goods by false pretences	2 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
R. W.	24	Unlawfully fishing	2 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
J. R.	30	Misconduct in service	2 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
T. A.	27	Assault	2 ,, imprisonment	..	Once	..
G. R.	50	Unlawfully fishing	2 ,, hard labour	..	..	Once.
H. M.	27	,,	2 ,, ,,	..	Once	..
S. B.	47	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. W.	20	,,	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. P.	16	Stealing fruit	1 month's hard labour	..	..	..
C. R.	25	Vagrancy	1 calendar month's hard labour	..	..	..
E. F.	19	,,	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
G. H.	8	Stealing apples	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
E. C.	27	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,	..	..	..
J. C.	18	Stealing apples	1 ,, ,,	Five	..	..
W. H.	17	,, potatoes	14 days	Three	..	..
G. W.	24	,, a pair of trowsers	For trial	..	..	..
W. A.	33	,, ,, breeches	,,	..	..	..
J. M. J.	19	,, 2 50*l*. checks	,,	..	..	..
W. G.	17	,, 2 pairs of goloshes	,,	Three	..	Five.
J. C.	20	,, 2 coats, &c.	,,	..	..	..
C. M.	50	,, a post letter	,,	..	..	..
J. W.	34	,, 2 shawls	,,	..	..	..
A. P.	22	Housebreaking	,,	Twice	..	..

Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction, Reading, Berks—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Number of Times before in Reading Gaol.	Number of Times in Abingdon Gaol.	Number of Times in other Prisons.
T. A.	17	Housebreaking	For trial.	Twice	..	..
I. C.	31	,,	,,	Three	..	..
A. M.	23	Assault	,,	Four	Twice	..
C. W.	17	Stealing butter, &c.	,,	Seven	Twice	..
G. B.	17	Embezzling money	,,	Twice	..	Twice.
C. C.	16	Stealing a shirt	,,	..	..	..
J. N.	33	,, 2 scythes	,,	Four	..	..
W. T.	22	,, money	,,	..	..	..
I. C.	24	,, 2 scythes	,,	Six	..	..
J. T.	11	,, money	,,	..	..	..
I. S.	31	,, wearing apparel	,,	..	..	..
I. C.	28	,, a knife, &c.	,,	Four	..	Twice.
W. H.	12	,, 2 pairs of goloshes	,,	Twice	..	Twice.
W. G.	14	For want of sureties	,,	Twice	..	..
		FEMALES.				
C. C.	24	Stealing linen, &c.	12 calendar months' hard labour	..	..	..
I. I.	28	,, a watch, &c.	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
A. B.	28	Passing base coin	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
M. C.	42	Obtaining goods under false pretences	6 ,, ,,	Once	..	..
A. W.	16	Embezzling money	6 ,, ,,	..	..	..
S. J.	64	Stealing money, &c.	2 ,, ,,	..	..	..
E. S.	52	For want of sureties	1 month's imprisonment	Once	..	..
C. R.	25	Vagrancy	1 calendar month's hard labour	Once	..	..
A. R.	19	,,	1 month	..	..	..
E. C.	18	Stealing 10 fold stakes	For Trial	..	..	..

her arm by means of a needle. When visited, was found to be in a state of syncope, having lost about eight or nine ounces of blood; however, by means of restoratives, she recovered and is going on well.—F. A. Bulley.

23rd Feb. 1850. R. H., aged 35.—Insanity, Feb. 22. We have separately examined R. H. and find him to be insane. His insanity is principally characterised by delusions of a religious nature.—R. Woodhouse, M.D.; F. A. Bulley, Surgeon.

H. was brought from Oxford May 9th, 1849.

1st entry of surgeon. 21st Feb.—My attention having been called by the governor to the state of this prisoner's mind, I minutely examined him, and am of opinion that he is affected with insanity, characterised by delusions of a religious nature.—F. A. Bulley.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the County Gaol at Reading, on the 21st of August, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	A. S. B.	27	Pain in chest, &c.
2	H. D.	17	Scrofula.
3	J. R.	20	Ditto.
4	H. P.	23	Venereal.
5	E. M.	30	Debility.
6	E. M.	42	Pain in chest, &c.
7	J. C.	31	Ptyalism.
8	J. G.	24	Eruption.
9	J. W.	20	Bad foot.

Return of Prisoners receiving Extra Diet by order of ths Medical Officer, in the County Gaol at Reading, on the 21st of August, 1850.

No.	Name.	Nature of Extras.	Medical reasons for such Extras.
1	A. S. B.	Tea, &c., butter, two eggs	Substituted for the ordinary diet as an auxiliary in the treatment of disease.
2	H. D.	Mutton chops, tea, &c., and half a pint of porter.	
3	J. R.	Tea, &c., and half a pint of porter	
4	H. P.	Tea, &c.	
5	E. M.	One pint of milk and one pint of porter	
6	E. M.	Tea, &c., and broth	
7	J. C.	Ditto ditto	

Moral and Religious Instruction and Employment.—The chaplain states,—

There has been no alteration in the method of carrying on my duties. The Sacrament has been administered monthly. The Roman Catholics have been visited by a priest, when requesting it, and a debtor by an Independent minister.

I deeply regret again to report that the provisions of the law which require that labour or employment shall be provided for prisoners in separate confinement, have not been complied with in this establishment.

In going from cell to cell, at the time of my visit, I ques-

tioned many of the prisoners as to how they were occupied, their progress under instruction, and the impression made upon them by the discipline and treatment they were undergoing. I annex a few of the replies:—

No. 4380. Was here twelve months, twelve months ago; learnt to read when in before. Is not learning any thing by heart at present.

4370. Has been here 4 times, and is sentenced to seven years' transportation. Knew how to write a little before he came in. Is now learning by heart in the New Testament. "I do not know the meaning of what I repeat." This man repeated five verses perfectly, but when asked the meaning of a simple word, was unable to answer.

4429. Has been here 7 times. "I have learnt all the Galatians through by heart, and am now upon the Ephesians. I cannot say I understand it. I know the Commandments." This man repeated his last lesson very perfectly, but was ignorant of the meaning of what he had acquired.

4426. Been here twice before. "I do not understand what I learn."

142. Government prisoner. 7 years' transportation, without work, received from Newgate, July 19th, 1850. No work allowed to prisoners for one month after reception. This prisoner said, "I endeavour to understand what I learn, but find difficulty." The marginal references are useful.

370. C. . Does not know the meaning of what he has acquired.

129. Prussian Jew. Attends chapel. "I was asked to learn passages in the New Testament."

4194. Are you learning by heart a lesson? "No, I did not take any note to learn."

124. "I do not understand the meaning of what I learn. Been at Parkhurst. I was tormented by the boys there; they knocked me about. A deal of bad learnt there."

110. "I do not understand what I have learnt. I do it as well as I can. I do not recollect all what I have learnt by heart."

116. Did not know his letters. Has learnt by heart: began at John, and has now got to the ninth chapter of Romans.

4456. Age 17; been here four times. Thinks he had better be in here than get no victuals out. Gets better victuals here, and less to do, than when out.

4100. Once here before. Would rather be here in the prison than the union. Has less work to do here than when out. Has been in Oxford 14 days.

4335. "I fancy there is a little difference between this and the union but in the confinement. I live very well indeed here."

3621. Committed June 1st, 1849, sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment; coal-heaver by profession; says, "I do not understand what I have learnt; I have been all through St. John, and am now in Matthew."

3622. Sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; was in Newbury union; says, "I like this better than the union, the food is better here; there is not much odds in the labour—I pick oakum there, and knit stockings here. I like the stockings best. I have learnt by heart from Matthew to the Romans; I do not understand what I have learnt." This man reads very fluently.

4106. Aged 17, sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment; once before in the prison; has been in the Henley union; says, "There is no odds between the union and the prison. No work in either, only here we pump a little."

4347. Aged 17, been here six times; says, "I would as leave be here as at home." Is now sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for stealing a faggot. "I am better off here than at home; I think, though, I would sooner be in the union than here."

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—I regret to observe that there has been no alteration in the discipline of this prison since my last Report, and that the law which requires employment and hard labour shall be provided by the Justices is still unregarded.

The withholding of employment or labour from all prisoners for one month after their reception, is not only contrary to the law, but in the cases of the Government transports, who have in many instances been for some time previously in separate confinement in other prisons, appears to me not only illegal, but unreasonable and improper.

The following analysis of the state of the gaol at the time of my visit, shows the number of times, as far as could be ascertained, that each prisoner had been recommitted to this and other prisons; the result, coupled with my personal inquiries, does not impress me very favourably as to the deterring agency of this peculiar penal discipline.

Return of the number of Recommitted Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, Berks, on the 21st of August, 1850.

LOCALITY.	Once Re-committed.	Twice Re-committed.	Thrice Re-committed.	Four times or more Recommitted.	Total.
Reading County Gaol and House of Correction.	26	15	8	10	59
Abingdon County House of Correction.	7	6	1	..	14
Other Prisons	7	10	1	6*	24
	40	31	10	16	97

* One prisoner has been recommitted a hundred times.

I can come to no other conclusion than that for short terms of imprisonment the discipline of this prison inspires anything but terror to evil-doers, and that for long periods the exertions of the worthy chaplain and the labour of the schoolmaster would be found more profitable, that is, the progress made by the prisoners would be greater, and their acquirements less transient, were the monotony of their mental labour interrupted by employment in some useful and industrial art or occupation. The natural state of the vast majority of the prison population in this country is that they must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and in respect to those unhappily in a penal condition, it is requisite for the preservation of of health that their treatment in prisons should bear some affinity with their previous habits, and the Legislature has wisely ordained that labour or employment, with the means of moral and religious instruction, shall be provided for every prisoner; indeed the total abstraction of human beings from

the exercise of either of these mental or corporeal faculties can only be followed by the impairment of both. Several of the prisoners at Reading Gaol appeared to be almost in a torpid state of mind; they repeated perfectly what they had acquired by heart, but evinced no anxiety or even desire for further information, nor to become acquainted with the meaning of the chapters of Scripture they had acquired by rote. Looking to the exclusive nature of the "*mental labour*" to which the prisoners are subjected, I think if even this were of a more secular character—varied, or rather animated, for instance, by short conversational lectures illustrative of the existence and goodness of God, explaining, in terms suited to the comprehension of the most ignorant, the more simple phenomena of the universe, with their causes—that an increased desire for information would be awakened, and the moral and religious instruction be divested of that penal quality which renders it rather distasteful than inviting to the prisoners.

In that very valuable little book entitled "Suggestive Hints towards improved Secular Instruction," by the Rev. Richard Dawes, I find the following apposite observation :—

"How beautiful is this provision of the Almighty for man's happiness in making necessary that employment of mind and body which is required for his sustenance without which he could not live—what an interest this gives to life. 'If a man will not work, neither should he eat,' does more for man's happiness than the thoughtless are aware of; and the labourer who has to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow is in many instances a much more happy man than he who, from want of employment, whatever his condition in life may be, spends his time in listless indolence or in frivolous amusement."

Although not surprised, I must express my deep regret in noticing that a difference has arisen between the Visiting Justices and the chaplain, upon a point on which there could have been no dispute, but for the untoward combination of two elements of penal discipline which have no direct affinity with each other; I refer to the union of moral and religious instruction with hard labour or employment, and which in its new combination is termed mental labour. It appears that Bibles with marginal references had been some time since introduced into the prison, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, for the transports under contract; Bibles of a similar description being in use at Pentonville prison. The chaplain, finding them useful among the transports, sought to extend their utility by issuing them to the county prisoners. This however was objected to by the Visiting Justices, as in their opinion the Bibles with marginal references would give too great facilities to the prisoners in the preparation of their religious exercises, and diminish the mental labour of which these exercises were a part.

The chaplain considered the interference of the Justices as trenching on his spiritual duties, while the Justices held their interference to be justifiable, as the moral and religious instruction, or mental labour, was a substitute for hard labour and employment, and therefore an element of the discipline under their special control.

I should have forborne from recurring to these unfortunate dissensions, now I hope for ever at an end, did they not so forcibly illustrate the inconveniences resulting from any departure from the laws by which the discipline of prisons should be governed. Had the statutory provisions been complied with, hard labour and employment would have been provided for every prisoner, and this detail of penal discipline would have been placed under the direct superintendence of the governor, the hours for labour and those for moral and religious instruction defined, and the possibility of any clashing of authorities guarded against by the regulations. The motives of the Justices cannot for a moment be questioned, and their close attention to the duties of superintendence is most praiseworthy; the zeal and conduct of the officers of the prison are also most satisfactory, and clearly evidenced by the order, regularity, and cleanliness which pervade every part of the establishment. I feel bound, in my official capacity as Inspector, to make these observations, when I find that the statute by which the Justices should be guided has been set aside and other provisions substituted, which must, I believe, have a direct tendency to weaken the efficacy of penal discipline, and perhaps furnish precedents for infractions of the law in other instances. In conclusion I most strongly urge upon the Justices the propriety of bringing the discipline now in force in the county gaol at Reading in conformity with the law, by the introduction of labour or employment for all prisoners.

The ventilation of the cells has been thought by some of the justices not to be so perfect as might be desired. Upon going through the prison, I could not detect any unpleasantness or even closeness, but should it prove to be the case, the simple and inexpensive method of admitting external air through the windows, as lately applied at Pentonville and other prisons, would be found a complete remedy.

The debtors' wards in this prison are very inconveniently situated, and there is not that complete separation between those in simple execution and the penal classes, which is indispensable to the proper management of this description of prisoners.

I observe that lemon-juice is served out occasionally to the prisoners, and recommend that this should not be done without the written directions of the medical officer.

No prisoners of any description can be legally employe l in

work of any description for the officers, and I am satisfied that no second notice will be required to prevent any further infringement of this salutary statutory provision.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF WINDSOR.

[Visited August 24th, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit.

A Return of the Prisoners in confinement in the New Windsor Borough Gaol and House of Correction on the 24th day of August, 1850, the day of Inspection.

No.	Name of Prisoner.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.
1	J. J. .	22	Felony . . .	12 months' hd. labour	9 June, 1850.
2	S. H. .	23	,, . . .	12 ,, ,,	9 ,,
3	A. W.	34	,, . . .	12 ,, ,,	14 ,,
4	W. C.	31	,, . . .	6 ,, ,,	14 ,,
5	W. J. F.	32	Illegal pawning .	3 ,, ,,	14 Aug. 1850.
6	E. W.	19	Rogue & vagabond	14 days' ,,	20 ,,
7	R. J. .	19	,,	1 month ,,	20 ,,
8	P. H. .	18	,,	2 ,, ,,	20 ,,
9	W. J..	16	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
10	R. J. .	13	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
11	B. J. .	19	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
12	B. J. .	19	,,	1 ,, ,,	20 ,,
13	R. R..	50	Felony . . .	Under remand .	22 ,,
14	L. G..	16	,, . . .	,,	23 ,,

This prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit.

I have on a former occasion reported this pest-house, or poor-house, to which the prisoners were removed in consequence of ill health from the old gaol, as unfit for the purposes to which it is now converted. On the day of my visit there were 14 prisoners, three of the number being sentenced to no shorter periods than 12 months each, and a fourth to 6 months with hard labour. They were employed in picking oakum, and it is but justice to the keeper to report that he does everything which his imperfect means will admit to preserve cleanliness and order.

I find the following entry in the chaplain's book, 24th June, 1849:—

Found that there was no policeman in attendance to be present during the service, I therefore, after sending to the police station and finding no one there, went away without performing the service.

The last entry in the chaplain's journal is June 9th, 1850.

The last entry in the surgeon's journal was November 14th, 1849.

It appears that both chaplain and surgeon have omitted to record their visits, and that the journals are not laid before the quarterly gaol sessions.

After making a special report to the Secretary of State, I can only repeat my former recommendation, that a new prison should be erected, or that the borough prisoners should be sent under contract to the county gaol at Reading.

I annex an extract from my former report on this prison:—

The building appropriated at the present time as a borough prison was bequeathed to the town of Windsor for the purposes of a pest-house; in the lapse of time it was occupied as a poor-house, then vacated by authority of the Poor Law Commissioners, and some six years ago, in consequence of the ill health of the prisoners in the borough gaol, they were removed here, and have ever since remained. The continued occupation of this house as a prison, which was bequeathed for charitable purposes, and might be again required in the time of pestilence, can scarcely be justified, the more particularly as it is wholly unfit and unsafe for the treatment or detention of prisoners. Several escapes have taken place, and a new prison is indispensable, or the contracting for the maintenance of the borough prisoners with the justices of the county, and sending them to the gaol at Reading. There are obvious reasons why this borough should possess a prison sufficient for the safe custody of parties committed by the justices or under examination: it is a royal residence, and the number of strangers always passing to and fro are now likely to be increased by the accommodation afforded by the railroad being completed to Windsor. I consider the building of a small borough prison preferable to the entering into a contract for the maintenance of their prisoners elsewhere, and I have felt it my duty to make a special report to the Secretary of State thereon.

With respect to moral and religious observance and instruction, this prison is very slenderly provided for. The chaplain visits once a-week, and performs one service on the Sunday afternoon, for which he receives a salary of 21*l*. The prisoners are provided with Bibles and Prayer-books.

The convicted prisoners are employed in picking oakum, the task being 3 lbs. a-day. Prisoners for trial are unemployed.

The keeper and matron are the only officers. There is no effective superintendence of the prisoners, the gaol consisting of a number of rooms varying in size and shape, and also exposed to danger from fire. It is but justice to the keeper to state that he appears to do everything in his power to execute his duties satisfactorily.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY AT AYLESBURY.

[Visited July 22nd, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a Return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit.

A Return of the number of Prisoners in custody in the Common Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks, on the 22nd day of July, 1850.

	Number in Custody.			
	Above 17		Under 17.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicted at Sessions and Assizes—Felony	41	2	..	..
,, ,, Misdemeanors.	2	..	1	..
Under sentence of transportation	10	..	..	..
Summary Convictions.				
Under the game laws	7	..	..	..
,, bastardy laws	1	..	..	..
,, Vagrant Act	7	..	..	..
,, Malicious Trespass Act	1	..	..	..
,, Larceny Act	4	..	..	..
Other summary convictions	1	1	..	..
For assaults	7	..	4	..
For want of sureties	4	..		..
Insane	2	..	..	..
Debtors	3	..	..	..
	90	3	5	..
	98			

Manner in which the 98 Prisoners in custody on the 22nd July were employed.

	Above 17.		Under 17.	
	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.
Pumping	23	..	1	..
Cleaning	8	..	1	..
Polishing	8	..	..	..
Tailoring	1	..	..	..
Shoemending	2	..	..	..
Gardening	3	..	..	..
Washing	..	3	..	..
Labour machines	5	..	..	..
Sick in cells	7	..	..	..
Unemployed	30	..	3	..
Debtors	3	..	..	..
	90	3	5	..
	98			

Every part of the prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—I examined the quality of the provisions, and found them good and wholesome.

Health.—The surgeon states—

The health of the prisoners generally has been satisfactory: I have repeatedly suggested to the Justices the propriety of the prisoners being provided with labour or employment, and in some cases have recommended they should be placed in association, as an entry in my journal of the 13th of June, 1850, will show: "Reported to the Visiting Justices the case of A 21, and requested he might be placed is association with other prisoners: the next day I ordered him to sleep in the hospital warden's room. W. is insane who is now here, he was insane previous to admission. He has been placed in a separate cell some time. I do not consider it the best method of treating insane patients, but he has been very filthy, and unfit to be with any body else. His period of imprisonment is expired. He is now certified as a lunatic.

G. W. This prisoner has been here twice before, and on one occasion when turned out he came and laid at the gaol-gates for three or four nights. I frequently applied for him to be taken in at the union, but they would not take him without a certificate from the surgeon; he was however taken in at last.

The surgeon continues—

Another case of insanity was that of H. B., convicted of bestiality, and sentence of death recorded. His sentence of transportation was commuted into 2 years' imprisonment in this gaol. He came here 2nd of June, 1848, was at Millbank six weeks, and in September, 1849, became insane, and was removed to a lunatic asylum. A. H., whose case was referred to in last report, has been since removed to a lunatic asylum; B. C. committed 6th of April, 1850, charged with burglary. He came in greatly depressed, was first attacked with catarrh on the 9th of May, shortly after his committal, and on the 16th manifested symptoms of insanity. R. W. is decidedly insane; he is committed for sureties to keep the peace; he is becoming more and more irritable. The prisoners for long terms work in the garden at my recommendation. I am strongly of opinion that the employment of the prisoners would be of great benefit to their health. At present there is a great deficiency in

Return of the Prisoners receiving Extra Diet.

Name.	Age.	Nature of Diet.	Reasons for receiving it.
B. C. .	23	1 pint of ale daily. . .	Illness.
W. B.	29	3rd Class diet, and 1 pint of ale daily . . .	Strumous, disease of gland of the neck.
G. T. .	23	3rd Class diet, and 8 ozs. of bread instead of potatoes.	Debility and length of sentence.
J. L. .	20	3rd Class diet, and meat instead of soup . . .	Debility and length of sentence.
G. A..	28	3rd Class diet . . .	Length of sentence.
T. W.	38	,, . . .	,,
R. A. .	23	,, . . .	,,
J. S. .	21	,, . . .	,,
H. G.	21	,, . .	,,
W. T.	23	,, . . .	,,
J. G. .	28	,, . . .	,,

the supply of water to the cells; the water, which is supplied principally from land-springs, and is retained in a cistern at some distance from the prison, has failed in consequence of the drought, and the allowance of water to the prisoners has been reduced. I comply with the rules and regulations.

Return of the Prisoners under Medical Treatment.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
W. H.	21	Chronic disease of the eyes.
B. C. .	23	Insane.
W. B.	29	Suppurating gland.
J. C. .	18	Venereal.
T. A. .	34	Constipation.
T. B. .	23	Chancre.
J. G. .	28	Hæmoptysis.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—

I have been appointed chaplain about three months, and I perform the same duty as my predecessor, the only alteration is that we have three school classes instead of four. The instruction is voluntary on the part of the prisoners; having nothing to employ their time, they are delighted to attend. They often ask for something to do; I think it very desirable they should be employed, and for one reason in particular that it would prevent the necessity of giving them light reading, which would not be required if they had work, and I think they would be much better disposed to the more serious subject of moral and religious instruction; in fact it now seems a part of their punishment, for they have nothing else. I am satisfied that, as far as the isolation goes, they get perfectly tame, after coming in quite savages. The average time spent by me in the prison is about eight hours daily, and the great proportion of this time is taken up in visiting the prisoners in their separate cells.

The chaplain, upon being asked the particulars of a prisoner, J. M., under sentence of transportation, further stated:—

This man is a most consummate hypocrite: he was in Reading gaol, and there, according to his own account, succeeded in imposing upon the chaplain. Among other assertions he states he wrote there two essays which were adverted to in the Sunday's sermon for their excellence. He certainly deceived my predecessor, by bringing him a quantity of poetry which he declared to be his own. He attempted also to practise the same upon me, but the poetry I at once saw was Pope's; and had it not been for the accident of discovering it to be so, I also should have been deceived. When I first saw him he appeared to be very penitent, and wrote sermons in his cell.

I visited this prisoner, who recognised me at once as the Inspector and upon questioning him, he dropped the mask and acknowledged, with a kind of exultation at, having (as he described it) "*done*" the chaplains.

Labour.—The only labour provided for the prisoners is the pumping of water, and five crank labour machines in cells, which are worked by vagrants and prisoners whose imprisonment does not exceed one month. The prisoners are tasked

at about 1400 revolutions an hour, and some have one hour, others two hours a day, besides taking their turns at the pumps.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the day of my visit.

Observations.—The great defect in this prison is the want of labour or employment for the prisoners, but I have very great satisfaction in reporting that the subject having been very ably and extensively entered into by a committee of Justices, and they have in their report to the Sessions recommended that, in addition to the crank labour, the picking of oakum and cocoa-nut fibre should be introduced, and enforced upon all prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, and that the governor of the gaol should be empowered to employ prisoners for long terms of imprisonment in their own trades, and also in making mats. This report was adopted by the court.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and the general management of the prison. Upon visiting the cells, the ventilation did not appear to me as perfect as it ought to be, but the want of a sufficient and regular supply of water may account for the unpleasantness; but this deficiency in the supply of so important an element, on which health and cleanliness are dependent requires attention.

Upon the day of my visit 150 cells were unoccupied by prisoners, and I should strongly recommend the magistrates, as a measure of economy, to make a proposal to receive and maintain 100 convicts under contract, should the accommodation be required by Government.

KENT.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT, AT MAIDSTONE.

[Visited 10 October, 1850.]

I annex Returns of the state of the prison at the time of my visit.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Custody on the 10th day of October, 1850.

PRISONERS FOR TRIAL.

74 Males and 23 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.
1	J. L. .	52	N.	Stealing a basket and some potatoes.
2	E. P. .	50	R. W.	,, a shawl.
3	J. J. .	24	Well	,, three watches and other articles.
4	F. C. .	28	N.	Receiving stolen property.
5	P. S. .	23	N.	Stealing a blanket.
6	J. W..	18	N.	,, from the person.
7	W. W.	17	N.	,, a pair of boots.
8	W. K.	30	N.	,, four waistcoats, &c.
9	A. N. .	40	N.	Horse stealing.
10	J. T. .	23	R. W.	Stealing a saw, &c.
11	E. B. .	41	R. W.	,, eight bagatelle balls.
12	J. B. .	45	N.	,, a box, &c.
13	M. D.	42	N.	Cutting and wounding.
14	J. A. M.	19	N.	Stealing a sail from a boat.
15	J. C. .	22	N.	,, a shawl.
16	E. M..	32	R. W.	,, three watches and other articles.
17	C. R. .	20	R.	,, from the person.
18	W. M.	20	R. W.	,, a pair of sugar-nippers.
19	G. P. .	25	R. W.	,, a pair of trowsers.
20	W. L.	21	N.	,, a blanket.
21	E. B. .	20	R.	,, from the person.
22	G. F. .	28	N.	,, a pair of boots.
23	T. G.	31	N.	,, four waistcoats.
24	T. H. .	21	R. W.	,, a watch.
25	T. C. .	24	R. W.	,, a kettle.
26	W. B.	75	R.	,, two rabbits.
27	H. W.	30	R.	
28	T. T. .	11	N.	,, from the person.
29	M. G.	25	R.	,, ,,
30	H. F. N.	25	R.	,, ,,
31	J. S. .	19	R. W.	,, a watch.
32	J. S. .	34	R. W.	,, monies.
33	H. H.	26	R. W.	
34	J. P. .	19	N.	Burglary.
35	W. T.	22	R . W.	Stealing a shawl.
36	H. H.	21	N.	,, a handkerchief.
37	J. B. .	17	N.	,, a purse, &c.
38	J. J. .	20	N.	,, a waggon-chain.
39	J. B. .	33	N.	
40	J. M.	26	R. W.	Housebreaking.
41	W. B.	22	R.	Stealing a handkerchief.
42	P. W.	18	N.	,, a watch.
43	E. S. .	20	R. W.	

Prisoners for Trial—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.
44	F. R. .	26	R. W.	Stealing carpenter's tools.
45	J. D. .	33	R. W.	,, two ducks.
46	W. D.	22	R. W.	
47	M. M'G.	36	R.	,, a watch.
48	J. L. .	16	N.	,, eighteen fowls.
49	J. S. .	20	N.	Highway robbery.
50	G. L. .	20	N.	
51	J. P. .	20	R. W.	
52	J. B. .	19	R.	Housebreaking.
53	G. S. .	22	R. W.	Stealing from a vessel on the river.
54	J. C. .	30	R. W.	,, a fowl.
55	D. S. .	65	R.	,, a teapot.
56	J. C. .	30	R. W.	,, a fowl.
57	J. C. .	19	R. W.	,, wearing apparel, &c.
58	H. G.	22	Well	,, plate from a dwelling-house.
59	T. P. .	34	R. W.	Embezzlement.
60	J. W.	27	N.	Stealing a 10*l.* note, a watch, &c.
61	J. B. .	17	R.	,, potatoes.
62	T. S. .	38	R. W.	,, hop-poles.
63	R. S. .	24	N.	,, a watch and a handkerchief.
64	E. O'B.	26	R. W.	,, a watch.
65	G. R. .	31	R. W.	
66	S. M. .	21	N.	,, a waistcoat.
67	O. K.	20	R. W.	Unlawfully placing a gate on a certain rail-
68	S. Y. .	20	R.	way.
69	F. F. .	49	R. W.	Assaulting a constable.
70	T. B. .	23	R. W.	,, ,,
71	J. H. .	18	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin.
72	H. S. .	26	N.	,, ,,
73	W. A.	49	R. W.	Threatening a person.
74	J. D. .	62	N.	Assault with intent, &c.
75	S. H. .	17	R.	Larceny; servant.
76	F. H. .	48	R. W.	Receiving stolen property.
77	M. S. .	26	R. W.	Stealing from furnished lodgings.
78	M. C.	30	R.	,, two handkerchiefs.
79	M. W.	18	R.	Larceny; servant.
80	E. B. .	19	R. W.	Stealing two brooches, &c.
81	A. F. .	21	R.	,, a blanket.
82	A. G. S.	20	Well	Murder.
83	R. G.	26	R. W.	Stealing a watch, &c.
84	J. G. .	22	R. W.	,, four waistcoats.
85	S. D. .	14	R. W.	Larceny; servant.
86	E. R.	20	R.	Stealing a waistcoat.
87	A. M. E.	18	R.	Larceny; servant.
88	A. B. .	16	R. W.	Stealing a gown.
89	E. F. .	25	N.	,, two sheets.
90	H. B.	30	N.	,, monies.
91	E. W.	26	R.	,, a 10*l.* note, a watch, &c.
92	M. F.	17	N.	,, a shawl.
93	H. M.	30	R.	,, a pair of boots.
94	M. O.	42	R.	,, a pillow and case.
95	M. A. W.	27	N.	,, a pair of boots.
96	S. P. .	39	R.	
97	M. S. .	19	R.	Housebreaking.

PRISONERS FOR RE-EXAMINATION.

7 Males and 5 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.
1	A. D.	23	R. W.	Stealing a watch.
2	F. S.	28	R. W.	Burglary.
3	G. C.	29	R.	Stealing three towels.
4	J. J. N.	18	R. W.	Attempting to commit felony.
5	J. S.	25	R. W.	
6	G. R.	35	N.	Stealing monies.
7	S. S.	20	N.	Assault.
8	A. H.	12	N.	Stealing wearing apparel.
9	S. J.	29	N.	Stealing a gown.
10	M. J. G.	33	R. W.	Having a quantity of clothing in her possession, &c.
11	E. W.	40	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin.
12	E. B.	18	R. W.	

ACQUITTED AS INSANE—1 Male.

1	W. R.	22	N.	Assault with intent, &c.

PRISONERS CONVICTED BY COURTS.

137 Males and 25 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	H. W.	20	R.	Housebreaking	2 years.
2	H. W.	18	R. W.	,,	2 ,,
3	E. R.	32	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin	2 ,,
4	J. M'C.	42	N.	,, ,,	2 ,,
5	T. H.	50	N.	,, ,,	2 ,,
6	H. S.	16	N.	Murder	Death, reprieved, two years house of correction, hard labour, and then transported for life.
7	J. C.	17	N.	Burglary	18 cal. months.
8	J. R.	22	R. W.	Assault and robbery	18 ,,
9	W. P.	24	R. W.	Assaulting a constable	18 ,,
10	J. H.	21	R.	Housebreaking	18 ,,
11	E. C.	24	R. W.	Assault with intent, &c.	12 ,,
12	J. H. M.	36	R. W.	Stealing two knives	12 ,,
13	R. S.	26	R. W.	,, a pair of boots	12 ,,
14	J. M.	25	R. W.	Assault with intent to rob	18 ,,
15	H. T.	17	R. W.	Burglary	1 year.
16	C. H.	16	R. W.	Stealing a pair of trowsers	1 ,,
17	G. C.	28	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin	1 ,,
18	T. M.	20	R.	Stealing two purses, &c.	18 cal. months.
19	P. F.	50	N.	,, a pair of boots	1 year.
20	F. A.	29	R. W.	,, three rabbits	12 cal. months
21	J. S.	29	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	15 ,,

Prisoners Convicted by Courts—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
22	J. I.	30	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 cal. months.
23	G. H.	20	N.	,, ,,	12 ,,
24	T. W.	28	N.	Attempting to steal a horse	2 years.
25	J. F.	45	R. W.	Stealing a truss of hay	12 cal. months.
26	F. G.	38	N.	,, four bushels of wheat	12 ,,
27	D. F.	28	R.	Burglary	1 year.
28	D. D.	50	N.	Stealing 119*l.* 10*s.*, and a bag	1 ,,
29	W. T.	20	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin	18 cal. months.
30	J. C.	26	R. W.	Stealing a spade, &c.	1 year.
31	J. M.	20	N.	,, from the person	1 ,,
32	M. B.	24	R.	,, 4 lbs. of butter, &c.	1 ,,
33	H. W.	34	R. W.	,, two pieces of metal, &c.	1 ,,
34	H. B.	36	R. W.	,, a bag, and 40*l.*, &c.	12 cal. months.
35	J. R.	24	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,,
36	H. J.	56	R. W.	Housebreaking	18 ,,
37	W. P.	24	N.	Stealing lead	12 ,,
38	J. B.	20	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin	1 year.
39	R. C.	35	R.	Stealing three bells, &c.	1 ,,
40	J. L.	56	Well.	Cutting and wounding	1 ,,
41	W. S.	49	N.	Stealing four trusses of hay	1 ,,
42	T. S.	29	N.	Receiving a stolen lamb	1 ,,
43	S. J. W.	28	N.	Stealing a bullock's head	2 years.
44	W. S.	23	R. W.	,, four chairs, &c.	9 cal. months.
45	J. W.	48	N.	,, a pair of trowsers	9 ,,
46	R. M.	30	N.	Breaking a building	1 year.
47	H. U.	38	R.	Stealing a quantity of wine	9 cal. months
48	W. S.	27	N.	,, ,,	9 ,,
49	T. L.	47	R.	,, a rabbit	9 ,,
50	S. W.	19	N.	Burglary	8 ,,
51	G. K.	35	R. W.	Unlawfully taking possession of a girl under the age of 16 without the consent of her father.	2 years, and pay 50*l.*
52	M. H.	34	R. W.	Assault with intent, &c.	18 cal. months.
53	J. H.	19	N.	Stealing four ducks	12 ,,
54	A. W.	18	R. W.	,, potatoes	1 year.
55	G. F.	62	N.	Uttering counterfeit coin	1 ,,
56	J. K.	23	R. W.	,, ,,	1 ,,
57	R. E.	29	N.	Horsestealing	1 ,,
58	W. T.	22	N.	Stealing 2*l.* 5*s.*	1 ,,
59	T. W.	16	R.	,, a towel, &c.	1 ,,
60	R. N.	43	R.	,, 32 lbs. of copper	1 ,,
61	C. H.	19	R.	,, eight pairs of boots	1 ,,
62	H. W.	19	N.	,, ,,	6 cal. months.
63	G. S.	23	N.	,, 2*l.* 17*s.*	6 ,,
64	T. B.	49	N.	Receiving stolen property	1 year.
65	J. B.	10	N.	Stealing from the person	1 ,,
66	T. W.	12	N.	,, a pair of trowsers	6 cal. months.
67	J. O.	18	N.	,, from the person	1 year.
68	G. S.	22	R. W.	,, two ducks	6 cal. months.
69	W. S.	19	R. W.	,, a plank	12 ,,
70	W. D.	22	N.	,, a handkerchief	6 ,,
71	G. W.	20	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,,
72	J. A.	20	Well	,, ,,	12 ,,
73	W. M.	37	R. W.	Stealing from the person	12 ,,
74	J. W.	29	N.	,, a purse and 1*s.*	6 ,,
75	J. T.	49	R. W.	Embezzling 13*s.*	6 ,,

Prisoners Convicted by Courts—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
76	C. E.	22	R. W.	Falsely confessing himself to be a deserter.	6 cal. months.
77	J. P.	29	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,,
78	T. B.	23	N.	Receiving stolen property	6 cal. months, and once whipped.
79	J. K.	20	N.	Stealing two donkeys	18 cal. months.
80	J. H.	23	N.	,, ,,	18 ,,
81	W. B.	20	N.	,, two shoes	4 cal. months, and once whipped.
82	T. W.	32	R. W.	,, three pieces of wood	4 cal. months.
83	J. M.	27	N.	Assaulting a constable	6 cal. months, and find sureties.
84	J. T.	20	N.	,, ,,	6 ,,
85	C. P.	20	N.	,, ,,	6 ,,
86	J. S.	33	N.	Stealing monies	4 cal. months.
87	G. B.	27	N.	,, ,,	4 ,,
88	J. B.	24	R. W.	,, a coat	6 cal. months, and twice whipped.
89	B. B.	37	R.	Obtaining money by false pretences.	6 cal. months.
90	T. H.	20	N.	Stealing a watch, &c.	6 ,,
91	F. E.	38	R. W.	,, a coat, &c.	6 cal. months, and twice whipped.
92	C. W.	25	N.	Assaulting a constable	9 cal. months.
93	W. W.	27	R. W.	Stealing twenty yards of rope	6 cal. months, and twice whipped.
94	T. C.	18	N.	,, a spoon	1 year.
95	A. H.	21	N.	Cutting and wounding	1 ,,
96	W. W.	28	N.	Stealing monies	18 cal. months.
97	G. B.	43	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	18 ,,
98	W. A.	40	R. W.	,, ,,	18 ,,
99	J. N.	23	R.	Assault and robbery	4 ,,
100	H. C.	21	Well	Obtaining money by false pretences.	3 ,,
101	O. L.	18	N.	Stealing monies	3 ,,
102	J. T.	34	R. W.	,, four petticoats	4 ,,
103	G. D.	18	N.	,, ,,	4 ,,
104	J. B.	17	R. W.	Housebreaking	1 year.
105	J. M.	19	R. W.	,,	1 ,,
106	J. K.	18	R. W.	,,	1 ,,
107	R. M.	19	N.	Assault and robbery	4 cal. months.
108	R. S.	23	R. W.	,, ,,	4 ,,
109	J. H.	22	R. W.	Stealing two shoes	1 year.
110	J. R.	56	R. W.	Assault with intent, &c.	2 years.
111	J. L.	26	N.	Forgery	3 cal. months.
112	R. T.	23	N.	Assaulting a constable	6 ,,
113	S. A.	19	R. W.	Housebreaking	5 ,,
114	B. J.	18	R. W.	Burglary	1 year.
115	G. W.	22	N.	Stealing two sacks, &c.	1 ,,
116	W. S.	16	R.	,, a handkerchief	6 cal. months.
117	J. L.	21	R.	Larceny; servant	6 ,,

Prisoners Convicted by Courts—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
118	B. T. .	27	R.	Stealing a watch, &c. . . .	4 cal. months.
119	J. M. .	23	N.	,, lead pipe	3 ,,
120	W. F.	24	R. W.	Cutting and wounding. . .	3 ,,
121	B. M'G.	23	N.	Assault and robbery . . .	2 years.
122	T. R.	23	R.	,, with intent, &c. . .	12 cal. months.
123	C. A. .	20	R. W.	Perjury	6 ,,
124	R. E. .	33	R. W.	Stealing a watch	7 years' transportation.
125	W. F.	42	R. W.	Receiving stolen property . .	Transported for life.
126	J. M'G.	22	R. W.	Desertion	7 years' transportation.
127	J. M'D.	21	N.	Assault and robbery . . .	10 ,,
128	J. M. .	22	N.	Stealing a calf	6 cal. months.
129	W. B.	16	R.	,, from the person . .	1 year.
130	J. K. .	18	R. W.	,, monies	4 cal. months.
131	W. H.	22	N.	Assaulting a constable . . .	12 cal. months, and find sureties.
132	J. H. .	20	R. W.	Stealing from a dwelling-house	1 year.
133	W. D.	23	R. W.	Conspiracy	1 ,,
134	E. J. .	26	R. W.	Conspiracy	1 ,,
135	E. T. .	25	N.	Stealing a basket and a quantity of bread.	2 years.
136	E. K.	30	N.	,, 30 yards of flannel .	18 cal. months.
137	S. S. .	22	R.	,, monies, &c. . . .	1 year.
138	M. B.	40	R. W.	,, a tub and a pail . .	1 year.
139	R. S. .	49	R. W.	,, a writing-desk . .	9 cal. months.
140	M. A. B.	42	R.	,, 31 yards of lace . .	9 ,,
141	S. S. .	40	R. W.	,, a fork, &c. . . .	18 ,,
142	M. A. S.	18	R. W.	,, from the person . .	1 year.
143	E. S. .	21	R. W.	,, ,, . .	6 cal. months.
144	A. J. .	30	N.	,, ,, . .	4 ,,
145	A. C. .	22	N.	Larceny; servant	9 ,,
146	F. C. .	39	R.	Stealing a quantity of ribbon .	9 ,,
147	C. P. .	21	R. W.	,, ,, .	6 ,,
148	M. T.	27	R. W.	,, from the person . .	1 year.
149	E. B. .	27	N.	,, ,, . .	6 cal. months.
150	P. W.	27	R. W.	,, monies	1 year.
151	R. S. .	38	N.	,, from the person . .	3 cal. months.
152	S. H. .	23	R.	Larceny; servant	6 ,,
153	C. H.	32	R.	Stealing two pewter pots, &c. .	1 ,,
154	F. A. .	23	R. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin . .	15 ,,
155	A. S. .	29	N.	,, ,, . .	15 ,,
156	M. A. D.	23	N.	,, ,, . .	1 year.
157	M. R.	26	R. W.	,, ,, . .	1 ,,
158	S. B. .	22	R.	Concealing birth of a child .	6 cal. months.
159	M. L.	28	N.	Threatening a person . . .	Want of sureties, 12 cal. months.
160	W. B.	42	R. W.	Stealing a shirt, a brooch, &c.	7 years' transportation.
161	J. C. .	22	N.	,, a watch, &c. . . .	1 year.
162	R. G.	45	R.	,, a sovereign . . .	1 ,,

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

135 Males and 26 Females.

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
1	D. N.	19	R. W.	Seaman, theft on board ship	2 years.
2	W. A.	20	N.	Assault with intent to rob	1 year.
3	W. W.	54	N.	Customs	Fined 100*l.*
4	J. S.	42	Well	,,	,,
5	W. W.	35	R. W.	,,	,,
6	W. M.	26	R. W.	Soldier, under sentence of court-martial.	273 days.
7	E. B.	23	N.	,, ,,	6 months.
8	J. H.	19	N.	Stealing a dog	6 cal. months.
9	E. P.	42	R.	Disturbing the public peace	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
10	W. L.	12	N.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
11	J. M'M.	14	R.	,,	3 ,,
12	W. Y.	24	N.	Assaulting a constable	3 ,,
13	G. B.	24	N.	,, ,,	3 ,,
14	J. K.	18	R.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
15	B. G.	22	Well	Unlawfully pawning	3 months.
16	W. H.	19	R. W.	Threatening a person	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
17	J. D.	18	R. W.	Stealing apples growing	3 cal. months.
18	R. B.	41	R. W.	Threatening a person	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
19	G. C.	44	N.	Stealing apples growing	3 cal. months.
20	J. S.	16	R. W.	,, ,,	3 ,,
21	W. H.	20	R. W.	Damaging a door	2 ,,
22	J.H. H.	13	N.	Stealing apples growing	3 ,,
23	J. S.	18	N.	,, ,,	2 ,,
24	G. W.	19	N.	,, ,,	2 ,,
25	R. T.	18	N.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
26	C. S.	19	R. W.	,,	3 ,,
27	H J.	19	R.	,,	3 ,,
28	A. W.	25	R. W.	,,	3 ,,
29	J. B.	21	R. W.	Soldier, under sentence of court-martial.	84 days.
30	D. O.	42	R. W.	Using profane language	10 ,,
31	W. C.	38	Well	Drunk and disorderly	7 ,,
32	J. B.	32	R.	Vagrancy	2 cal. months.
33	W. J. T.	21	R. W.	Common assault	2 ,,
34	J. H.	17	N.	,,	2 months.
35	W. W.	17	R. W.	,,	2 ,,
36	J. S.	22	N.	Stealing filberts growing	2 cal. months.
37	W. T.	19	R.	,, ,,	2 ,,
38	J. M'N.	27	R. W.	Vagrancy	2 ,,
39	R. H.	18	R. W.	Threatening a person	Want of sureties, 3 mon.
40	F. G.	28	N.	Poaching	3 cal. months.
41	C. E.	12	N.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
42	W. W.	23	N.	,,	2 ,,
43	J. C.	18	R. W.	,,	2 ,,
44	J. B.	25	N.	Common assault	6 weeks.

Summary Convictions—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
45	E. R.	44	N.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
46	W. J.	18	R.	,,	2 ,,
47	T. W.	20	N.	,,	3 ,,
48	P. W.	39	R. W.	Having Government stores in his possession.	3 ,,
49	T. W.	32	R. W.	,, ,,	3 ,,
50	T. H.	39	N.	Stealing apples growing	1 ,,
51	R. P.	44	R. W.	Assaulting a constable	1 ,,
52	R. H. G.	19	N.	Vagrancy	1 ,,
53	G. J.	17	N.	,,	1 ,,
54	R. O.	24	N.	,,	1 ,,
55	M. G.	15	N.	Under Juvenile Offenders Act, stealing a child's sock.	1 ,,
56	H. J.	22	R.	Plying for hire, with asses, without a licence.	6 weeks.
57	J. F.	22	N.	Customs	Fined 10*l.*
58	T. J. N.	30	R. W.	Vagrancy	1 cal. month.
59	J. C.	40	N.	Stealing potatoes growing	1 ,,
60	C. W.	25	R. W.	Bastardy	2 ,,
61	J. J.	22	N.	Common assault	1 ,,
62	J. G. W.	25	N.	Assaulting a constable	1 ,,
63	J. S.	16	R.	Disorderly apprentice	2 ,,
64	W. H.	59	N.	Damaging a window	6 weeks.
65	J. B.	26	N.	Stealing cobnuts growing	6 ,,
66	R. N.	14	R. W.	,, ,,	6 ,,
67	J. T.	27	R. W.	,, ,,	6 ,,
68	J. R.	29	N.	Poaching	3 cal. months.
69	M. S.	29	N.	Common assault	3 weeks.
70	J. T.	20	N.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
71	S. C.	21	R. W.	Common assault	1 ,,
72	H. H.	28	R. W.	A police constable refusing to attend before a magistrate when summoned so to do.	1 ,,
73	J. B.	47	N.	Vagrancy	20 days.
74	J. F.	25	N.	Common assault	1 month.
75	J. S.	24	N.	,,	1 ,,
76	J. B.	21	N.	Marine, absence without leave.	20 days.
77	J. M'A.	23	R. W.	Common assault	2 cal. months.
78	G. K.	16	R.	Stealing walnuts growing	3 ,,
79	W. W.	15	N.	,, ,,	3 ,,
80	J. W.	16	N.	,, ,,	3 ,,
81	J. M.	39	R. W.	Common assault	2 ,,
82	J. S.	35	N.	,,	2 ,,
83	J. K.	28	R.	,,	2 ,,
84	W. Y.	23	N.	,,	2 ,,
85	I. S.	20	R.	Night poaching	3 cal. months, and find sureties.
86	C. R.	40	N.	Threatening a person	Want of sureties, 6 mon.
87	W. R.	24	R.	Plying for hire, with asses, without a licence.	21 days.
88	J. C.	32	N.	Seaman, misbehaviour on board ship.	28 ,,
89	J. B.	37	N.	Common assault	14 ,,
90	J. M'C.	24	N.	,,	14 ,,

Summary Convictions—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
91	W.H.C.	23	R. W.	Common assault	21 days.
92	J. W.	38	R. W.	Damaging a door	3 weeks.
93	J. T.	23	R. W.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
94	G. M.	20	R. W.	Night poaching	3 cal. months, and find sureties.
95	D. M'C.	28	N.	Common assault	21 days.
96	C. M'H.	26	N.	Vagrancy	1 month.
97	C. H.	30	R. W.	Common assault	6 weeks.
98	W. S.	19	R.	Stealing filberts growing	21 days.
99	D. M'I.	23	R. W.	Vagrancy	3 cal. months.
100	G. W.	21	N.	Common assault	21 days.
101	J. E.	40	R. W.	Threatening a person	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
102	G. S.	23	R. W.	Leaving a waggon in a public thoroughfare.	1 cal. month.
103	J. R.	18	R. W.	Vagrancy	3 ,,
104	H. M.	20	N.	,,	14 days.
105	A. O'L.	30	N.	,,	20 ,,
106	B. P.	23	R.	Seaman, absence without leave	21 ,,
107	T. P.	29	R. W.	Common assault	6 weeks.
108	J. W.	36	N.	Vagrancy	21 days.
109	T. R.	26	R. W.	Common assault	14 ,,
110	H. G.	27	N.	Drunk and disorderly	14 ,,
111	J. P.	21	N.	Stealing walnuts growing	14 ,,
112	M. D.	23	N.	Common assault	2 cal. months.
113	W. S.	24	N.	Poaching	1 ,,
114	L. T.	31	R. W.	,,	1 ,,
115	H. J. R.	42	R. W.	Common assault	21 days.
116	G. G.	14	R.	Disorderly apprentice	14 ,,
117	H. W.	17	R.	,, ,,	14 ,,
118	R. T.	21	R. W.	Soldier, insubordinate conduct	24 months.
119	M. C.	25	R. W.	Common assault	3 cal. months.
120	T. C.	26	N.	,,	2 ,,
121	T. R.	23	R. W.	Vagrancy	14 days.
122	W. W.	19	N.	,,	14 ,,
123	S. F.	28	R. W.	Assaulting a constable	1 cal. month.
124	L. L.	35	N.	,, ,,	21 days.
125	C. H.	26	N.	Vagrancy	1 cal. month.
126	T. D.	23	N.	,,	1 ,,
127	J. C.	16	N.	Stealing pears growing	10 days.
128	E. C.	10	N.	,, ,,	10 ,,
129	J. K.	12	N.	Vagrancy	6 weeks.
130	H. C.	14	R.	,,	3 cal. months.
131	H. M.	18	R. W.	Disorderly apprentice	30 days.
132	W. T.	23	N.	Vagrancy	21 ,,
133	C. K.	21	N.	Threatening a person	Want of sureties, 3 mon.
134	H. F.	68	R.	,,	,, ,,
135	E. B.	52	R.	Attempting to commit suicide.	,, ,,
136	E. M.	19	N.	,, ,,	Want of sureties, 3 cal. months.
137	E. N.	21	R.	Threatening a person	Want of sureties, 1 cal. month.

Summary Convictions—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
138	E. W.	25	R.	Assaulting a constable . . .	3 cal. months.
139	S. E. .	63	N.	Damaging a pane of glass . .	2 ,,
140	E. W.	21	R.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	21 days.
141	J. M.	36	N.	Common assault	2 cal. months.
142	E. D'O.	26	N.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	21 days.
143	J. W.	44	R. W.	Leaving her family. . . .	2 cal. months.
144	S. Q. .	25	R. W.	,, ,, ...	2 months.
145	A. W.	40	N.	Vagrancy	2 cal. months.
146	A. H.	24	N.	,, ...	2 ,,
147	M. H.	17	N.	,, ...	21 days.
148	S. G. .	35	R.	,, ...	21 ,,
149	H. S.	41	R.	Unlawfully pawning . . .	3 cal. months.
150	M. H.	26	R. W.	Vagrancy	21 days.
151	E. H.	40	N.	Unlawfully pawning . . .	3 cal. months.
152	J. H. .	28	R. W.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	Want of sureties, 1 cal. month.
153	M. T.	35	R.	Damaging two panes of glass .	14 days.
154	C. G.	21	N.	Loitering &c. in a public street	14 ,,
155	E. M.	51	R.	Drunk and disorderly . . .	7 ,,
156	M.A.P.	30	R.	Common assault	6 weeks.
157	H. D.	47	R. W.	Damaging two panes of glass .	1 cal. month.
158	M. C.	30	N.	Vagrancy	14 days.
159	M. D.	23	N.	Desertion	Awaiting a route.
160	A. H.	22	R. W.	,, ...	,,
161	G. L.	20	R. W.	,, ...	,,

County Court Debtors.

No.	Name.	Age.	Why Committed.	Term of Imprisonment.
1	J. W.	59	In default of payment of debt and costs.	40 days, gaol.
2	G. F.	52	Default of appearing to summons . .	40 ,,
3	H. L. L.	31	In default of payment of debt and costs.	40 ,,
4	J. S. .	42	,, ,,	40 ,,
5	J. C. .	39	,, ,,	40 ,,
6	H. A.	30	,, ,,	40 ,,
7	T. R.	47	Not answering satisfactorily touching his effects, &c.	30 ,,
8	P. B.	51	,, ,,	40 ,,
9	A. K.	29	In default of appearing to summons .	30 ,,
10	S. W.	21	,, ,,	40 ,,
11	G. B.	19	,, ,,	20 ,,
12	W. S.	36	,, ,,	30 ,,
13	R. S. .	52	,, ,,	30 ,,
14	J. D. .	48	,, ,,	40 ,,
15	J. S.*.	48	Remanded by the Judge of the County Court for fraud.	18 cal. months, from 9 March, 1850.

* An Insolvent.

DEBTORS.

Sheriff's Debtors.

No.	Name.	When Committed.	Amount.	£.	s.	d.
1	J. E. .	30 April 1847	Levy	115	7	0
2	T. G. .	27 May ,,	,, ...	17	10	0
3	W. M.	21 June 1849	To satisfy . . .	148	10	8
4	A. W.	11 Feb. 1850	,, . . .	64	6	0
5	J. I. .	31 July 1849	Levy	62	3	9
6	J. R. .	15 Aug. 1850	To satisfy . . .	34	1	11
7	H. S. E.	17 Aug. ,,	,, . . .	42	11	5
8	J.L.P.T.	2 Sept. ,,	,, . . .	83	14	6
9	G. A.	28 Sept. ,,	By Judge's order for	31	9	6

TOTAL.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total	74	23	97
Re-examination	7	5	12
Acquitted as Insane.	1	..	1
Convicted by Courts	137	25	162
Summary Convictions	135	26	161
Sheriff's Debtors	9	..	9
County Court Debtors, &c.	15	..	15
Total number of Prisoners 10th October, 1850	378	79	457

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints of any moment from the prisoners.

Diet.—I examined the articles of diet, and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states—

I have held my appointment as surgeon for 32 years. The health of the prisoners has been more favourable than usual, with the exception of several cases of small-pox, which was brought in by a prisoner.

Diseases of the chest are those most prevalent. There have been five deaths the last year, viz., consumption three, scrofula one, apoplexy one.

The following case appears in the surgeon's journal, and I recommended that application should be made to the Secretary of State :—

21 *August*, 1850.—In reference to the case of W. B., I beg to state that he has been repeatedly and constantly advised and entreated to have his thigh amputated, in order to save his life, and upon one occasion he gave his assent; the day was accordingly fixed for that purpose, and the hour named. I was accompanied by Mr. South, the senior surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, as well as Mr. Joy. B., however, at the very last moment altered his mind, and refused to undergo the operation. Disease has gone on, and although it is most extensive, I yet think he would have a chance of saving his life if amputation of the limb took place.

Now with regard to the greatest probability of success, he of course would stand a better chance by the operation being performed when his mind was relieved by the knowledge of his release from further imprisonment, and in that case I can promise his immediate admission to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Return of the Classification and Distribution of Prisoners in Custody, 10th October, 1850.

	Criminals.											
	Felonies for Trial.	Felonies for Trial.	Felonies for Trial.	Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.	Convicted Misdemeanants, and Revenue Prisoners.	Used as an Office.	For Males under Sentence of Death.	Vagrants.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Soldiers and Seamen under Sentence of Courts-Martial.	Misdemeanants for Trial.
No. of Ward.	1	2	3	4A	4B	5	6	7	12	13	14	15
No. of Prisoners	22	18	26	4	16	..	..	16	20	3	7	9

	Debtors.					Penitentiaries.							
	Common Debtors.	Master Debtors.	County Court Debtors.	County Court Debtors.	Criminals for Re-examination.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Misdemeanants.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Felons (Juveniles).	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Misdemeanants.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Felons.
No. of Ward.	16A	16B	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
No. of Prisoners	5	4	7	8	7	37	26	12	7	12	12	12	12

	Summary Convictions.				Females' Prisons.						Hospital.		Total.		
	Vagrants.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Offences against the Game Laws.	Felonies for Trial.	Felonies for Trial.	Convicted Misdemeanants by Courts.	Criminals for Re-examination.	Convicted Felons.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Vagrants.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	General Total.
No. of Ward.	8	9	10	11	T.	M.	C. M.	D.	F.	C. M.	V.	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Prisoners	19	24	24	6	12	11	6	5	19	18	8	3	..	378	79	457

N.B.—No. 15 Ward.—One male misdemeanant acquitted as insane.

Premonitory diarrhœa with cholera made its appearance in this prison during the last year, but although the former prevailed to a considerable extent through the prison, yet the actual cases of cholera were only four, with one death: this speaks very favourably of the exertions of the medical officer at this critical period. I annex a Return of the number of cases and extracts from the Visiting Justices' Report.

RETURN of the number of cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa in the Prisons during the prevalence of the Epidemic in 1849.

DESCRIPTION.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cholera	4	..	4
Diarrhœa	70	81	151
Death (Cholera) . . .	1	..	1

RETURN of the Names, &c. of Prisoners receiving Extra Food on the 8th of October, 1850, and the reasons for such issue.

Name.	Age.	Description of Food.	Reasons.
W. B.	42	1 lb. of beef and 2 pints of porter daily, tea and sugar.	Diseased knee.
J. C. .	22	½ lb. of mutton, 1 pint of porter, and 2 pints of milk daily.	Diseased lungs.
W. D.	23	Pint of gruel daily . .	Weakness.
E. J. .	26	,, ,,	Ditto.

RETURN of the Names, Ages, and Diseases of the Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Infirmary on the 8th of October, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
W. B. .	42	Diseased knee.
J. C. .	22	Diseased lungs.
J. K. .	18	Itch.
R. G. .	49	Pain in the head.

Extract from the Visiting Justices' Minute-Book.

August 13th, 1849.—My time of attendance at the prisons having for the present expired, I beg to offer my thanks to Mr. Whatman and Mr. Joy, for their unremitted attention to the cases of diarrhœa, with tendency to the prevailing epidemic, which have appeared among the prisoners for the last fortnight; as I feel persuaded that it is mainly owing to their care and exertions that some of them did not degenerate into malignant cholera.

(Signed) EDWARD BURTON, V. J.

Extract from the Visiting Justices' Quarterly Report to the Court of General Session, 23rd October, 1949.

The cases of sickness during the quarter have been unusually numerous, owing to the prevailing epidemic, and many of them assumed a serious character; but from the early, persevering, and unremitting attention of the surgeons, only one case proved fatal; and from the precautions suggested by them as to the diet and labour of the prisoners, it is to be presumed that the disease was prevented from becoming more fatal.

(Signed) Aretas Akers.
Edw. Burton.
E. Twopeny.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

The duty is performed precisely in the same manner as heretofore described. The Sacrament has been administered at the usual periods. The number of recipients generally from 6 to 8. I am occasionally sent for by debtors, the County Court debtors always attend Divine Service. The number of books in the lending library has been greatly increased by the addition of works of narrative, etc. There is no schoolmistress appointed for the women. We do not profess to teach writing or arithmetic, but such as desire it are provided with slates, particularly those for long terms. There are 56 prisoners here now who have learnt to read. The average time spent by me in the prison is the same as formerly described, from five to six hours.

I have thought it my duty to call the attention of the chaplain to an entry in his journal of the 19th August, 1850, and to acquaint him that I do not consider the entry alluded to as coming within the scope of the "observations in the performance of his duty" required by the statute. I am quite satisfied that this notice will be sufficient to ensure a stricter adherence to the regulations.

Labour.—The men are employed on the treadwheel, at oakum-picking, mat and sack making, tailoring, shoemaking, &c.; the women at washing, needlework, and oakum-picking.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—I have in my last Report adverted to the difficulty, on the ground of expenditure, of pressing any recommendations for the introduction of an improved discipline in the state of this prison; I am, however, of opinion that this may be done gradually, and I strongly advise that the first move in a right direction should be the erection of a new women's prison, in the place of the inconvenient and ill-arranged rooms in which they are at present confined. I also am of opinion that gas might be introduced into some of the sleeping-cells, where men are confined for long terms, of whom the number is considerable. I have found in some other prisons that instruction by the schoolmaster as an indulgence to well-behaved prisoners, after the usual hour of locking-up in the winter months, has been found beneficial, and been gladly received by them. Any measure which can be resorted to

with safety, that will tend to shorten the time prisoners are left in darkness during the winter months, cannot fail of being beneficial.

I again recommend the appointment of an officer as warder in the infirmary, who should sleep and take his meals there. A schoolmistress is also required.

The distance of the county gaol at Maidstone from the most thickly peopled part of the county bordering on the metropolis, makes the transport of the numerous prisoners remanded for further examination by the magistrates both onerous as to expense and inconvenient from the time required by the transit. It is, however, difficult to suggest a remedy, and I simply notice the subject with the view of its attracting the attention of the magistrates.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the attention of the governor to his duties, and the general management of the prison.

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION—SANDWICH.

[Visited 11th September, 1850.]

I annex a state of this prison at the time of my visit:—

Return of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at Sandwich, one of the Cinque Ports in the County of Kent, on the 11th September, 1850.

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Degree of Instruction
1	J. G. .	41	Stealing 24 penny-pieces	For trial at October sess.	Imper.
2	W. H. L.	42	Articles of the peace .	,, ,,	Well.
3	E. W.	19	Stealing 24 yds. of calico	,, ,,	Read.
4	M. I. L	23	,, a carpet and 4 silver spoons.	,, at Deal . .	Imper.
5	R. H. .	40	Smuggling	6 cal. months' imprisonm.	Neither.
			HOUSE OF CORRECTION.		
1	M. I. .	28	Stealing 2 shawls . .	6 cal. months' hard labour	Imper.
2	A. B. .	39	,, 2¾ lbs. of beef .	12 ,, ,,	,,
3	I. F. .	72	Assault with intent, &c.	12 ,, ,,	Neither.
4	I. G. .	24	Using obscene language	2 ,, imprisonm. or penalty & costs 2*l.* 9*s.*	,,
5	R. C. .	19	Disorderly apprentice .	1 cal. month's hard labour and whipped.	Imper.
6	F. T. .	17	Vagrancy	28 days' hard labour .	Read.
7	C M'C.	23	Breaking windows . .	1 cal. month's ,,	Neither.
8	A. M'P.	25	Refusing to perform a voyage.	21 days' ,,	,,
9	R. C.	45	Vagrancy	14 days' ,,	Read.
10	W. T.	19	Rogue and vagabond .	3 cal. months' ,,	Imper.

The persons of the prisoners were clean and neat, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The official dietaries.

Health.—The surgeon states :—

I attend the prison daily. There has been no disease of any moment.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the Gaol and House of Correction at Sandwich, on 11th September, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Sentence.	Disease.	Extra Diet.
1	F. T..	17	28 days' hard labour .	Gonorrhœa	None.
2	W. T.	19	3 cal. months' ditto .	,, ...	,,
3	M. I. L.	23	For trial at Deal sess. .	Pregnancy and œdema of the legs.	,,

Moral and Religious Instruction.—There is no instruction of the prisoners. They are provided with Bibles and Prayer-books. The chaplain attends on Sundays at ½ past 8 in the morning, and reads prayers with a sermon.

Labour.—The prisoners at hard labour work on the tread-wheel ; those not sentenced to hard labour are employed in mat-making.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the date of my visit. The provisions are supplied by contract.

Discipline.—The governor states the routine of the discipline to be as follows : —

Unlock at 6 in the morning, wash and clean themselves and go to work by half-past. At half-past 8, go to breakfast, which occupies until 9. Resume their labour at 9 until dinner time at 12. Labour again at 1, until supper at 6, and are locked up for the night at half-past. On Sundays they are unlocked at the same hour, and remain in their day-rooms, take their meals, and are locked up at the same hour.

This prison was very clean at the time of my visit, and the governor appears a very efficient officer. The great deficiency is the neglect of any provision for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. The chaplain does not perform the duty required by statute, which enacts that on every Sunday, public fast, and thanksgiving-day he shall perform the appointed morning and evening services of the Church of England, and preach a sermon. The time of Divine Service to be fixed by the Visiting Justices between the hours of nine and five of the day. I beg to call the attention of the Justices to their neglect of this important element of the discipline. I find that there have been as many as 37 prisoners confined here at one time, and out of the 10 prisoners present on the day of my visit, two were undergoing sentences of 12, and two of 6 months' imprisonment, who could neither read nor write ; and who would be left for these periods to corrupt each other, without the slightest provision for their moral and religious instruction.

POLICE LOCK-UP FOR THE BOROUGH OF DEAL.

I have made the following special Report upon the state of this lock-up to the Secretary of State, and have much satisfaction in stating that the evils complained of have been remedied, and the necessary precautions taken to prevent their recurrence, by the borough authorities.

Kensington, 21st September, 1850.

SIR,

I feel it my duty to make a special report to Secretary Sir George Grey on the discreditable condition of the borough lock-up at Deal, and the improper appropriation of this lock-up as borough gaol by the Justices of that jurisdiction.

The lock-up consists of three rooms, two appropriated for males and one for females. At the time of my visit they were in a most disorderly and dirty condition, reflecting great discredit upon the superintendent of police who acts as keeper.

I beg to solicit the attention of Secretary Sir George Grey to the appropriation of this lock-up by the Justices as a gaol for the borough of Deal, and the consequences resulting from this misappropriation. I may observe that there are no airing-yards attached to the lock-up; that neither clothing nor the means of cleanliness are provided for the prisoners; and that if considered as a borough gaol, not one of the legislative provisions in respect to gaols is complied with.

I annex copies of the commitments of three prisoners in illustration of the practice of the Justices, which, independent of their impropriety, I conceive also to be illegal.

In the first instance, they commit prisoners for trial at the borough sessions to the lock-up as their borough gaol, and when the prisoners are found to be suffering from ill-health, [*vide copy*] by a written order from the mayor they are conveyed to the borough gaol at Sandwich, where they have a contract for the maintenance of their convicted prisoners only.

I beg to instance the case of M. J. L., who I found in the borough gaol at Sandwich at my recent inspection. It appears she was committed for trial [*vide Commitment*] to the borough gaol of Deal, on the 15th of July, and remained there until she was removed to Sandwich, on the grounds (as stated in the order of the Justices to the keeper at Sandwich) of being "in a precarious state and unfit to be detained in the said gaol at Deal."

By the evidence of the governor, the medical officer, and the matron of the borough gaol at Sandwich, it appears that when she was received from the lock-up at Deal she was in a very advanced state of pregnancy, and otherwise ailing: she was moreover covered with vermin, and most filthy in her clothes and person; her linen was described by the matron to have been as "black as a coal," and clearly corroborative of the truth of her assertion that during the whole of her stay in the lock-up at Deal she had never been provided with a change, nor the use of a comb, or the ordinary means of cleanliness, being confined closely to a single room.

To show this is no isolated case, I enclose the commitments, and subsequent removals under similar circumstances, of S. J., W. B., and E. B.; and I beg to submit to Secretary Sir George Grey that a communication should be made to the mayor and justices of Deal to the effect that it is optional with the municipal authorities of that town either to maintain a gaol or continue their contract for the maintenance of their prisoners, including those before trial, as well as convicted, with the borough of Sandwich; but that, if they determine upon maintaining a gaol of their own, they will have to provide a prison which must in every respect be in conformity with

the statutory provisions now in force in regard to penal establishments, and that until such provision be made all their prisoners must be sent to Sandwich, and the lock-up no longer applied to purposes for which it is wholly unsuited.

I beg also to add, that in any communication made to the Justices, I think it would be beneficial if the discreditable condition of the lock-up were adverted to.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. J. Williams,
Inspector of Prisons.

H. Waddington, Esq.

GAOL FOR THE CITY OF CANTERBURY.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

The interior of this prison was clean and neat on the day of my visit. There were but two prisoners confined there at the time, viz. :—

A. C., sentenced to two months' imprisonment for illegally pawning.
J. S., in execution under civil process.

This prison, on which large sums have been expended by the Corporation, is of the most inferior description in respect to its fitness for penal purposes. The site is a narrow slip of land adjoining a stream of water, and the prison buildings combine one of the ancient gates of the city with modern additions. The outlay of money upon this prison has been most injudicious, and the city, in the place of possessing one effective penal establishment, combining a gaol and house of correction within the same area, has but a very indifferent gaol, and is without any house of correction, which it is bound by statute to maintain. During the last winter 24 women were committed here for breaking windows, who ought to have been sent to a house of correction. Five women who had been committed to the house of correction for breaking windows escaped therefrom, and were committed here for safe custody.

The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory.

The chaplain performs Divine Service with a sermon once on Sundays, alternately the morning and evening service. I have on former occasions adverted to the outrageous application of a portion of the chapel as a cell for refractory prisoners, &c.

CITY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

The Town Council, without submitting any plans to the Secretary of State for his approval, in accordance with the 2 &

3 Vict. c. 56, s. 12, have pulled down the old Bridewell and converted a portion of the old workhouse into what they term a house of correction. The area for men consists of a single room in the upper floor, with three dark dells for sleeping, and the remaining portion of the apartment is used as a day-room. There is neither privy nor airing-yard attached to it. No chaplain, surgeon, governor, or any officer appointed. The keeper of the union, situated at a considerable distance, has the nominal charge of the prisoners, receiving 2*s.* a-head on each commitment, which is illegally paid by the guardians out of the poor rate. Upon my visiting the prison, there was no person in attendance to open the doors; the key was, however, at length brought by a policeman from a nail where it had been hanging, and I obtained admission. Shortly after, a pauper from the workhouse made his appearance, who stated—

My name is W. D. I am a pauper in the union. I come here from the union at half-past six in the morning and bring the food down for the prisoners. I stay about half an hour while the prisoners are at their breakfast; return to the union, and bring back their dinners at one; return again to the union and bring the suppers at six. The prisoners' food is the union house diet for the able-bodied. They pick oakum, about 3 lbs. a-day. I have not seen the master.

In answer to my question as to how the prisoners occupied themselves on the Sundays, he replied—

"Well, I suppose they read if they can; there is no chaplain."

A police station with lock-up is also attached to the building, but the police have no control over the prisoners.

I have made the following special Report of this discreditable prison to the Secretary of State:—

Kensington, 21st September, 1850.

Sir,

I consider it my duty specially to report to Secretary Sir George Grey the proceedings of the municipal authorities of Canterbury in respect to the provision of a house of correction for the prisoners under their jurisdiction.

In my letter to you of the 9th September, 1848, I detailed at length the circumstances under which the corporation of Canterbury were placed in consequence of the building of a new union workhouse, and the severance of the bridewell or house of correction therefrom.

The union workhouse has been completed and occupied for some time, and stands at a distance of three-quarters of a mile from the old house, and the corporation are now under the precise circumstances which the 16th section of 5 & 6 Vict., c. 98, was framed to meet.

The town council and justices, in the place of providing a house of correction, or contracting with the county justices, who were quite willing to receive their prisoners in the county prison of Saint Augustine's, have, however, taken another course, in direct opposition to the acts of the Legislature in respect to prisons. They have divided one of the rooms of the old workhouse into cells, without light or ventilation, or any provision of airing-yards, or separation of the sexes, and have constituted this room

their house of correction. The prisoners have no exercise, and are attended upon by one of the paupers of the union, who comes down with their food three times a-day, and then returns to the house, leaving the key of the prison on a peg in the police station—the prisoners being left to themselves in the intervals of their meals.

The commitments of these prisoners are lodged with the master of the union, whose other duties wholly preclude his giving any time to the prisoners, and I cannot believe for one moment but that this double capacity of master of the union and keeper of the house of correction is unknown to the Poor Law Commissioners.

By the 12th section of the 2nd Vict. cap. 56, the plans of any enlargements and rebuildings of any prison must be first approved of by the Secretary of State, and any such acts without this approval are expressly declared as illegal by the above statute.

The 15th section of the 5th & 6th Vict., cap. 98, declares, that in every borough to which a separate Court of Sessions of the Peace hath been or shall hereafter be granted, there shall be one common gaol, at least one house of correction.

I have formally to report that the provision of this single room as a house of correction appears to be merely an evasion of the Act which compels the Corporation to maintain such an establishment; that the provision thus made is not only utterly inadequate, but improper for the purpose; and the city council have acted illegally in not sending the plans of the new prison to the Secretary of State for his sanction before proceeding with it.

I beg to submit that the town council should be called upon either to build a house of correction, or to contract with the county justices; and that the city justices should be recommended to discontinue the committal of prisoners to this improper place of confinement.

I have ascertained that the justices of the county are willing to receive the prisoners under contract in the neighbouring house of correction at Saint Augustine's, but that the city council are not satisfied with the terms proposed.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant
W. J. Williams,
Inspector of Prisons.

H. Waddington, Esq.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF KENT, AT SAINT AUGUSTINE'S NEAR CANTERBURY.

[Inspected 13th Septemoer, 1850.]

I enclose a Return of the state of this prison at the time of my visit. (See pages 101-3.)

The interior of this prison was a pattern of order and regularity at the time of my visit. The persons of the prisoners were neat and clean, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The official dietary has been adopted. The surgeon states the dietary to be quite sufficient. I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The medical officer states:—

The health of the prisoners has been most satisfactory. It is however rather singular that we should have had 5 cases of palpitation of the heart very recently, when we have not had one for 10 years previously.

Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment, 2 Males and 1 Female, 13th September, 1850.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
W. H. . .	23	Palpitation of the heart.
T. C. . .	45	Scrofula.
M. C. . .	44	Apoplexy.

Return of 1 Male Prisoner (under Sentence of Transportation) having a change of Diet by order of the Surgeon.

H. P. . . 39 Has cocoa night and morning, instead of gruel.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs the morning and evening services, with one sermon on Sundays. He also reads prayers with a portion of Scripture daily. Visits prisoners in solitary confinement, also on admission and discharge. The average time spent by him in the prison daily is about three hours. In his last report he makes the following observation upon the introduction of the separation of the prisoners, following the erection of the new block of cells :—

During the past year the usual duties in the chapel have been performed. I have seen each prisoner on admission, and discharge from the gaol. I have availed myself of the advantage of the room which is now appropriated to my use, for conversing with prisoners; and especially of the opportunities afforded by the separation of the prisoners, when not at work, for private conversation with them, which I believe to be the most effectual of gaol ministrations.

My statement of the condition of the prisoners I make in the present year with peculiar satisfaction. The whole of the convicted prisoners are now placed under a system of discipline, which effectually rouses from their state of lethargy those who are not impenetrably thoughtless, and impresses on the minds of all submitted to its effects a salutary fear of transgressing the laws of the country.

The prisoners for trial are separated, much to the advantage of those of whose improvement a reasonable hope can be entertained. The necessity of placing plough-servants, for stealing corn for their masters' horses, and other countrymen who have been guilty of some petty theft, in constant and unrestrained communication with hardened thieves, who would treat with scorn all intimations of reformation, was much to be lamented. The present system cures this evil; and though it cannot be denied that it inflicts a severe punishment on all submitted to its effects, the advantage it bestows on the beginners in crime more than counterbalances the sufferings it inflicts on hardened miscreants.

The only prisoners who are now allowed to associate are county-court debtors and persons committed for want of sureties to keep the peace, who are so nearly of the same class, that little or no harm can be done by their association.

I regret to observe that the magistrates have made no provision for instruction, which is more than ever required since the separation of the prisoners. I earnestly entreat their attention to this indispensable accessory to a good system of penal discipline, and recommend the appointment of a schoolmaster.

RETURN of the number and description of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at [illegible] on the 13th day of September, 1850.

No.	Prisoner's Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
				FOR TRIAL, 6 MALES AND 1 FEMALE.	
1	J. M.	18	R. W. Imp.	Charged with stealing a half-crown.	
2	A. S.	19	R. W. Imp.		
3	G. S.	18	R. W. Imp.		
4	I. G.	19	N.		
5	J. T.	17	R. W. Imp.	,, ,, cotton apron.	
6	I. W.	22	R. W. Imp.	,, ,, 1 jacket and 1 waistcoat.	
7	M. C.	32	R. Imp.	,, ,, from the person 2 shillings.	
				CONVICTED FELONS, 23 MALES AND 4 FEMALES.	
8	H. P.	39	N.	Stealing a pair of boots from a dwelling-house, and a wheelbarrow.	7 years' transportation.
9	T. C.	45	R. Imp.	Stealing 19 sacks of malt	7 ,, ,,
10	J. S.	43	R. W. Imp.	,, ,,	7 ,, ,,
11	G. M.	33	R. W. Imp.		
12	H. K.	52	R. Imp.		Since committed to 2 years' hard labour.
13	T. W.	25	R. W. Imp.	,, 1 ewe sheep	12 calendar months' hard labour.
14	I. C.	38	N.		
15	W. H.	23	R. W. Imp.	,, a lamb	12 ,, ,, ,,
16	E. B.	33	R. Imp.	,, 1000 pieces of wood	6 ,, ,, ,,
17	R. H.	20	R. W. Imp.	,, 8 tame rabbits	3 ,, ,, ,,
				,, 2 ,,	3 ,, ,, ,, after the expiration of his first sentence.
18	T. H.	52	N.	,, a sailcloth	12 calendar months' hard labour.
19	T. R.	36	R. W. Imp.		
20	C. M.	27	N.	,, 4 cwt. of rope	4 ,, ,, ,,
21	E. S.	37	R. W. Imp.	,, 29 lbs. of lead	6 ,, ,, ,,
22	T. H.	44	R. W. Well.	,, 10 yards of oilcloth	6 ,, ,, ,,
23	N. S.	16	R. W. Imp.	Maliciously killing a sheep	6 ,, ,, ,,
24	C. W. E.	25	R. W. Imp.	Stealing 1 table brush and 3 clothes brushes	6 ,, ,, ,,

Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine—*continued.*

No.	Prisoner's Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
25	W. C.	26	N.	Stealing 2 lambs	12 calendar months' hard labour.
26	S. T.	28	R. W. Imp.	,, a coat and a pair of shoes	3 ,, ,, ,,
	,,	,,	,,	Breaking into a laundry, and stealing 4 sheets and 3 pairs of stockings.	6 ,, ,, ,, after the expiration of his first sentence.
27	E. E.	22	R. W. Imp.	Stealing 4 bushels of beans from his master	3 calendar months' hard labour.
28	E. T.	19	R. Imp.	Breaking into a laundry, and stealing 4 shirts and 3 pairs of stockings.	6 ,, ,, ,,
29	R. T.	56	N.	Stealing 1 tame rabbit	3 ,, ,, ,,
30	I. H.	25	N.	,, a cloth coat	3 ,, ,, ,,
31	A. J.	42	N.	,, a silver watch	2 years' hard labour.
32	E. F.	37	R. W. Imp.	,, a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles, value 2*l.* 8*s.*	12 calendar months' ,,
33	A. R.	29	R. Imp.	,, a half-sovereign, a shilling, and a handkerchief	4 ,, ,, ,,
34	A. P.	30	R. Imp.	,, 2*l.* 18*s.* in silver money	4 ,, ,, ,,
				CONVICTED MISDEMEANANT, 1 MALE.	
35	J. S.	25	R. Imp.	Assaulting a peace-officer whilst in the execution of his duty.	2 years' hard labour.
				VAGRANTS, 5 MALES AND 2 FEMALES.	
36	I. S. C.	35	R. W. Imp.	Lodging in a waggon-shed, and not having any visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of himself.	3 calendar months' ,,
37	C. C.	17	N.	Being found in a warehouse for the purpose of committing felony.	2 ,, ,, ,,
38	W. J.	32	R. W. Imp.	,, an enclosed garden for the purpose of committing larceny.	2 ,, ,, ,,
39	E. D.	20	R. W. Imp.		
40	J. C.	51	R. W. Imp.	A petty chapman hawking without a licence	14 days' hard labour.
41	M. C.	44	,,	Lodging in a shed, not having any visible means of subsistence, and not giving a good account of himself.	3 calendar months' ,,
42	M. S.	50	N.	Begging on the public highway	1 ,, ,, ,,

Number and Description of Prisoners confined in the Gaol and House of Correction at St. Augustine's—*continued.*

No.	Prisoner's Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
				SUMMARY CONVICTIONS, 13 MALES AND 1 FEMALE.	
43	M. C.	39	R. Imp.	Drunk and disorderly in the public streets at the town of Ashford.	14 days in the house of correction, or 13*s.* 6*d.* penalty and costs.
44	T. S.	24	R. W.Imp.	Assault	2 calendar months in the house of correction, or 3*l.* 13*s.* penalty and costs.
	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 day in the house of correction, or 3*l.* 11*s.* penalty and costs.
45	P. W.	22	R. Imp.	Assault and causing an obstruction in the public streets at the town of Ashford.	2 calendar months in the house of correction, or 5*l.* each penalty.
46	J. W.	25	R. Imp.		
47	L. D.	26	N.		
48	T. W.	15	N.	Misbehaviour in his service, he being a servant in husbandry.	2 calendar months in the house of correction, with hard labour.
49	T. Q.	20	N.	Assault	1 month in the house of correction, or 1*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* penalty and costs.
50	T. L.	42	R. Imp.	Neglecting to pay for the maintenance of a bastard child.	2 calendar months in gaol, or 2*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* arrears and costs.
51	W. G.	35	N.	Poaching	42 days in the house of correction, or 3*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* penalty and costs.
52	W. T.	28	R. Imp.	Assault	6 weeks in gaol, or 5*l.* penalty and costs.
53	T. K.	18	N.	,,	1 calendar month in gaol, or 5*l.* penalty and costs.
54	T. S.	14	R. Imp.	Stealing fruit growing in an orchard	14 days in the house of correction with hard labour.
55	J. P.	12	R. W. Imp.		
56	I. N.	17	N.	Assault	1 calendar month in gaol, or 3*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* penalty and costs.
				DEBTOR FROM THE COUNTY COURT, 1 MALE.	
57	R. P.	30	R. W. Imp.	For non-attendance to a summons of the court	30 days in gaol.

Labour.—Hard labour, the treadwheel.

Employment.—Picking oakum, washing, cleaning, working in prison garden.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Debtors.—This prison has been approved of as a place of confinement for debtors from the County Courts, and a separate ward set apart for their accommodation.

Observations.—A new block of cells has been erected, and certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners. I have every reason to be satisfied with the general management of this prison, with the exception of the want of adequate provision for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners. The governor appears to be a valuable prison officer.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS—DOVER CASTLE.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

Looking only to the debtors' prison for the liberty of the Cinque Ports, there can be little doubt but that the merging of this ancient and extensive jurisdiction into the county, by the powers of the 13 & 14 Vict., cap. 95, entitled an Act for facilitating the Union of Liberties with the Counties in which they are situate, would be a very beneficial measure. The gaoler or bodor executes writs in person, and the jurisdiction extends to Seaford 76 miles, Tenterden 35 miles, Rye 44 miles, Hastings 56 miles, Faversham 26 miles.

The prison on the day of my visit was tolerably clean. There were five prisoners. The keeper states—

There have been 15 prisoners confined here during the year, up to this time. There are no rules or regulations. The majority of prisoners go through the court. The chaplain does not perform Divine Service, but occasionally sees the prisoners. They are supplied with books.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF DOVER.

[Visited 13th September, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners confined in this prison at the time of my visit. (See next page.)

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—The official dietaries.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to be satisfactory. There was not a single prisoner under medical treatment on the day of my visit. There has been one death from consumption, and one pardon on medical grounds.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs one

A RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in Confinement in the Dover Borough Gaol on 13th September, 1850.

Ward	Name.	Age.	Date of Admission.	Charge, if for Trial.	Offence, if Convicted.	Sentence.	Can Prisoner Read and Write.	If in Prison before, and how often.
1	M. S.	54	29 Aug. 1850		Vagrancy	1 calendar month's hard labour	Neither	No.
,,	B. T.	40	10 ,, ,,		Offence against Paving Act.	Fine 2*s.* 6*d.*, costs 11*s.* or 4 weeks H. L.	,,	No.
2	E.S.P.F.	17	30 April ,,		Felony	4 calendar months' hard labour	R. W. imp.	No.
3	S. McP.	18	27 Aug. ,,	Felony			,,	No.
4	F. S.	12	17 ,, ,,		Stealing a spoke-shave	1 cal. month and once privately whipped	,,	No.
5	F. D.	21	19 Feb. ,,		Felony	6 calendar months' hard labour	,,	No.
,,	J. C.	20	18 April ,,		,,	14 ,, ,, ,,	R. not W.	No.
,,	C. M.	29	6 May ,,		,,	3 ,, ,, ,,	Neither	No.
,,	T. W.	70	11 July ,,		,,	3 ,, ,, ,,	R. W. imp.	No.
6	S. S. B.	30	23 May ,,	Obtaining money by false pretences.			R. W. well	No.
,,	E. H.	60	29 July ,,	Felony			Neither	No.
,,	H. W.	22	9 Aug. ,,				,,	No.
7	M. R.	27	21 ,, ,,		Wilful damage	Fine 10*s.*, costs 9*s.*, or 2 cal. months' H. L.	R. W. well	No.
,,	J. M.	50	13 Sept. ,,		Vagrancy	14 days' hard labour	Neither	No.
,,	J. W.	30	28 Aug. ,,		,,	21 days' hard labour	R. W. imp.	No.
,,	W. J.	25	2 Sept. ,,		,,	14 days' hard labour	Neither	Once.
,,	G. F.	25	5 ,, ,,		Destroying game	1 cal. month's hard labour and find sureties for 6 calendar months.	,,	No.
,,	J. W.	33	5 ,, ,,		,,	,, ,, ,,	R. W. imp.	Once.
,,	J. M.	48	18 July ,,		Offence against Paving Act.	Fine 10*s.* costs 9*s.* 6*d.* or 3 cal. months H. L.	,,	4 times.
,,	E. N.	22	20 Aug. ,,		Assault	Fine 40*s.*, costs 12*s.*, or 1 ,,	,,	5 times.
,,	J. R.	34	2 Sept. ,,		Breaking 4 panes of glass	Fine 8*s.*, costs 7*s.*, or 1 ,,	,,	Twice.
8	E. W. W.	35	23 March ,,		Uttering a false crown-piece:	12 calendar months' hard labour	,,	No.
,,	S. F. *alias* P.	20	16 ,, ,,		Felony	6 ,, ,,	Neither	3 times.

full service on the Sabbath, and reads prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays. He resides at a very considerable distance from the prison. I regret that the Justices have not extended the duties of the chaplain, as recommended in my last report. The statutory regulations require that two services should be performed on the Sabbath, and prayers be read daily in every prison. I also recommended that a schoolmaster should be appointed: I repeat the recommendation. Upon calling for the annual report, required according to statute from the chaplain, to the Quarter-Session every Michaelmas, I was informed that no such report was made.

Labour.—The prisoners were employed in picking of oakum and making mats; but I have the satisfaction of stating that the justices have turned their attention to the propriety of providing hard labour for those so sentenced, and have ordered seven crank-labour machines from Mr. Botten, the manufacturer.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—Under the head of moral and religious instruction it will be found that I have adverted to the deficiencies in this most important element of prison discipline, which I again recommend to the attention of the justices. I also think that the introduction of gas into the prisoners' cells would be found beneficial, if only shortening the long intervals of idle rest, from their being locked up at such early hours in winter. I observe that the keeper of this prison receives a fee of 2*s.* on each indictment; I believe this to be contrary to law, and should be abolished and compensated by a tantamount advance in his salary.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

[Visited 15th October, 1850.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit. (See pages 108-10.)

The interior of the prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly on the day of my visit, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

Diet.—The medical officer states he considers the diet to be sufficient; I examined the articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The medical officer states—

There has been no return of cholera since the visitation last year, but in April there were a considerable number of cases of mild diarrhœa,

Return of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction a Hertford on the day of Inspection.

For Trial at the Sessions.

No.	Initials.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Offence.
1	W. A.	23	17th Sept. 1850	Stealing money, shoes, knife, &c.
2	J. L. .	27	21st ,, ,,	Obtaining money fraudulently.
3	J. F. .	13	,, ,, ,,	Wilfully placing wood on railway.
4	E. M..	19	30th ,, ,,	Feloniously wounding a horse.
5	G. H..	16	9th Oct. ,,	Stealing brass, horse-hair, and coat.
6	J. H. .	44	11th ,, ,,	,, hay.
7	A. G..	26	..	Assault.
8	W. P.	45	12th Sept. 1850	Want of sureties to keep the peace.
9	C. S. .	17	15th Oct. ,,	Stealing flannel jacket; and (2nd warrant) a knife and beef.

For Trial at the Assizes.

1	J. T. .	24	20th July 1850	Highway robbery.
2	J. L. .	31		
3	T. K. .	27	5th Aug. ,,	Setting fire to a stack of wood.
4	W. T..	60		
5	F. C. *alias* E.L.	26	6th Sept. ,,	Feloniously entering house, and stealing therefrom.
6	C. W.	24	14th ,, ,,	Burglary (2 Warrants).

which yielded at once to the ordinary remedies. The diarrhœa which was premonitory or concomitant with our two visitations of cholera was different and altogether of a more aggravated character. There has been no disease of any moment in the prison, but a single case of fever, and one of small-pox, which was brought in. It is a curious fact that several persons who had been in contact with the prisoner before he was committed took the small-pox and died. I have no doubt but that the recent alterations in the drainage and ventilation have had a salutary effect upon the health of the prisoners. There is not a single prisoner under medical treatment at present. I comply with the statutory and prison regulations.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

On Sundays I perform two full services with sermons, visit and see every prisoner kept from chapel in his cell. On week-days I read prayers, a selection from the Liturgy, and give an exposition of a portion of Scripture. Afterwards a proportion of about one half of the convicted prisoners are assembled in the chapel, and I expound to them the Scriptures. I see the untried prisoners daily in their cells, and all the women. The Sacrament is administered, but the number of communicants is but few. A Roman Catholic priest visits on Sundays a prisoner of that persuasion. The schoolmaster is one of the junior teachers of the Blue Coat school; he attends two hours in the evening, and the instruction is altogether of a religious tendency; comprising the elements of reading, writing, arithmetic, and sacred geography. The attending of school is a privilege granted for good conduct. The school-room will only hold 30 scholars, and the prisoners for long terms are generally selected. There is no lending library for the prisoners; the books are limited to Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. We have very few juvenile prisoners, but the ignorance of the agricultural labourers is most deplorable. The average amount of my attendance is about six hours daily.

I make the following extracts from the chaplain's last report:—

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners in the Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford, on the day of Inspection.

CONVICTED PRISONERS.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.—Term of Imprisonment.	When to be Discharged.
A. W.	21	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 calendar months' hard labour	30th December.
H. A.	50	Felony	6 ,, ,,	9th January, 1851.
S. A.	28	Misdemeanour	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,
W. A.	40	Assault	1 ,, ,,	8th November.
J. A.	42	Felony	6 ,, ,,	25th February, 1851.
P. B.	29	,,	6 ,, ,,	,, ,,
W. B.	27	,,	2 ,, ,,	25th October.
W. B.	26	Malicious damage	3 ,, ,,	19th November.
T. B.	31	Felony	8 ,, ,,	7th December.
J. B.	22	,,	9 ,, ,,	25th November.
J. B.	35	Want of sureties	6 ,, unless he sooner find sureties.	23rd ,, or sooner if he find sureties.
G. B.	40	Felony	3 ,, hard labour	25th ,,
J. C.	67	,,	2 years' ,,	19th ,,
J. C.	21	,,	8 calendar months' ,,	25th October.
G. C.	22	,,	9 ,, ,,	25th November.
B. C.	20	,,	12 ,, ,, and twice whipped	30th June, 1851.
G. C.	23	,,	1 year's ,,	9th July, 1851.
J. C.	25	,,	1 ,, ,,	,, ,,
J. D.	21	Want of sureties	6 calendar months', unless he sooner finds sureties	23rd Nov., or sooner if he find sureties.
T. E.	45	Vagrancy	6 weeks' hard labour	25th October.
J. E.	25	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 calendar months' hard labour	19th May, 1851.
T. F.	25	Felony	2 ,, ,,	25th October.
J. G.	33	Leaving family	6 weeks' ,,	22nd November.
W. G.	17	Poaching	2 calendar months' ,,	4th December.
G. G.	18	,,	3 ,, ,,	10th ,,
J. G.	19	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	42 days' ,,	12th November.

CONVICTED PRISONERS.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.—Term of Imprisonment.	When to be Discharged.
G. G.	29	Felony	6 calendar months' hard labour	9th January, 1851.
J. H.	31	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	21 days' ,,	28th October.
G. H.	16	Felony	6 weeks' ,, and whipped	24th November.
J. H.	21	,,	6 calendar months' ,,	25th February, 1851.
J. H.	35	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,, ,,	30th December.
C. A. H.	42	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,	17th October.
J. I.	28	Uttering counterfeit coin	9 ,, ,,	19th February, 1851.
J. K.	21	Felony	1 year's ,, and whipped	25th ,, ,,
T. L.	24	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 calendar months' ,,	30th December.
B. L.	24	Felony	6 ,, ,,	19th November.
W. M.	31	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,, ,,	18th ,,
T. M.	21	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	30th December.
J. M'C.	22	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,
A. M.	29	Felony	2 years' ,,	9th July, 1851.
G. M.	28	Leaving his service	3 calendar months' ,,	23rd October.
W. M.	25	Poaching	3 ,, ,,	16th November.
G. M.	22	,,	2 ,, ,,	3rd December. [sureties.
W. M.	20	Want of sureties	6 ,, unless he sooner find sureties	10th Feb. 1851, unless he sooner find
H. M.	30	,,	6 ,, ,,	9th March, 1851, unless he sooner find
J. M.	20	Stealing fruit	3 ,, hard labour	19th December. [sureties.
W. N.	36	Night poaching	3 months' hard labour, and then to find sureties	18th November, if he find sureties.
A. N.	25	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	10 days' ,,	19th October.
G. P.	20	Assault	21 ,,	29th ,,
G. P.	22	Poaching fish	2 calendar months' hard labour	8th November.
J. P.	20	Poaching	1 ,, ,,	27th October.
C. P.	23	,,	3 ,, ,,	7th January, 1851.
J. P.	25	,,	3 ,, ,,	,, ,,

CONVICTED PRISONERS.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.—Term of Imprisonment.	When to be Discharged.
G. P.	19	Poaching	2 calendar months' hard labour	8th December.
J. R.	35	Stealing cherries	2 ,, ,,	27th November.
C. R.	48	Assault on a police constable.	9 ,, in the gaol	25th May, 1851.
J. R.	25	Poaching	2 ,, hard labour	20th October.
D. R.	20	Felony	2 years' ,,	9th July, 1851.
J. S.	24	,,	9 calendar months' ,,	25th November.
T. S.	28	,,	8 ,, ,,	25th October.
W. S.	29	Bastardy	2 ,, ,,	9th November.
J. T.	27	Poaching	3 ,, hard labour	31st December.
E. T.	65	Misbehaviour in Union Workhouse	21 days'	21st October.
G. W.	25	Malicious damage	14 ,, hard labour	20th ,,
C. W.	27	Poaching	2 calendar months' hard labour	30th ,,
G. W.	48	Leaving his family	1 ,, ,,	17th ,,
T. W.	13	Stealing peas	21 days' ,,	22nd ,,
J. W.	33	Poaching	2 calendar months' ,,	7th December.
B. W.	25	Felony	6 ,, ,,	31st December.
D. W.	21	,,	4 ,, ,, and whipped	31st October.
G. W.	29	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,, ,,	18th November.
J. B.	18	Felony	Transportation, 7 years	Awaiting Secretary of State's Order of Removal.
D. C.	34	,,	,, 7 ,,	
J. H.	32	,,	,, 10 ,,	
F. S.	18	,,	,, 7 ,,	
A. S.	16	,,	,, 7 ,,	
A. B.	23	Felony	3 calendar months' hard labour	25th November.
J. G.	17	Misbehaviour in service	6 weeks' ,,	14th ,,
M. G. *a.* B.	19	Felony	4 calendar months' ,,	25th December.
E. S.	19	,,	9 ,, ,,	7th January, 1851.

The total number of prisoners committed to your gaol bears a favourable comparison, I find, with that of the foregoing year, the respective aggregates being 810 and 731, showing a decrease of 79 for the present year. Of these, I regret to perceive a large proportion re-commitments, being no less than 255, or 37 per cent., an increase of 8 per cent. on the foregoing year. With reference to this particular, I think it only right to state that a very large proportion of these re-commitments (being nearly 58 per cent.) is to be found in the class of poachers, who themselves amount to nearly 22 per cent. of the gross number of prisoners committed to the gaol; and that this is a class of criminals the most irreclaimable, as far as my experience goes, of all known offenders against the laws. On these grounds there is but little cause, perhaps, for surprise at the large proportion of re-commitments.

Amongst those re-committed during the last year, I find that by far the greatest proportion is of those re-committed for the first time: these amount to 117, or 17 per cent. For the second time the total is 48, or 7 per cent. For the third time, 32, or 4½ per cent.; and for the fourth time, 65, or 9½ per cent. According to these results, the diminishing ratio of re-commitments, in a progressively descending scale from the first to the third time, seems to tell in favour of the deterring defects of the penal and corrective discipline of your prison on those submitted to its influence. But that there should be an increase again in those re-committed for the fourth time, is, I must confess, one of those startling paradoxes and anomalies which are altogether beyond my ability either to comprehend or explain.

Of prisoners committed for a violation of the Game-laws the numerical proportion this year amounts to 150, or (as I have before observed) about 22 per cent, being an increase of 4½ per cent. on the preceding year.

The result of a comparison in the class of assaults and want of sureties to keep the peace is not very encouraging, showing an increase of 2 per cent. for the present year; the amount for 1850 being 70, or 10 per cent., and for 1849 but 8 per cent. In investigating the exciting causes which led to the perpetration of these offences, I have succeeded in tracing nearly three-fourths of them to the public-house and beer-shop: and considering the manner in which our towns and villages are now inundated by houses of the latter description, which I can only look upon as moral pests, spreading contamination and pollution on every side amongst our mechanical and agricultural labourers, I think we need only wonder that the aggregate is not greater than it is.

Under the head of Malicious Damage I find a slight diminution in the numerical amount, the gross number being 28, or 4 per cent. for the present year, as compared with 5 per cent. for the foregoing year.

There is a decrease also in the proportion of prisoners committed for Petty Larceny, the relative proportion being 40, or about 6 per cent. for this year, and 8 per cent. for the foregoing year.

So also with regard to Vagrancy and disorderly conduct in the Union-houses, for which offence the proportion of prisoners committed during the present year is not much more than half the amount of last year, it being 13 per cent. for 1849, and but 7 per cent. for 1850.

The proportion of female prisoners committed is about the same as last year, viz., 9 per cent. The gross number of female prisoners received this year was 60.

The proportion of prisoners committed for trial for Felonies and Misdemeanors is very considerable, amounting to 256, or 37 per cent. But whilst lamenting the numerical amount of such commitments, I must not omit to state that your criminal calendars have contained very few offences of the more atrocious kind, as compared with many other counties, not to mention the neighbouring one of Essex, where homicide of no common character has so fearfully prevailed. For the crime of Arson 6 only have been committed, and of these 2 were acquitted, and 2 remain untried

For the offence of highway robbery there have been 11 commitments; for housebreaking, 7; for uttering counterfeit money, 9; and for sheep-stealing, 11, of which number 3 were acquitted. Of capital offences there have been none. The above, I think, cannot be considered therefore to present a very appalling catalogue of crime, especially when it is borne in mind that it includes all offenders of the above description brought to justice within a period of twelve months.

The result of a comparison between the past and present years is rather favourable, I rejoice to say, with reference to that deplorable state of mental destitution which may be said to characterize a very large proportion of the labouring classes in this, as in other counties, where an agricultural population abounds. Still there is abundant reason to lament the almost incredible degree of ignorance which pervades a large portion of the members of the aforesaid class. Out of 413 prisoners whom I subjected to the test of examination during the past year, I found 64, or 15½ per cent., who were not thoroughly conversant with the letters of the alphabet, and the same number who, though acquainted with the letters, could not form them into monosyllabic words; 24, or nearly 6 per cent., who could not perfectly repeat the words of the Lord's Prayer, and 75, or 18 per cent., who had no distinct and definite knowledge of a Saviour, nor could inform me, in fact, of the name of the Redeemer of mankind.

Labour.—The hard labour provided for men is the treadwheel, crank-labour machines, mat-making, oakum-picking, and cleaning. Women—crank-labour, picking oakum, washing, &c.; the employment is repairing clothing, oakum-picking, washing, and needle-work. The crank machines which pump water for the prison have been, very conveniently, moved to the treadwheel-yard. Twenty-five prisoners work at a time on the cranks, two-thirds of the time on and one-third off.

Benefactions.—The only benefaction appears to be that of Roger Daniel, of London, who in 1625 gave the sum of twelve shillings annually, to be expended by twelvepence on the first Monday of every month, in bread and drink for the poor prisoners in the main gaol of this town. This is very properly added to the charitable fund distributed at the discretion of the chaplain.

Books.—I examined the various prison books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit. The expenditure is under the usual checks. The extra expenditure during the year, in consequence of cholera, was 166*l.* 4*s.*

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—The bell rings at half-past six o'clock (at seven in winter time). The beds are left open for airing, the clothes being shaken at the door of each cell, previous to the men coming down. They bring their slops down with them, and wash at the appointed places. The prisoners for trial, and those not sentenced to hard labour, return to their cells after washing. From eight to half-past eight they breakfast, make their beds, clean their cells, and resume labour; the men for trial taking exercise in the yards for one hour, between breakfast and dinner-time. The convicted are supplied with em-

ployment on their asking for it. The chapel service is from eleven to half-past; all the prisoners attend; one half of the convicted remain on alternate days for Scripture exposition. The prayers take about half an hour, and the exposition twenty minutes. The prisoners retire to their cells for dinner at 12, where they remain until one; resume labour at one, and continue until a quarter to six in the longer days, and decreasing with the daylight in the winter months. During the winter months gas-light is provided for two hours in the evening. On Sundays the bell rings throughout the year, so as to allow one hour for cleaning. The prisoners who work in the yards take their meals to their cells; those who do not, receive them at the cell-doors. Meals at the same hours on Sundays. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour have the same exercise on Sundays as on other days, walking round the yards in single file, preserving a considerable distance between each file. The prisoners are bathed once a month, and wash their feet once at least every week.

The governor states—

My principal object is to separate the prisoners as much as my means will allow. I comply with the rules and regulations.

Observations.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison: I particularly approve of the school being held in the evening, and the school-room itself is very conveniently fitted in compartments.

The laundry is most inconveniently situated in the front of the prison; the women have constantly to pass to and fro from their wards and to the drying-yard. I strongly recommend the Justices to erect a washhouse with a drying-room in a less exposed situation.

The two severe visitations of cholera in this prison, arising doubtless from the combined influences of lowness of site, defective construction and ventilation, with imperfect sewerage, have drawn the attention of the Justices to these evils, who have exerted themselves for their removal: the value of the suggestions made, and carried into effect, may be judged by the improved sanitary condition of the establishment. I regret, however, that the Justices were unable to obtain the assent of the authorities of Christ's Hospital to allow the prison drains to communicate with their sewer, and the Trustees of the River Lee have also refused to allow any sewer from the prison to run into the river, and in consequence the cesspool still remains; it seems, however, practicable that the contents of the prison drains might be diverted into the one recently built on the opposite side of the road, fronting the prison.

I insert a letter from the county surveyor showing the works executed in remedying defects in ventilation and sewerage:—

Sir,

I am sorry not to have been at home when you visited the Hertford Gaol; my clerk informs me that it is your wish to know what works we have executed since your last visit. I beg to inform you that for the better ventilation of the prison various large appertures have been made in the external boundary walls, similar to those which had been previously made in the division walls separating the yards, and in which others have been added, and the whole of these walls have been considerably lowered, excepting that of the female wings; the upper part of these walls is perforated.

To the gaol yard No. 1, which has high buildings on three sides, a large underground air-drain (having immediate connexion with the outer air) has been constructed. As the whole of the several apertures are placed at the bottom of the walls, there is naturally a free circulation of air throughout the whole of the prison.

In consequence of the failure of the old well we have formed a new one considerably deeper and of a larger diameter; there is now an abundant supply of water; by this alteration we have been enabled to add three addititional cranks for hard labour.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Thomas Smith.

Among the numerous instances of the little impression made upon some individuals by penal discipline: a prisoner, under scutence of transportation, was pardoned from Milbank on medical grounds, provided with a new suit of clothes and his fare paid on his discharge; the very day of his liberation, on arriving at Baldock, he got down the chimney of a dwelling-house for the purpose of effecting a robbery—was detected, and is now undergoing two years' imprisonment in this prison. He is not under medical treatment.

MIDDLESEX.

COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, NEWGATE.

[Visited August 12th, and other times.]

The interior of the prison was invariably clean and orderly at the time of my numerous visits.

I have very great pleasure in reporting the generally improved state of this prison. A code of regulations has been formed, and the rules affecting prisoners are suspended in every room and cell. The separate cells have been warmed, and gas introduced throughout the prison. Clothing has been provided for convicted prisoners, and convicts sentenced to transportation are set to work to pick oakum. Two wards have been set apart for their exclusive use, fitted up in the same manner as the large rooms at Milbank, where they work, eat their meals, and sleep in hammocks, under the constant supervision of officers. The prisoners have also been supplied with knives at their meals; and an effective night

watch established. Many other minor improvements have been effected, and the aspect of the prison entirely changed for the better.

I annex a state of the prison at the time of my visit.

STATE of Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, 12th of August, 1850.

	Males.	Females
Prisoners under sentence of transportation for 10 years.	1	2
Ditto ditto ditto for 7 years.	1	..
Ditto committed for trial	139	33
Ditto whose judgment is respited . .	2	..
Ditto remanded till next session . .	..	..
Ditto under sentence of imprisonment.	5	3
Ditto committed by commissioners of taxes.	1	..
	149	38
Total	187	
In the infirmaries	8	2

Diet.—The official dietaries. I examined the food and found it of excellent quality.

Health.—The medical officer states—

The sanitary condition of the prison has been most satisfactory. Two prisoners committed suicide by hanging; the knowledge of the first act probably suggested the second. There appears to be no blame attaching to the officers.

A RETURN of Prisoners under treatment in the Infirmaries on the 13th August 1850.

Name.	Age.	Disease.	Diet.		
			Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
W. T.	25	Temporary Insanity	Prison . .	Prison	Prison.
J. B. C.	54	Diarrhœa . . .	,, . .	,, ...	,,
T. K. .	33	Gout	,, . .	,, ...	,,
H. J. W.	29	Diarrhœa . . .	1 pint of milk	,, ...	,,
W. J. .	19	Dyspepsia . . .	,, ,,	1 pint of broth. .	,,
F. F. .	28	Catarrh. . . .	Prison . .	Prison	,,
J. J. .	71	Rheumatism . .	,, . .	,, ...	,,
M. D.	24	Hæmorrhage . .	,, . .	1 pint of broth and 1 pint of porter.	,,
J. A. .	22	Epilepsy . . .	1 pint of milk	1 pint of broth. .	,,
		FEMALES.			
J. C. .	24	Vesico vaginal fistula	1 pint of milk	1 pint of broth. .	,,
M. R.	30	Insanity . . .	,, ,,	Prison	,,

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties are performed by the chaplain precisely in the same manner as formerly recorded. The chaplain bears testimony to the generally improved state of the prison, which is also manifested by the more serious and respectful demeanour of the prisoners. The average time spent by him in the prison entirely depends upon the number of serious charges and characters of the prisoners.

I visited the school: there were sixteen boys under instruction; and out of this number thirteen could read fluently in the New Testament. It appeared that a complaint had been made of the use of a cane by the schoolmaster, and, with such pupils, it may be well supposed a matter of difficulty to maintain order without at least the dread of such punishment impending. The great majority of prisoners being committed for trial, limits the application of punishment for prison offences committed by this class, to solitary confinement. I by no means advocate the use of the cane, nor consider it proper that any subordinate prison officer should be permitted to inflict punishment: but after fully investigating the case, I find that the boy was most insubordinate, and was under sentence of transportation. The schoolmaster says—

I am occasionally obliged to resort to a cane, or the boys would turn me out of the ward. The boy who made the complaint was extremely ill-behaved in the school; he had been convicted of offences twelve times. He was so perverse that he would read tolerably well at one time, when at another he would wilfully pretend he could not, and make every kind of ludicrous blunder. On one occasion, the 3rd of August, being the Saturday before he went away to Milbank, I spoke to him for shouting in the school ward, and called upon him to be silent; he however paid no attention, and continued to make the more noise. I read to him the prison regulations, by which he was required to be silent in the school, but he still persisted in shouting, when I took the cane and struck him with it across the shoulders twice. I produce the cane. He told me I had no right to strike him. I told him to leave the school, as I was apprehensive the whole twenty boys then present might join him in his bad conduct. I then went and reported the circumstance to the governor. I am now informed by the regulations that I should not strike the prisoners. The blows with the cane inflicted no injury, and he made no complaint of their doing so. He had been punished previously for fighting in the prison.

The short period for which prisoners are ordinarily detained here renders any systematic instruction impracticable; but by assembling of the boys in school, their attention is at least abstracted for the time from evil thoughts and evil communications.

I annex a specimen of the schoolmaster's character-book, and also a return of the degree of instruction possessed by boys who passed through Newgate in the years 1849, 1850; and it is a remarkable fact, that out of 177 boys, no less than 126 could read fluently; and the higher the scale of knowledge, apparently the greater addiction to crime. I fear the explanation would be that the superior instruction of these boys

has been almost entirely the result of their numerous committals to prison; and this is the more evident, as, looking to the chaplain's returns of the state of education among boys summarily convicted, in the house of correction in Giltspur-street, the average of those who can read even imperfectly is greatly below the number who in an advanced state of crime become the inmates of Newgate.

J. G. came into the gaol 24th July, 1850.

From Westminster Police Court.

Alias E. F., aged 15 years, chairbottomer; has two brothers who sweep crossings, yet he states that they are cutlers; but the first time he was here he stated that they were labourers. Father has been dead two, and mother four years and a half; has been living with his uncle, W. F., chair-bottomer, in Mill Lane, Deptford, Kent, ten months, since he was convicted here in March, 1849, charged with another, with stealing a quantity of sweetmeat, value 1*s.*, from a shop belonging to Mr. Robertson, Queen's Road, Chelsea, found in the next house.

The 2nd Charge. No Bill found.

W. S. came into the gaol 13th August, 1850.

From Woolwich Police Court.

Alias T., age 16 years. Tailor; has a mother and three sisters. Father has been dead seven years. States that his mother's name is E. S., button-maker; residence No. 19, James Street, Greenwich: he stated the first time that he was here, that he had a father-in-law, mother, one brother, and three sisters; that his father-in-law's name was H. H., coalwhipper, but did not live with his mother; that his own father had been dead five years, and was a hawker, and that his mother's name was E. H., residence No. 6, Little Collingwood Street, Whitechapel, and that he went to a Sunday-school; now he states that he went to Sunday-schools in London and Greenwich: charged with stealing six pairs of boots, one pair of trowsers, and one handkerchief; charged before with picking a purse and 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* from a lady's pocket in King William Street, City, and sentenced to three years in the Compter, and was pardoned after serving 20 months, and was sent to some asylum, but he left there after being there two months.

The 2nd Charge. 6 months, Maidstone.

W. R. came into the gaol 13th August, 1850.

From Horsemonger Lane Gaol.

Age 15 years; glass-cutter. Worked for Mr. Owen, at Mr. Defree's, Hounsditch, last at from 7*s.* to 9*s.* per week, eight months; out of work three weeks, has a father, mother, two brothers, and one sister, as paupers in the workhouse of St. Saviour's Southwark. Father's name W. R., glass-cutter, went to Christ Church, New Cut, National School five years; charged with stealing two pieces of soap from a shop in Bermondsey Street, threw it on the ground and ran away:—was convicted at Hicks's Hall, 18 months since, for picking pockets in St. James's Park, and sentenced to six months; has been living at a lodging-house, No. 9, Gravel Lane, Southwark, eight weeks, at 1*s.* 6*d.* per week.

The 2nd Charge. 12 months, Guildford.

RETURN of Boys in Newgate, 1849–50.

Date of Sessions.	Total Number of Boys.	Number of Boys that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime as a Means of Living, that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime in part, that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys not Addicted to Crime as a Habit, that could Read Fluently.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime as a Means of Living, that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys Addicted to Crime in part, that that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys not Addicted to Crime as a Habit, that could Read Imperfectly.	Number of Boys that Behaved Ill in School.
1849										
August .	23	15	8	6	3	6	3	1	4	6
September	12	11	1	5	.	6	1	.	.	7
October .	19	16	3	9	1	6	2	.	1	7
November	18	10	8	2	.	8	3	1	4	4
December.	5	3	2	2	.	1	1	.	1	2
1850										
January .	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
February .	18	13	5	6	2	5	4	.	1	5
March . .	22	18	4	9	.	9	2	.	2	8
April . .	15	9	6	2	.	7	1	2	3	3
May . .	11	8	3	5	1	2	.	.	3	5
June . .	19	12	7	6	.	6	3	.	4	4
July . .	14	11	3	6	2	3	2	1	.	8
Total .	177	126	51	58	9	59	23	5	23	59

NOTE.—There was not one boy that did not know the alphabet.

The following account of himself was given to me by one of these boys:—

J. S., 16. Father was a collier near Manchester, and was maimed by a mine explosion. Mother died first. Father and mother brought me to London, and I went about picking up pence by whistling. My parents died and I was sent to Tooting from the Whitechapel Union, where I remained 13 years. I left Tooting and came up to the Union, and ran away from it. I went to a lodging-house at Whitechapel. The mistress of the lodging-house knew my father and gave me 4½*d.* to buy fuzees, which bought me half a thousand, which I sold for 1*s.* 6*d.* I gave her the money back, and she let me live at her lodgings for nothing. I afterwards went away from that lodging-house to one in Plough Court, and employed myself in picking up bones and selling them at a penny a pound. I can not live upon 6*d.* but I could upon 9*d.* a week. I paid 2½*d.* for lodging, and spent the rest in cocoa and bread. I never got meat; I can live very well without meat. If I could run about as I liked, I should be a great deal better off here than when I am out. Was at a ragged school for two years. Was never in any regular work.

The ladies' committee visit the gaol twice a week, and most sedulously engage themselves in the instruction of the women prisoners.

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—It is with great satisfaction that I bear testimony to the improved condition of the gaol of Newgate. The principal of the still existing evils are owing to its faulty construction, which prevents any nearer approach to the general

separation of the prisoners. The ready acquiescence given by the Court of Aldermen to my former suggestions, incline me to recommend that prisoners confined in the separate cells should be supplied with the means of making themselves heard by the officers; that, as indispensable to the maintenance of cleanliness, the prisoners should be supplied with coir mattresses, and the use of the hempen mats discontinued; that a work-room be set apart for prisoners before trial, who should have the option of employment, and be induced to it by the payment of some small sum on their being acquitted, or the bill ignored by the grand jury. I find that it is the practice of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs to provide extra dinners, with beer for all the prisoners in the London Prisons on Christmas day, and the first day of every new year. I should advise this being limited to Christmas day, the more particularly as in looking closely into the subject, I am not without suspicions that vagrants and other small offenders throw themselves into the Giltspur-street prison to partake of these dinners which follow so close upon each other.

The lock-ups in the basement of the Old Bailey, where the prisoners are lodged when awaiting their trials before the Central Criminal Court, are insufficient in size and inconveniently arranged. I regret to observe that in too many instances the accommodation attached to Courts of Justice for prisoners while awaiting their trials is very inferior to what it ought to be.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE CITY, GILTSPUR-STREET.

[Visited 5th August, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a Return of the prisoners with their employment in the prison on the day of my visit.

RETURN of the Prisoners with their employments in the House of Correction for the City of London, Giltspur Street, 5th August, 1850.

	Treadwheel.		Picking Oakum.		Shoemaker.	Cleaning Prison.		Sick Infirmary.		Washing.		Needlework.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sentence of court:—													
Felons	32	..	32	..	1	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	4
Misdemeanor	16	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Summary convictions:—													
Assault	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other punishments	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	7
For further examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, want of sureties	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7
Total	48	..	107	..	1	11	..	11	2	..	5	..	21

Return of Prisoners—*continued.*

	Not Employed.		Solitary.		Refractory.		Pumps.	Tailor.		Cutting Wood.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Sentence of court:—													
Felons	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	14	..	169	
Misdemeanor . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Summary convictions;—													
Assault	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Other punishments .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
For further examination	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
For want of sureties .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
Total	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	14	..	200	2
Grand Total . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	

The interior of the prison bore generally an improved appearance both in respect to cleanliness and order.

There were a number of prisoners who requested to see the inspector, principally for the purpose of requesting assistance to emigrate or otherwise honestly disposing of themselves after discharge.

Diet.—The surgeon states "the diet is sufficient." I examined the provisions, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The medical officer states—

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory; not a single case of cholera occurred at the time of its prevalence. There have been some few cases of diarrhœa, but none of great importance. The simulation of disease by the prisoners in order to evade work is carried to a great extent.

In a house of correction of this importance, it is indispensable that Rule 121 of the Prison Regulations should be strictly adhered to, which requires the medical officer to see every prisoner twice during the week. All entries in the surgeon's journal should be made at the time of his visit. (See table on next page.)

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

There has been no alteration in the performance of my duty since the inspector's last report. The schoolmaster now attends from half-past eight until one, and from a quarter to four to a quarter to eight in the evening. In the evening he visits the prisoners in their respective wards. The Sacrament has been administered at the usual times. We have sent several boys to the Ragged School Refuge, who have remained there five or six months, and then have been disposed of abroad through the assistance of the sheriffs' fund. We have also sent two or three to Mr. Jackson, who is called the thieves' missionary, who gives himself up to this good work;

many girls have been restored to their former friends through his interference; he has an establishment somewhat similar to the one at Pie-street, at 95, Old Gravel-lane, London Docks. A committee of ladies visit the house of correction every Wednesday, to read and speak to the women prisoners. The prisoners are divided into classes on the plan of a Sunday school, which has been attended with the happiest effects in softening these unfortunate creatures. The average time spent by me in the prison is from four to five hours daily.

PRISONERS in the Infirmary on the 5th of August, 1851.

Initials of Names.	Age.	Sentence.	Disease.	Extras.
T. R.	84	During her Majesty's pleasure.	Senile decay	Porter, gin, fish.
J. S.	45	1 year	Gout	Milk.
J. S.	50	7 days	Fever	,,
M. W.	27	2 years	Epilepsy	3rd class diet.
C. P.	30	1 ,,	Insanity	,, ,,
J. W.	21	1 ,,	Scrofula	,, ,,
W. T.	55	2 ,,	Paralysis	,, ,,
T. R.	35	1 ,,	Pleurisy	,, ,,
J. C.	34	1 ,,	Bronchitis	,, ,,
J. B.	18	14 days	Itch	,, ,,
J. D.	36	9 ms.	Ear-ache	,, ,,
		FEMALES.		
R. B.	19	6 ms.	Hysteria	,, ,,
E. C.	52	3 ,,	Diarrhœa	,, ,,

Books.—I examined the books and found them entered to the time of my visit.

Punishments.—No prisoner can legally be punished either by the stoppage of food or otherwise, until his case has been heard and decided upon by the governor of the prison.

Observations.—I have before remarked that the interior of this prison presented an improved appearance, both in respect to cleanliness and order on the day of my visit. It would be quite useless to offer any suggestions for improvement; every successive visit to this prison impresses me with the necessity of hastening forward the completion of the new one now in course of construction at Holloway.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR WOMEN AT THE BOROUGH COMPTER.

[Visited 26th November, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a Return of the prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN of Female Prisoners in Custody at the Borough Compter, Southwark, November 26th, 1850.

No	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Degree of Instruction
1	J. B.	28	Misdemeanour	18 Calendar Months	Read.
2	M. G.	61	,,	1 Year.	Read.
3	E. S.	29	,,	,,	Not.
4	E. W.	46	Breaking Windows	2 Months and 12 months' Sureties.	Not.
5	A. B.	56	,,	,, ,,	Not.
6	J. W.	17	,,	,,	Read.
7	J. D.	37	,,	,, ,,	Not.
8	A. L.	29	Misdemeanour	12 Calendar Months.	Not.
9	B. K.	52	Offence against Revenue.	Fined 50*l.* or 12 Months'.	Not.
10	M. M.	19	Felony	9 Calendar Months'	Read.
11	M. A. C.	28	Assault and Beat	6 ,, ,,	Read.
12	E. H.	27	Burglary and Stealing.	1 Year.	Imperf.
13	M. B.	45	Breach of Peace	6 Months' Sureties.	Well.
14	R. B.	19	Threats	6 ,, ,,	Imperf.
15	A. C.	52	Against Inland Revenue	Fined 25*l.* or 4 Months.	Not.
16	M. C.	19	Assault and Beat	3 Months' Sureties	Not.
17	J. S.	20	Threatening to break Windows.	6 ,, ,,	Not.
18	S. T.	26	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,	Not.
19	E. M.	23	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Imperf.
20	E. M.	35	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Read.
21	H. W.	48	,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Not.
22	M. C.	18	Resisting the Police	1 ,, and detained. 6 Months' Sureties.	Not.
23	E. S.	18	,, ,,	1 ,, and 6 Months' sureties.	Not.
24	H. N.	17	Stealing a Shawl	6 Calendar Months' sureties.	Read.
25	S. S.	18	,, a Watch	6 ,, ,,	Read.
26	J. S.	19	,, Purse from Person.	6 ,, ,,	Imperf.
27	E. M.	32	Breaking Glass.	2 Months or 5*l.* and detained. 2 Months' sureties.	Imperf.
28	H. L.	22	Idle and Disorderly	21 days and detained. 3 Months' sureties.	Read.
29	M. A. C.	19	,, ,,	21 ,, ,,	Read.
30	S. R.	21	,, ,,	21 ,, ,,	Read.
31	J. O.	63	Breaking of Peace	3 Months' Sureties	Imperf.
32	M. B.	30	Assault and Beat	6 ,, ,,	Well.
33	M. N.	22	Threatening to break windows.	6 ,, ,,	Read.
34	H. O.	17	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,	Imperf.
35	M. A. S.	22	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	Read.
36	J. W.	20	,, ,,	12 ,, ,,	Read.
37	M. L.	34	Assault	3 ,, ,,	Imperf.
38	F. J.	18	Misdemeanour.	6 Weeks ,,	Well.
39	E. B.	20	,,	6 ,, ,,	Not.
40	E. S.	43	,,	6 Calendar months	Imperf.
41	M. A. F.	25	Felony	3 ,, ,,	Not.

This prison, which is only retained until the completion of the house of correction at Holloway, was clean and orderly on the day of instruction.

Diet.—The diet is sufficient. I examined the articles of food and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

RETURN of Female Prisoners in the Borough Compter under Medical Treatment, November 26th, 1850.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Mutton per day.	Beer per day.	Tea per day.	Milk per day.
1	J. W.	20	Lately confined, 1 child	½ lb.	1 pint	Twice	"
2	M. A. S.	22	" " 1 "	"	"	"	"
3	E. M..	32	Abscess 1 "	"	"	"	1 pint
4	E. S..	29	" 2 children	"	"	"	1½ "
5	J. S. .	20	" 1 child	"	"	"	1 "
6	M. A.C.	19	" 1 "	"	"	"	"
7	M. B.	45	Great debility	"	"	"	"
8	E. W.	46	"	"	½ pint	"	"
9	E. M.	23	Jaundice	"	"	"	"
10	A. B.	56	Diseased lungs	"	"	"	"
11	J. D.	37	Bad foot	"	"	"	"

Moral and Religious Instruction.—I find that the chaplain has not always performed the required services on the Sundays, a layman being introduced for the purpose, in consequence of the chaplain having to perform some other duty elsewhere. I have every reason to believe this will not reoccur, as it is both illegal and improper. The chaplain attends daily in the week, and reads prayers and gives an exposition of the Scripture, which occupies an hour. A committee of ladies visit twice a-week, who instruct and read to the women, and often interest themselves on behalf of the well-behaved in procuring them admission into the Elizabeth Fry's Institution.

Labour.—The women are employed in picking oakum, washing, cleaning, and knitting.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly kept and posted to the day of my visit, with the exception of the visiting justices' book, by which it appears that the visits to this prison have not been so frequent as is desirable.

Observations.—I forbear from any observation upon this prison, as it will shortly merge into the new house of correction at Holloway.

BRIDEWELL PRISON, BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

[Visited 19th September, 1850.]

I annex a state of the prison at the time of my visit :—

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners on the 19th of September, 1850.

	Males.	Females.
Incapable of Labour	2	5
At Labour on the Wheel	25	...
,, Picking Coir	6	4
,, Washing and Cleaning	6	...
,, in the Laundry	..	5
,, at Trades	1	..
,, at Cranks	9	...
City Apprentices	1	..
To see the Surgeon	1	..
To be Discharged	..	..
Total	51	14

Under Medical Treatment—
1 Male Prisoner, Sore Foot.
1 ,, ,, Slight Bowel Complaint.

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly on the day of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

The medical officer visits daily, but when any serious case of disease occurs, the prisoner is generally discharged by the committing magistrate, and sent to Saint Bartholomew's Hospital.

There is no elementary instruction of the prisoners, the reason given being the inutility from the shortness of the sentences.

There has been no alteration in the management of this prison, except that the bread is no longer provided from Bethlehem hospital, but supplied by contract, and that crank labour machines have been introduced into a few of the cells. All the boys who are at all eligible are asked, and every endeavour used to induce them to go to the house of occupation, but very few can be prevailed upon. During the first few days, when sent for the first time, they appear to feel the discipline of the Bridewell, but after the first fortnight they become quite habituated to it.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE CITY OF LONDON AND COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

[Visited 7th August, 1850, and other times.]

The interior of this prison was quite as clean and orderly as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances of its being wholly confined to the reception of prisoners under civil process. In some of the dormitories, and in the remanded wards, tobacco and pipes were found; the large room, where

the prisoners are permitted to work at their respective trades, was not in so clean a condition as it ought to have been, considering the value of the privilege granted to those using it. Although greater attention is paid to the water-closets than formerly, they are still very defective; the cells for the refractory are badly situated in the basement of the building, and might, with great propriety, be removed to another situation away from the main buildings.

Diet.—The prison dietary, for those unable to maintain themselves, is stated by the medical officer to be sufficient. The articles of food were inspected and found to be of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states,—

The health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory: there has been one death from apoplexy, the prisoner having been previously subject to epilepsy. He came in on the 8th of February, was taken suddenly ill, never rallied and died three days after. The prisoners were never healthier;—there were a few cases of diarrhœa, last quarter, which yielded to ordinary treatment. I have great difficulty in getting prisoners to go to the infirmary when ill, but it is always insisted upon. There is nothing so damaging to the purity of the air, as the present condition of the water-closets; they require constant attention, and still the impurity is not removed, but is renewed every time the soil is let off from the pans.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

The duty performed by me is precisely the same as described in the inspector's former visits. The attendance of the prisoners at chapel on the week days varies greatly; sometimes 30, sometimes 14 or 15; it entirely depends upon the respectability of the stewards, who, being elected by the prisoners, are very often the worst disposed people in the prison. No persons from without the prison are in the habit of attending the chapel: even on the Sundays the attendance of the prisoners varies very much; I should say about 80 prisoners usually attend both services. I still circulate the books; but I cannot trust them for circulation to the stewards from their frequent changes, they being elected every month. The average time spent by me in the prison is from one to two hours daily.

Upon looking over the Chaplain's Journal, I find it replete with entries on the subject of the mischievous influence exercised by the persons elected as stewards.

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

1850, *Sunday, April* 28. Read prayers and preached both morning and evening, visited the new prisoners, the sick, Ludgate, Giltspur, and female wards. A greatly increased number attended from No. 8 (the poor) ward, but comparatively few from the remanded and the three Middlesex wards. The neglect of public worship on the part of the stewards materially influences the conduct and habits of the inmates of those wards, where such an example prevails.

Sunday, May 12th. The steward of the remanded ward (H.) altogether absents himself from public worship; the majority of the members do the same. The prisoners of the poor ward (No. 8) attended in large numbers at both services, at which also the new steward was present; and to the good or evil example of the stewards, in this and other respects, is to be traced, in a great measure, the good or evil state of the prison discipline. The prisoners' habits have, for some time, undergone a change for the worse.

Whit Sunday, May 19th. L. V. (from No. 6 ward), a Belgian by birth, maker of artificial flowers, was yesterday seized with a fit of apoplexy and conveyed to the infirmary. I visited him three times during the day, but he has not been in a state to attend to any spiritual instruction;—moreover, a female friend, also a Belgian, wished that he should be attended by their own priest, they being Roman Catholics; accordingly in the afternoon the priest came and administered extreme unction, as practised by the ministers of the Romish Church.

May 20th. L. V. died about seven o'clock this evening. The jury returned a verdict "Died by visitation of God."

Sunday, May 26th. The congregations at both services this day were comparatively much larger than usual. An increased number of prisoners attended from the Middlesex side, also from No. 8 and remanded ward. In the evening all the inmates of the Ludgate ward were present in the chapel. The good or bad example of the steward materially influences the habits of those who are associated with him.

Sunday, June 21st. The chapel was in the morning numerously attended from all the wards, particularly from No. 8, Ludgate and Giltspur; also a greater No. from the three Middlesex wards, but the attendance at the evening service was much less, particularly from the remanded ward, from whence, out of 29 inmates, only six made their appearance in chapel. The example and influence of the steward of this ward, who altogether neglects public worship, has a very injurious tendency upon the prisoners associated with him.

June 21st. Read prayers, expounded the Scriptures, visited the new prisoners, the sick and others, as usual. During the service, a square of glass, in one of the lower windows of the chapel, next the Ludgate and Giltspur wards, was broken by, to all appearances, some missile: it is pretended that the fracture arose from the expansion of the glass or iron by heat; but this is more than improbable, since the windows on that side were entirely in the shade. The deputy, Mr. Watts, who was present, immediately went down to make inquiries into the circumstance.

July 3rd. Read prayers, expounded the Scriptures, visited the new prisoners, the sick, and others, as usual. The breaking of the pane of glass in the chapel window has been submitted to a searching investigation by the governor, but without his being able to ascertain, by positive evidence, the mode in which the fracture was effected. The governor has furnished me with the following letter and resolution of the chairman and inmates of the Ludgate ward:—

SIR, *Ludgate Ward, 25th June, 1850.*

In deference to the communication made by yourself to the officers of this ward, referring to the broken chapel window, I have the pleasure to hand you the annexed copy of a resolution unanimously passed yesterday evening, at our weekly ward meeting, and by its desire, submitted for your consideration.

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
JAMES MILLER,
Chairman of the Ludgate Ward.

To Thomas Burdon, Esq.

The Ludgate Ward, 24th June, 1850.

Resolved,—That by a communication made to the chairman and steward by the governor, the members of this ward hear with regret of the breaking of the chapel windows during divine service; that while they disclaim all knowledge of, or participation in the damage, they beg to express their unqualified condemnation thereof, if it was the act of mischievous folly.

July 19. A new steward has been elected by the remanded ward, who

sets the example of attending divine service; in consequence of which, three fourths of the members were at chapel this morning, but only eight persons from the three Middlesex wards, and No. 8.

Benefactions.—The magistrates of the City of London have, with praiseworthy zeal, instituted an inquiry into the bequests and donations which have been left at various times for the relief or discharge of prisoners in the gaols under their jurisdiction, and most valuable information has already been elicited; and I trust that the example of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London will be followed throughout the country, as many such benefactions are known to have been in existence, especially through the report of the Charity Commissioners, but which the apathy of the authorities have suffered to lapse, some now I fear beyond recovery, but in other cases not wholly so. The administration and application of such charitable funds is peculiarly liable to perversion and abuse, especially when they are considerable, as in the present instance;—often inducing hard creditors and low legal practitioners to throw penniless debtors into prison for the mere sake of obtaining something from these sources. Instances of this abuse have frequently come under my notice in the discharge of debtors by the Thatched House Society. Some inconvenience also arises from many of the bequests being in various articles of food, which differ in quality, and being only receivable at intervals of time, are of no permanent benefit to the recipients. I should strongly recommend their value being commuted into money, and applied to the general fund for the relief of the families, and of procuring the discharges of prisoners: this may, in many instances, be effected without difficulty, by friendly arrangement with the trustees, as in the case of the county gaol at Oxford. (*Vide Report.*) I have every reason to be satisfied with the distribution of these funds: the liberal spirit in which the investigation of cases is conducted, with the nice discrimination exercised by the Governor in determining upon the many pitiable cases requiring assistance, is most praiseworthy. The extent of the assistance rendered may in some degree be estimated by the following statements:—

FARNCOMB, *Mayor.*

A Court of Mayor and Aldermen held in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Tuesday the 15th day of January, 1850, and in the thirteenth year of the reign of Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, &c.

The Returns of the Governors of the several Prisons of this City, of all Charities annually received by them, and showing the distribution thereof, pursuant to the Order of this Court of the 18th day of December last, were delivered into this Court and read.

Resolved, That the said Returns be referred to the Committee of the Whole Court in relation to the Gaols of this City; and it is Ordered that the same be printed, and a copy thereof sent to every member of this Court.

MEREWETHER.

A RETURN of all Charities received by the Governor of the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex; with a Schedule annexed showing the Appropriation of the same, for the year ending Christmas, 1849, made in pursuance of an Order of the Court of Aldermen, dated the 18th day of December, 1849.

	£	s.	d.
The Mercers' Company	229	0	0
The Drapers' Company	118	14	6
The Grocers' Company	32	0	0
The Clothworkers' Company	31	0	0
The Merchant Tailors, Company	20	0	0
	£430	14	6

Date.	Name of prisoner to whom paid.	No. of Children.	Age.	Occupation.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.
10 Jan.	J. A. Wife	3	57	Bookbinder	3	0	0
26 Apr.	J. A. ,,	2	52	Farmer	2	0	0
20 Aug.	J. A. ,,	1	33	Commercial Traveller	5	0	0
1 Sept.	E. B. ,,	2	50	Varnish Manufacturer	5	0	0
12 Apr.	R. B. ,,	3	38	Auctioneer	2	0	0
12 ,,	J. T. B. ,,	6	38	Carpenter	2	0	0
13 ,,	B. B. ,,	9	46	Paper Hanger	4	0	0
21 July	E. C. B. ,,	11	49	Dancing Master	4	0	0
5 Nov.	A. W. B. —	..	23	Printer	4	0	0
11 ,,	T. B. ,,	4	45	Carpenter	2	0	0
22 Dec.	W. B. ,,	1	34	Haircutter	3	0	0
12 Apr.	R. B. —	..	30	Commercial Agent	5	0	0
23 May	J. B. —	..	48	Woollen Manufacturer	5	0	0
Terms of discharge not arranged.	J. B. ,,	5	48	Commercial Clerk	5	0	0
21 Sept.	D. B. ,,	8	58	Commercial Agent	5	0	0
29 Dec.	W. B. ,,	7	55	Carman	4	0	0
23 Feb.	J. B. —	..	28	Tailor	4	0	0
24 Jan.	W. B. ,,	2	50	Carpenter	4	0	0
20 ,,	C. B. ,,	..	68	Armourer	4	0	0
12 July	J. H. C. ,,	5	34	Grocer	2	0	0
21 Nov.	J. McC. ,,	..	77	Commission Wine and Spirit Merchant.	2	0	0
12 Nov.	T. C. ,,	..	45	Warehouseman	4	0	0
12 Apr.	E. W. C. ,,	2	30	Lodging-house Keeper	5	0	0
6 Jan.	T. C. ,,	3	51	Glove Manufacturer	5	0	0
22 Sept.	H. C. ,,	2	54	Gentleman	5	0	0
24 Jan.	J. C. —	..	42	Publisher	4	0	0
31 Mar.	W. C. ,,	..	48	Architect	5	0	0
31 Jan.	J. A. M. D. ,,	7	60	Post Captain	10	0	0
8 May	P. McD. —	..	38	Coach Builder	4	0	0
26 June	A. H. McD. ,,	1	41	Commercial Clerk	5	0	0
3 Mar.	T. D. ,,	2	64	Straw Dealer	4	0	0
24 Jan.	H. D. ,,	4	50	Ironmongers' Harness Maker.	4	0	0
21 July	H. D. ,,	11	51	Gas Fitter	5	0	0
1 Oct.	J. E. —	2	56	Coachman	5	0	0
3 Nov.	J. L. E. ,,	6	39	News Vender	5	0	0
13 Jan.	W. E. ,,	1	30	Lawyer's Clerk	2	0	0

Date.	Name of prisoner to whom paid.	No. of Children.	Age.	Occupation.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.
5 Nov.	H. F. Wife.	1	45	Confectioner	5	0	0
21 July	G. F. ,,	5	30	Lamp Manufacturer	5	0	0
Not adjudged by Insolvent Debtors Court.	J. S. G. ,,	3	60	Has been in the Army	3	0	0
2 Oct.	C. G. ,,	1	31	Carpenter	2	0	0
1 ,,	R. W. G. ,,	8	63	Ironmonger	3	0	0
1 Mar.	W. G. ,,	3	32	Chairmaker	3	0	0
13 ,,	D. G. ,,	6	35	Greengrocer	3	0	0
Goes up to Court 21 Jan.	S. G. ,,	3	56	Surveyor	4	0	0
11 Jan.	W. H. ,,	4	42	Clothier	5	0	0
19 Sept.	R. C. H. ,,	1	28	Wine Cooper	2	0	0
1 Oct.	J. H. ,,	3	50	Comm. Beer Agent	2	0	0
12 July	W. H. —	..	32	Gentleman	3	0	0
22 Sept.	J. H. ,,	..	52	Artist	4	0	0
5 Nov.	T. H. ,,	4	37	Milkman	3	0	0
28 ,,	F. H. —	..	28	Warehouseman	4	0	0
12 Apr.	H. A. H. ,,	5	38	Civil Engineer	5	0	0
30 July	T. H. ,,	3	32	Furniture Broker	5	0	0
12 Apr.	R. H. ,,	..	55	Plumber	3	0	0
10 Nov.	T. K. ,,	4	54	Auctioneer	2	0	0
21 Mar.	W. J. K. —	..	34	Blacksmith	5	0	0
23 Nov.	J. J. ,,	3	47	Barrister	2	0	0
14 July	W. J. ,,	1	49	Tea Broker	10	0	0
7 Dec.	J. L. ,,	1	40	Gentleman	2	0	0
Before Insolvent Debtors Court.	J. L. ,,	2	48	Wheelwright	5	0	0
10 July	J. H. L. ,,	3	49	Man Milliner	5	0	0
12 April	J. Y. L. —	..	64	Cattle Dealer	4	0	0
6 Feb.	H. L. —	..	68	Attorney	4	0	0
5 Nov.	M. M. ,,	1	30	Post-office Clerk	2	0	0
29 Mar.	T. M. —	..	26	Grocer	4	0	0
21 July	W. H. M. ,,	5	36	Wholesale Druggist	5	0	0
19 October	T. M. ,,	5	44	Licensed Victualler	5	0	0
21 July	G. E. N. ,,	9	42	Engineer	2	0	0
6 October	M. J. N. ,,	8	50	Accountant	3	0	0
29 Dec.	J. N. ,,	3	60	Dentist	4	0	0
5 Nov.	W. N. —	1	60	Baker	4	0	0
31 July	J. E. O'B. —	..	34	Government Clerk	3	0	0
9 ,,	J. O. ,,	2	54	Upholsterer	5	0	0
8 August	W. O. ,,	2	56	Civil Engineer	5	0	0
24 Jan.	M. O. —	..	..	Dealer in leather fronts and trimmings.	4	0	0
2 Jan.	W. W. P. ,,	2	34	Hotel Keeper	5	0	0
7 Dec.	J. P. ,,	3	53	Commercial Traveller	7	0	0
Petition Filed, but not adjudicated.	H. P. ,,	4	55	Eating-house Keeper	3	0	0
12 Apr.	J. P. —	7	63	Currier	3	0	0
21 Nov.	S. P. ,,	1	14	Parliamentary Agent	2	0	0
6 July	T. P. ,,	3	42	Rope Maker	3	0	0
10 Jan.	J. Q. ,,	1	32	Grocer	2	0	0
12 Apr.	A. R. —	..	30	Commercial Clerk	2	0	0
29 Mar.	H. R. ,,	1	31	Publican	5	0	0
28 Dec.	T. R. ,,	..	34	Emery Manufacturer	5	0	0
8 Sept.	T. R. ,,	..	56	Wine Merchant	5	0	0
6 Feb.	T. R. ,,	5	54	Hairdresser	5	0	0

Date.	Name of Prisoner to whom paid.	No. of Children.	Age.	Occupation.	Amount paid. £	s.	d.
12 Nov.	D. S. —	2	57	Provision Agent	7	0	0
7 Dec.	T. T. S. Wife	4	41	Surgeon	4	0	0
21 July	W. M. S. ,,	1	60	Colonel in the Queen of Spain's Army.	5	0	0
6 Jan.	J. S. ,,	..	51	Builder	5	0	0
3 Nov.	J. A. S. —	..	42	Custom-house Clerk	5	0	0
5 Nov.	P. S. ,,	5	38	Publisher & Colonial Agt.	2	0	0
24 Dec.	D. S. —	..	28	Clerk to Wine Merchant	2	0	0
27 July	A. S. ,,	3	47	Artist	6	0	0
12 Apr.	G. T. ,,	..	58	Comm. Coal Merchant	5	0	0
21 Nov.	R. T. ,,	2	40	Traveller	4	14	6
8 Oct.	H. ,,	..	56	Licensed Victualler	4	0	0
30 June	W. T. ,,	3	49	Furniture Broker	2	0	0
21 Nov.	J. J. W. ,,	4	48	Surgeon	2	0	0
2 Apr.	W. J. W. ,,	2	48	Cab Driver	3	0	0
29 Mar.	J. W. ,,	14	53	Accountant	4	0	0
10 Jan.	W. W. ,,	7	50	Coffee-house Keeper	4	0	0
6 Oct.	E. W. —	..	48	Daughter of	4	0	0
21 Dec.	G. W. W. —	..	50	Auctioneer	5	0	0
Before Insolvent Debtors' Court 6 February	J. W. —	2	52	Seen Service, Jamacia	5	0	0
	T. W. ,,	1	45	Chemist	10	0	0
					£432	14	6

Besides the above named . . . . . 107 prisoners
Certificates to obtain grants from the Unclaimed Dividend fund in the Insolvent Debtors' Court were given to . . 81 prisoners,
And the Thatched House afforded assistance to . . . 59 prisoners,
Total . . — 247 prisoners.

It should be stated, in addition, that the liberation of many prisoners was effected by the personal interference, and representations made to their respective plaintiffs, by the governor.

Debtors' Prison, 15th January, 1850. T. Burdon, Governor.

A Return from Her Majesty's Gaol of Newgate of all Charities aunually paid to the keeper of that prison.

Nil.

Wm. Wadham Cope, Governor.

Gaol of Newgate, 22nd December, 1849.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

My Lord and Gentlemen,

In compliance with an order received from the Town Clerk, to make a "Return of all Charities annually paid to the Keepers of the City Prisons, together with the distribution of the same," I beg leave to state that I have never received any such money, nor am I aware that any such Charity has been bequeathed or awarded to either of the prisons under my charge.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Jas. R. Whithair, Governor.

Giltspur-street Prison, and House of Correction,
London, 14th January, 1850.

The Keeper of the Borough Compter begs most respectfully to state to the Worshipful Court of Aldermen, that he is not aware of any Charities being left to the Borough Compter, not having received any money for such purpose.

5th January, 1850. Matthew Newman, Keeper.

DONATIONS TO PRISONERS.

No. I.—STATEMENT of Gifts, Legacies, and Bequests, for the benefit of the Prisoners confined in the several Prisons of the City of London, abstracted from the Returns made by the parties paying the same, as reported to the Court of Aldermen on the 27th day of January, 1829.

N.B. Those marked thus † are for the Discharge *of Prisoners.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
17 Eliz., 20th May.	Sir Thos. Gresham	10*l.* each per ann. to Newgate, Ludgate, and the Wood-street Compter	Chamberlain of London	. .	Quarterly	. .	Quarterly	. .	Quarterly.		
Some time prior to 1633.	Mrs. Marg. Simcott	65 dozen penny loaves every year to each of the four prisons, of Newgate, Poultry, Wood-street, and Ludgate	Ditto	. .	Six distributions in each year, or one every eight weeks.						
Ditto	Sir Wm. Middleton	3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. to Ludgate, and each of the two Compters, Poultry, and Wood-street	Ditto	. .	. .	Midsummer and Christmas	. .	Midsummer and Christmas	. .	Midsummer and Christmas.	
1774, 7th March.	Elizabeth Misson	6*l.* per ann. each, to Ludgate, Newgate, and the Fleet prisons	Ditto.								
1599, 9th June.	Peter Blundell .	40*s.* a year to the Wood-street Compter .	Goldsmiths' Co.	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.				
	John Stocker . .	5*s.* in bread to the prisoners in Newgate *Note.*—The Drapers Company send 63 penny loaves yearly, to be distributed on or about St. Thomas's day.	Drapers' Comp.	Between the Feast of All Saints and Christmas.							
	Peter Blundell .	40*s.* a year to the Poultry Compter . . .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.
	John Kendrick †	24*l.* in December every year, for releasing six poor prisoners from the two Compters, Ludgate, Newgate, and the Fleet, by 4*l.* for each prisoner	Ditto	December	. .	December	. .	December	. .	December.	
	John Kendrick .	40*s.* a year to the prisoners in each of the Compters in the Poultry and Wood-street, and Newgate, and 30*s.* a year to those in Ludgate	Ditto	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	

Donations to Prisoners.—No. I. *continued.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
	Sir Thos. Cullam	3*l.* to the prisoners in Ludgate, and 3*l.* to those in the Poultry Compter, yearly	Drapers' Comp.	. .	. .	. .	. .	Usually yearly, sometimes half-yearly	. .	Usually yearly, sometimes half-yearly.	
	Mrs. Fra. Clarke, widow of Alderman Roger Clarke	10*l.* a year to the poor prisoners in Wood-street Compter	Ditto	. .	. .	At Feasts St. John Bapt. and Birth of our Lord.					
1568, 20th Aug.	William Roper, Esq.	20*s.* annually to each of the prisons of Newgate and Ludgate, to be bestowed in bread and coals	Parish Clerks' Company	On or before 1st Nov.	. .	. .	. .	On or before 1st Nov.			
11 Eliz., 21st Nov.	John Craythorne	15*s.* yearly for the poor prisoners in Newgate	Cutlers' Comp.	At or before the Feast of the Birth of our Lord.							
	Mrs. Frances Ashton †	95*l.* per ann. for discharging at Christmas prisoners from Ludgate, the two Compters, and the Marshalsea, not exceeding 5*l.* for each prisoner (*a*)	Messrs. Aug. R. Hankey, Tno mason Hankey, W. Alers Hankey, and R. Long, the present trustees								
1599, 9th June.	Mr. Peter Blundell	40*s.* a year to poor prisoners in Newgate .	Haberdashers' Company	. .	Quarterly.						
1535, 3rd Nov.	Sir Stephen Peacock	Two loads of coal yearly, for the prisoners of Newgate and Ludgate, of 12*s.* value, increased at various periods to the present payments of 4*l.* per ann. to each of those prisons	Ditto	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			

(*a*) The Trustees now receive applications from prisoners for the benefit of this Charity, and distribute the same from the 1st November to the 1st August.

Donations to Prisoners.—No I. *continued.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
1579, 10th May	Mr. Clement Kelke Mrs. Marg. Dane	5*s.* in bread or money, quarterly, to the poor prisoners in Newgate 10 . yearly, in bread and beef, to be distributed amongst prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, two Compters, King's Bench, Marshalsea, White Lion in Southwark, and Convict House at Westminster	Haberdashers' Company Ironmongers' Co.	. .	Quarterly.						
1599, 9th June.	Mr. Peter Blundell	40*s.* a year to poor prisoners in Ludgate .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
1641, 1st Jan.	Sir Jas. Campbell †	The Interest of 1000*l.* at 4*l.* per cent. per ann., being 40*l.*, to be disposed of towards the releasing of such honest poor Freemen of London out of some or all the prisons in London, as shall have most need: and which shall lie there for their fees and charges, and other small sums, not exceeding in all above 5*l.* apiece	Ditto.								
1496, 18th April. 6 Chas I.,	John Draper . .	13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, to each of the gaols of Newgate and Ludgate	Skinners' Co.								
10th Apr.	John Meredith .	A rent-charge of 4*l.* 8*s.* to be disbursed yearly in good sea coals for the poor prisoners in the Hole and Twopenny Wards of the Compter in the Poultry and Wood-street, the poor prisoners in Ludgate, and in the Common Gaol on the men's side in Newgate; to each prison 22*s.* worth, to be delivered about the 12th November	Ditto.								
1599, 9th June.	Peter Blundell .	40*s.* a year to poor prisoners in Wood-street Compter	Ditto.								

No. II.—Statement of Gifts, Legacies, &c., to Prisoners (respecting which no Returns had been received), as reported to the Court of Aldermen on the 27th day of January, 1829.

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
	Receiver-General Land Tax	2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per ann. for the poor prisoners of Newgate	Rec.-Gen. Auditor's Office, Spring-gardens								
1583, 29th Sept.	Lady Mary Ramsay	2*l.* 10*s.* per ann. each to Newgate, Wood-street Compter, Ludgate, and the Poultry Compter	Christ's Hospital	. .	Payable half-yearly at Lady-day and Michaelmas.						
1601, 8th July.	Lady Mary Ramsay †	30*l.* per ann. (the produce of a certain sum directed to be laid out in lands) for releasing poor prisoners confined in the prisons of London and Southwark for small debts	Ditto (*a*).								
1678, 6th Aug.	Thomas Stretchley	4*l.* per ann. to be applied in releasing poor prisoners confined for small debts in Ludgate, Newgate, Wood-street Compter, the Poultry Compter, and the Fleet Prison; to be enjoyed by each prison alternately	Ditto (*b*).								
	Thomas Stretchley	10*l.* once in three years for the poor prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, Wood-street Compter, Poultry Compter, and the Fleet Prison; to each prison 40*s.*	Ditto (*c*).								
1606, 7th March.	John Laund, Clerk	1*l.* 10*s.* per ann. to be equally divided amongst twelve of the poorest prisoners of Wood-street Compter, on Easter day	Ditto	. .	. .	Easter.					
1719, 21st May.	Rev. Ferdinand Smithies †	The proceeds of 1000*l.* at 4*l.* per cent. to be applied for the discharge of prisoners for debt, who lie confined for 5*l.* or under in the several prisons or gaols in London, Southwark, or Middlesex	Ditto (*d*).								

(*a*) This Bequest is paid in October every year; 20*l.* thereof for the benefit of prisoners in the Debtors' prison for London and Middlesex; and the remaining 10*l.* for the benefit of Prisoners in the Borough Compter.

(*b*) This Bequest is payable in the month of October or November.

(*c*) This Bequest becomes due in the present year.

(*d*) Two-thirds of this Bequest (amounting to 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum) are paid for the benefit of the prisoners in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex; and the remaining one-third (being 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum) is paid for the benefit of the prisoners in the Borough Compter, Southwark.

(*e*) Increased, Midsummer 1837, to 7*l.* 10*s.* for each Compter.

Donations to Prisoners.—No. II. *continued.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly
	Mrs. John Sandbach	1*l.* per ann. each, to Newgate, Wood street Compter, Ludgate, and the Poultry Compter	Minister and Churchwardens of St. Bride's	Yearly, Lady-day.	. .	Yearly, Lady-day	. .	Yearly, Lady-day.	. .	Yearly, Lady-day.	
	Mr. Thos. Dawson	9*s.* per ann. each to ditto	Ditto St. Ethelburga	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
	Archb. Canterbury	1*l.* per ann. each to ditto	Arch. Canterbury	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
1551, 8th May.	Dame Eliz. Morrys	1*l.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Armourers and Braziers' Co.	. .	Quarterly	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
1593, 24th April.	Mr. John Bennett	1*l.* per ann. to each of the same prisons .	Ditto	. .	Quarterly	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
	Mrs. M. Hargraves	5*s.* per. ann. each to Newgate, Ludgate, Wood-street Compter, and Poultry Compter	Clothworkers' Company	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
	Sir T. Knesworth	1*l.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Fishmongers' Co.	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			
	Mrs. Lettice Smith	3*s.* 4*d.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Ditto	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			
	Mr. Peter Blundell	40*s.* per ann. to the Poultry Compter . .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.
	Fishmongers' Co.	4*l.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Ditto	Yearly .	. .	. .	. .	Yearly.			
25 Hen. 8	Sir John Peche .	5*s.* per ann. each to ditto	Grocers' Comp.	Good Friday	. .	. .	. .	Good Friday.			
	Lady Katherine, Viscountess Conway †	5*l.* per ann. for releasing two poor freemen confined for debt in Newgate; and 5*l.* per ann. for releasing two other poor freemen, one from each of the Compters, Poultry and Wood-street	Ditto	About Christmas	. .	About Christmas	. .	. .	. .	About Christmas.	
1643, May.	Lady Middleton†	10*l.* per ann. for releasing poor prisoners out of the prisons in and about London	Ditto	About Christmas	. .	About Christmas	. .	About Christmas.	. .	About Christmas.	
	Mr. Robert Rogers	1*l.* 6*s.* per ann. to Newgate	Leathersellers' Company								
		1*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per ann. to Wood-street Compter	Ditto.								
		19*s.* 4*d.* per ann. to Poultry Compter . .	Ditto.								
	Leathersellers' Co.	2*s.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto.								
		91 penny loaves to Wood-street Compter	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.				
1579, 11th May.	Ald. John Heydon	5*l.* per ann. to Newgate; 4*l.* per ann. each to Wood-street and Poultry Compters; and 3*l.* per ann. to Ludgate	Mercers' Comp.	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	

Donations to Prisoners.—No. II. *continued.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly
1557, 7th July.	Mr. John Marsh .	10*s.* per ann. to Newgate; and 5*s* per ann. each to Ludgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compters	Mercers' Comp.	Lady-day	. .	Lady day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
1573, 8th Sept.	Sir Roger Martin	2*l.* per ann. each to Newgate, Ludgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compt.	Ditto	Lady-day	. .	Lady day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
		1*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per ann. (the interest on 50*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, 3*l* per cent. O. S. S. Annuities) to Newgate, purchased by arrears, Martin and Marsh	Ditto	Lady-day.							
		1*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* per ann. (interest on 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*) to Wood-street Compter; the like to Ludgate	Ditto	. .	. .	Lady day	. .	Lady-day.			
		7*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* per ann. (interest on 247*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*) to Poultry Compter, purchased by arrears, Martin, Marsh, and Mrs. Clarke	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Lady-day.	
	Sir Thos. Gresham	10*l.* per ann. to the Poultry Compter . .	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.
	Mrs. Frances Clarke, widow	10*l.* per ann. to ditto	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	April and October.	
1684.	Mrs. Jane Savage †	60*l.* 8*s.* per ann. and 13*l.* 10*s.* per ann. (the interest on 450*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, purchased with arrears of the bequest, making together 73*l.* 18*s.*) for releasing prisoners confined in Ludgate, Newgate, and the two Compters	Ditto.								
1616, 17th Jan.	Sir Thos. Bennett, Knight †	24*l.* per ann. for releasing twelve or more poor debtors from the Compters and Ludgate (which has been increased to 48*l.* per ann. by the addition of 24*l.* the interest on 800*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, purchased with arrears of said gift)	Ditto.								
1706, 17 Aug.	Mr. John Rand †	The produce of a moiety of premises in Tower-street (at present about 71*l.* per annum, to which is now added the interest on 1000*l.* 3*l.* per cent. Consols, purchased with arrears of said bequest, making together about 101*l.* per ann.), for releasing poor men and women out of Ludgate and the two Compters.	Ditto.								

Donations to Prisoners.—No. II. *continued.*

Date of Bequest or Gift.	Donor's Name.	Nature of Bequest.	By whom Paid.	For Prisoners of Newgate, now Middlesex side of Debtors' Prison.		For Prisoners of Giltspur-street Compter, formerly Wood-street Compter.		For Prisoners of Ludgate.		For Prisoners of Poultry Compter.	
				Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.	Yearly.	Quarterly.
	Mr. John Wooller	1*l.* per ann. each to Newgate, Ludgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compters	Merchant Tailors' Company	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	
	Mr. Wm. Parker	2*l.* per ann. each to Newgate, and the Poultry and Wood-street Compters; and 1*l.* 10*s.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	. .	Midsumr.	
	Mr. Peter Blundell	2*l.* per ann. to prisoners of Newgate . . .	Ditto	Midsumr.							
		10*s.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Saddlers' Comp.								
	Mr. John Gerrard	6*s.* 2*d.* per ann. to Newgate	Salters' Comp.	. .	Quarterly.						
	Sir Wm. Horne	5*s.* per ann. each to Newgate and Ludgate	Ditto	Christmas	. .	. .	. .	Christmas.			
	Mrs. Cocks	2*s.* 6*d.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	Quarterly.		
	Mr. Peter Blundell	2*l.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto.								
	The Barons of H.M. Court of Exchequer	1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per ann. to Newgate (6*s.* 8*d.* each term)									
	Mr. R. Ramsay	20*s.* per ann. to Newgate	Not paid.								
	Bishop of London	1*l.* per ann. to Ludgate	Ditto.								
	Mr. Richard Jacob	1*l.* 12*s.* per ann. to Ludgate, and each of the Compters of Wood-street and Poultry	Mr. Butts, Carey-street	. .	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
	Mr. Thos. Chapman	5*s.* per ann. each to Ludgate and Wood-street Compter	Churchwardens of St. Pancras, City	. .	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.			
	Mr. J. Hodgson	10*s.* per ann. to Ludgate and each of the two Compters	Ditto of St. Sepulchre's	. .	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas	. .	Christmas.	
	Mr. Edw. Corbett	2*l.* 10*s.* to Ludgate; and 2*l.* to each of the Compters per ann.	Cooks' Comp. (Mr. Towse)	. .	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day	. .	Lady-day.	
	Mr. John Shields	2*l.* to each of the two Compters	Ditto	. .	. .	Christmas	. .	. .	. .	Christmas.	
	Mr. Wm. Peake	4*l.* 16*s.* per ann. to each of the Compters (*e*)	Mr. Dunnage, 12, Gloucester-street, Hoxton.	. .	. .	Midsumr.	. .	. .	. .	Midsumr.	
	Mr. Clark	1*l.* per ann. to Wood street Compter . . .	Mr. Hodgson .	Not paid.							
	Mr. Fothergill . .	12*s.* ditto ditto	Mr. Dawes . .	Not paid.							
	Mr. Wm. Cooper	11*s.* ditto ditto	Sir C. Midgley	Not paid.							
	Mr. Ranson . .	10*s.* ditto ditto	. .	Not paid.							
	Mr. Joseph Carter	17*s.* 1*d.* every other year, for beef at Christmas for Wood-street Compter	Churchwardens' of St. Andrew Undershaft and Allhallows.								
	Mr. Ralph Carter	Ditto ditto									

No. III.—Account of Gifts, Legacies, &c., for the relief of the Prisoners in the Debtors' Prison, collected by the Hallkeeper, under the order of the Court of Aldermen, and paid by him to the Keeper of the said Prison.

Donor's Name.	By whom Paid.	When Due.	Middlesex, late Newgate.	Ludgate.	Poultry Compter.	Giltspur-street, late Wood-st.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Receiver-General of Land Revenue	Office of Woods and Forests	Michaelmas	2 13 4	. .	. .	. .	2 13 4
Sir Thomas Gresham	Chamberlain of London	Christmas	10 0 0	10 0 0	. .	10 0 0	30 0 0
Sir William Middleton	Ditto	Ditto	. .	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	9 7 6
Elizabeth Missen	Ditto	10th October	6 0 0	6 0 0	. .	. .	12 0 0
Lady Mary Ramsey	Treasurer of Christ's Hospital	5th April and 10th October	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	10 0 0
John Laund	Ditto	Easter	. .	. .	. .	1 10 0	1 10 0
Thomas Stretchley	Ditto, every fifth year	Michaelmas	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0
Thomas Stretchley	Ditto, every third year	Christmas	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Joan Sandbach	Churchwarden of St. Bride's	Lady-day	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
Thomas Dawson	Ditto St. Ethelburga	Christmas	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	1 16 0
Archbishop of Canterbury	Lambeth Palace	Ditto	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
Lady Morrys	Armourers' and Braziers' Company	Lady-day and Christmas	1 0 0	1 0 0	. .	. .	2 0 0
Mr. Bennett	Ditto	Easter and Christmas	1 0 0	1 0 0	. .	. .	2 0 0
Margaret Hargrave	Clothworkers' Company	Christmas	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	1 0 0
John Craythorne	Cutlers' Company	Ditto	15 0	. .	. .	. .	15 0
John Kendrick (*a*)	Drapers' Company	December	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	7 10 0
Sir Thomas Cullum	Ditto	Midsummer	. .	3 0 0	3 0 0	. .	6 0 0
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	. .	. .	2 0 0	. .	2 0 0
Sir Thomas Knesworth	Fishmongers' Company	Christmas	1 0 0	1 0 0	. .	. .	2 0 0
Lettice Smith	Ditto	Ditto	3 4	3 4	. .	. .	6 8
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	. .	. .	2 0 0	. .	2 0 0
Sir John Peche	Grocers' Company	Ditto	5 0	5 0	. .	. .	10 0
Sir Stephen Peacocke	Haberdashers' Company	Ditto	4 0 0	4 0 0	. .	. .	8 0 0
Clement Kelke	Ditto	Ditto	1 0 0	. .	. .	. .	1 0 0
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0	. .	. .	. .	2 0 0
—— Ferbras	Leathersellers' Company	Ditto	6 8	6 8	. .	6 8	1 0 0
—— Taylor (Bread and Beer)	Ditto	Ditto	4 4 0	. .	4 4 0	4 4 0	12 12 0
—— Daniel	Ditto	Ditto	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	10 0
—— Colfe	Ditto	Ditto	6	. .	. .	. .	6 0
Mr. E. Grosvenor	Ditto	Ditto	8 0	. .	8 0	8 0	1 4 0
Alderman Heydon	Mercers' Company	Lady-day	5 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	16 0 0
John Marsh	Ditto	Ditto	10 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	1 5 0
Sir Roger Martin	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Interest on 50*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* at 3 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto	1 10 2	. .	. .	. .	1 10 2

(*a*) This amount is increased by order of the Court of Chancery, 13th March, 1847, varying in amount according to the rental; and for sum received in 1849 see Mr. Hallkeeper's Account B.

Donations to Prisoners.—No. III. *continued*.

Donor's Name.	By whom Paid.	When Due.	Middlesex, late Newgate. £ s. d.	Ludgate. £ s. d.	Poultry Compter. £ s. d.	Giltspur-street, late Wood-st. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Interest on 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* at 3 per cent.	Mercers' Company	Lady-day	. . .	1 7 1	. . .	. . .	1 7 1
Interest on 45*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* at 3 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 7 1	1 7 1
Interest on 247*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* at 3 per cent.	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	7 8 9	. . .	7 8 9
Frances Clarke, widow	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	10 0 0	. . .	10 0 0
Sir Thomas Gresham	Ditto	O. S. Midsummer	. . .	. . .	10 0 0	. . .	10 0 0
John Wooler	Merchant Tailors' Company	Midsummer	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	4 0 0
William Parker	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	7 10 0
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	2 0 0	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
William Roper	Parish Clerks' Company	1st November	1 0 0	1 0 0	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
John Gerrard	Salters' Company	Christmas	6 2	. . .	. . .	. . .	6 2
Sir William Horne	Ditto	Ditto	5 0	5 0	. . .	. . .	10 0
Mrs. Cocks	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	2 6	. . .	. . .	2 6
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	2 0 0	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
John Meredith	Skinners' Company	12th November	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	4 8 0
John Draper	Ditto	Ditto	13 4	13 4	. . .	. . .	1 6 8
Peter Blundell	Ditto	Ditto	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 0 0	2 0 0
Barons of the Exchequer	Usher of the Court	6*s.* 8*d.* in each term	1 6 8	. . .	. . .	. . .	1 6 8
Richard Jacobs	A Rent charge on livery stables in Carey street, paid by occupier	Lady day	. . .	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	4 16 0
Thomas Chapman	Churchwarden St. Pancras, Soper-lane	Christmas	. . .	5 0	. . .	5 0	10 0
James Hodgson	Ditto St. Sepulchre	Ditto	. . .	10 0	10 0	10 0	1 10 0
Edward Corbett	Cooks' Company	1st May	. . .	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	6 10 0
John Shields	Ditto	Christmas	. . .	. . .	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
William Peake	Mr. Alexander Lewis, 26, New Gloucester-street, Hoxton	Midsummer	. . .	. . .	7 10 0	7 10 0	15 0 0
Peter Blundell	Goldsmiths' Company	Christmas	. . .	. . .	. . .	2 0 0	2 0 0
Lady Elizabeth Rich (*b*)	Mr. Wheeler (one of the Trustees), Wokingham, Berks	Ditto	. . .	24 0 0	. . .	. . .	24 0 0
Peter Blundell	Ironmongers' Company	Ditto	. . .	2 0 0	. . .	. . .	2 0 0
			67 0 8	87 15 5	79 9 3	62 9 3	296 14 7

Discontinued:
Leathersellers' Company . . . . . 2*s.* per annum to Ludgate.
Sadlers' Company . . . . . 20*s.* per annum to Newgate and Ludgate.
Bishop of London . . . . . 20*s.* per annum to Ludgate; discontinued since Christmas, 1831.
Fishmongers' Company . . . . . 8*l.* per annum to Newgate and Ludgate; the like, since Christmas, 1841.

(*b*) The Bequest was 30*l.* per annum, subject to 6*l.* land-tax, but 36*l.* is to be received, commencing 1846, per letter from Mr. Wheeler, 24th February, 1845.

No. IV.]

To the Worshipful Committee of Aldermen in relation to Gaols.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to yourOrder of the 30th December, 1846, I beg most respectfully to report that I have collected the several Donations for the relief of Prisoners in the Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, for the year ending at Christmas 1849, amounting to 376*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, including therein 108*l.* on account of arrears under Lady Rich's Will, which I have paid to Mr. Thomas Burdon, the Keeper of the Debtors' Prison, as under, retaining 18*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*, being 5 per cent. allowed for the collection; *viz.*—

		£	s.	d.
1849, May 5.	Cash to Mr. Burdon	45	0	0
Aug. 2.	Ditto	45	0	0
Oct. 18.	Ditto	40	0	0
1850, Jan. 24.	Ditto	227	8	1
	Collection, 5 per cent.	18	16	3
		£376	4	4

	Newgate.			Ludgate.			Poultry.			Giltspur-street.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mr. Town Clerk's List . .	67	0	8	87	15	5	79	9	3	62	9	3	296	14	7
Deduct A, as under . . .	2	0	0	30	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	44	0	0
	65	0	8	57	15	5	73	9	3	56	9	3	252	14	7
Add B, as under	4	2	7	111	1	11	4	2	7½	4	2	7½	123	9	9
Amount collected . . .	69	3	3	168	17	4	77	11	10½	60	11	10½	376	4	4
A.															
Lady Elizabeth Rich . .	.	.		24	0	0	.	.		.	.		24	0	0
Stretchley, every fifth year .	.	.		4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0
Stretchley, every third year	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0
	2	0	0	30	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	44	0	0
B.															
Drapers' Company, John Kendrick (additional, per order of Court of Chancery). .	4	2	7	3	1	11	4	2	7½	4	2	7½	15	9	9
Arrears, Lady Rich's Charity to Christmas, 1847 .	.	.	.	108	0	0	.	.		.	.		108	0	0
	4	2	7	111	1	11	4	2	7½	4	2	7½	123	9	9

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
Guildhall, 24th January, 1850. JOSIAH TEMPLE.

Observations.—In my last Report upon the state of this debtors' prison, in referring to the 52 George III. cap. 209, by which it is regulated, I recommended that the portion of the Act which requires that the Whitecross-street Prison shall be divided into four separate and distinct prisons—one for the confinement of prisoners under civil process in the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex, two for the Giltspur-street and Poultry Compters, and the other of the four parts for the prison of Ludgate—should be repealed, as both inconvenient and an obstacle to the introduction of any improved classification of the prisoners. Upon making further inquiries, I find that this inconvenience must have been felt upon the

first occupation of the prison, for a subsequent Act of the Legislature, which has never been acted upon, and was in such obscurity that the authorities were not aware of its existence (the 55 George III. cap. 98, entitled "An Act to Amend an Act of His Present Majesty, for building a new Prison in the City of London," &c.,) provides, "That from and after the passing of the Act, so much of the 52 George III. cap. 209, as directs the new prison to be divided into four distinct parts or prisons, with proper and distinct airing-grounds, and as prevents the prisoners confined therein in the custody of the Sheriffs of London and of the Sheriffs of Middlesex, and in the prison of Ludgate, being confined in the same parts of the said new prison, shall be and the same is hereby repealed." Thus a great obstacle is removed, and the magistrates of the City of London have it in their power to make such alteration in the classification of the prisoners as from time to time they may think fit. The prevailing evil in this prison, which in part arises from its faulty construction and interior arrangement, is that the prisoners govern themselves, rather than that they are governed by the officers. The interior economy of the prison is under the management of a set of stewards and other subordinate functionaries, elected every month by the prisoners from their own body. The influence of these stewards for good or evil is most distinctly pointed out by frequent allusions in the chaplain's journal. When a respectable prisoner is appointed steward, and attends Divine Service, his example is always followed by a larger average attendance of the prisoners of the ward. The stewards have the entire control of the day-wards, and are, in point of fact, coffeehouse-keepers, providing board for the prisoners and meals for their occasional visitors. Every prisoner on entrance is required to pay a certain sum, which certainly comes within the legal definition of "*garnish*," so emphatically prohibited by statute. I found the following notice posted in the Giltspur-street ward on one of the days of my visit:—

GILTSPUR-STREET WARD.

NOTICE.

It is particularly requested that all ward fees be paid by 12 o'clock precisely, 2nd August, *without fail*, to the steward. By order of the governor and the committee.

NOTICE TO NEW MEMBERS.

The attention of the new members is called to the ward fees.

The chairman is further directed, in case of any default, to apply to the governor to remove such defaulter to No. 8, or Skilly ward, or to prohibit the steward from supplying him with food.

I must add that the introduction of the governor's name in these notices was without his authority or knowledge, and that all similar notices are immediately taken down as soon as

found by the officers. One individual, who had been a prisoner for 5 months, stated—

"I think the stewards make a living by their situations some way or another. Anybody may go in and get a dinner, or tea, or lunch, and pay the steward for it at the time. If anybody requires a bottle of stout, he signs a book for it, which is kept by the steward."

The stewards naturally, for their own advantage as coffee-house-keepers, endeavour to divest the day-rooms of as much of their prison appearance as possible, and the walls of some of these rooms are painted with landscapes, &c. I have no doubt but that the pecuniary advantages derived by prisoners holding such offices as stewards, and others of a like description, afford great encouragement to unprincipled debtors to remain in prison, and indispose them from availing themselves of the easy legal means provided for their discharge.

Facilities for introducing a more minute classification of the prisoners are available under the amended Act for the management of this prison; but I should not advise the introduction of any sudden alteration of what for many years has been tolerated, and has now become the habitual practice. But it is indispensable that great reforms in the interior economy of this prison should be introduced gradually, but not hastily, for it must be recollected that the very principle of imprisonment under civil process when this prison was instituted, has been set aside by the abolition of detention under mesne process, and the great additional facilities created for relieving insolvents and bankrupts. The class of individuals who were formerly in debtors' prisons were widely different from the present inmates. They formed one indiscriminate mass, the only distinction being those who had the means of spending money, and those without. Facilities are now afforded for discriminating between those imprisoned through inevitable misfortune or wilful dishonesty, and the treatment of the latter in prison should be a striking contrast to the other.

I recommend the magistrates to discountenance, in every shape, the acts of the parties who hold the office of stewards in this prison, and to give facilities to every prisoner, on coming in, to provide himself with his own means. The present convenient public cook-house should be made available for every prisoner, and may be of great assistance in diminishing the number of prisoners boarded by these functionaries. The day-rooms should be lighted with gas, and no cooking whatever permitted in them. A smoking-room should also be provided, and the prohibition of smoking, either in the day-rooms or dormitories, most strictly enforced. A library of mixed literature, but wholly of a moral and religious tendency, should be provided, and the prisoners admitted under certain restrictions. The principles on which the prison ought to be governed should be

the separation of the prisoners as far as possible from each other, by affording them the means of employing their minds and hands in moral and useful work; to maintain the penal aspect of the interior of the prison; and that its interior economy should be solely under the control and direction of those officially charged with its superintendence.

The room where prisoners are permitted to work at their own trades should be subject to stricter regulations. Its generally unclean and disorderly appearance is very discreditable. The prisoners who enjoy the privilege of working should be responsible for its cleanliness, and they should not be permitted to eat their meals or deposit any provisions there, or allow any accumulations of dirty rubbish. I recommend its being lighted with gas, and the hours allowed for work defined. Such portions of the prison regulations as affect prisoners should be placed in conspicuous parts of the wards, and all painting or writing on the walls strictly forbidden in every part of the prison, and immediately removed when discovered. Every prisoner on admission should be distinctly informed that he is not compelled to join or subscribe to any club or society, or pay any ward or steward's fees, and that if he desires to furnish himself with food he may be placed in a ward where he will be with others in similar circumstances. The hours of closing the dormitories, and preventing the prisoners from having access to them, should not be later in summer than nine, and in the winter months half-past nine, as at present. I recommend that the daily prayers, a selection from the liturgy, should not commence until eleven o'clock, which will allow the debtors sufficient time for breakfast before chapel, which is not the case at present. The cells for refractory prisoners are unfit for the purpose, and should be removed to some other more secluded part of the prison. I recommend the adoption of similar regulations to those now enforced in the Queen's Prison for prisoners who neglect to fill their schedules after a certain period; indeed, these regulations might be beneficially extended in carrying out still further the principle of awarding different treatment between debtors in simple execution, who make every effort to settle their affairs, and those who are fraudulent or even neglectful.

I notice with great pleasure that there appears to be every disposition on the part of the magistrates of the City of London to introduce a better system of government into this prison: they have already divided two of the dormitories into separate sleeping-places, where every prisoner can dress and undress in private, without being exposed; which is a marked improvement. The partitions in one dormitory are of wood, in the other of fluted iron; the latter is preferable: additional ventilation will also be given to compensate for the obstruction caused by the erection of these divisions.

It is satisfactory to observe that the number of prisoners who have been for any length of time in the prison are but few, and that every exertion is made by the governor to keep the numbers down. In December the numbers still in the prison, committed in the following years, were as follows :—

1845, Middlesex		1
1847 ,,		4
1848 ,,		6
1849 ,,	10; London, 4	14
Total of old prisoners		25

Total number of prisoners at the time, 184.

The governor is of opinion that, if a rule were made authorizing the removal of all debtors to the remanded ward who after three months' imprisonment neglect or refuse to file their petition, it would greatly diminish the number of prisoners who are neglectful in obtaining their discharge. I agree with him in opinion; the more especially as the munificent charities with which this debtors' prison is endowed are very properly applied in aiding and assisting debtors to obtain their discharge through the courts, when destitute of the necessary pecuniary means for the purpose. I have every reason to be satisfied with the governor of this prison ;—he is indefatigable in his humane endeavours to assist the unfortunate ; but the number of this class ordinarily in his custody is, I fear, a small minority.

I annex the number of committals for the two last years :—

1849.

London and Middlesex Sheriffs' Debtors committed from 28 Sept. 1848, to 3 Aug. 1849.

London	252	
Middlesex	545	
		797
Middlesex County Court ditto	137	
London Sheriffs' Court ditto	44	
		181
Palace Court Commitments		114
Total		1,092

1850

Number of Sheriffs' Debtors, London and Middlesex, committed from 28th September, 1849, to 3rd August, 1850 (both inclusive).

London	294	
Middlesex	586	
		880
Middlesex County Courts ditto	560	
London Sheriffs' Courts ditto	41	
		601
Palace Court Commitments ditto		63
Total		1,544

CRIMINAL PRISONS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The occupation of the house of correction at Holloway will require the making of other arrangements in respect to the

transmission there of prisoners under examination, and those summarily convicted at the police courts; and I avail myself of the present opportunity afforded me of offering some suggestions, in the hope that they may be found useful to the court of aldermen, when considering these not unimportant details of penal jurisprudence.

I apprehend the first step to be taken previous to the occupation of the new prison will be to obtain from Parliament the repeal of as many of the clauses of the 52 Geo. III. cap. 209, under which the Giltspur-street prison was constituted, as may place the house of correction at Holloway on precisely the same legal footing as similar establishments for counties.

I also venture again to suggest that some endeavour should be made to put an end to the committal of prisoners to the Bridewell prison, or that at least the committals should be restricted to the aged and infirm of both sexes. As a penal establishment this prison is wholly ineffective. The committal of the same description of offenders to various penal establishments in the same jurisdiction, which always show some shade of difference in the treatment and management of their inmates, is always attended with the inconvenience, if not the positive mischief, that they institute comparisons and make calculations as to which prison they shall be sent to, the more particularly as they never fail in discovering some good reason for preferring one to the other. The committal of boys to Bridewell appears to me injudicious, from the connection existing between this prison and that most valuable institution the House of Occupation, and to be even in some degree prejudicial to the success of the latter, as these young offenders are committed to the Bridewell for very short terms, and subjected while there to no very severe discipline, yet from the institutions being under the same government they become impressed with the idea that, in acceding to the offer invariably made to them of being placed in the house of occupation, they will only exchange one prison for another. The strict and unvarying discipline of a well-ordered house of correction would, I think, have a tendency to make these juvenile offenders more ready to accept the boon of being sent to the house of occupation than at present is unfortunately the case. But the great advantages of this useful institution should not be lightly proffered, and I think, in respect to criminal boys, it should be in a great measure restricted to such cases where there are reasonable grounds of hope that on application to the Secretary of State the Queen's pardon would be obtained, and the offender be thereby liable to the salutary provisions of the following clause in the 1 & 2 Vict., cap. 82 sec. 11, which should in every instance of misconduct be strictly enforced, and which has been found so beneficial in a similar institution, the Philanthropic Society :—

And whereas her Majesty has lately exercised her royal prerogative of mercy in granting pardons to young offenders who have been sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, upon the condition of placing himself or herself under the care of some charitable institution for the reception and reformation of young offenders named in such pardon, and conforming to and abiding by the orders and rules thereof: And whereas the same has been found beneficial: And whereas it is expedient that some provision should be made for carrying the same more fully into effect: Be it therefore further enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, in case any young offender who has been or shall be hereafter sentenced to transportation or imprisonment, has been or shall be pardoned by her Majesty for such offence upon such condition as aforesaid, and has or shall accept such conditional pardon, and shall afterwards abscond from such institution, or wilfully neglect or refuse to abide by and conform to the rules thereof, it shall and may be lawful to and for any Justice of the Peace, acting in and for the county, city, riding, or division, wherein the said offender shall actually be at the time he shall so abscond, or neglect, or refuse, as aforesaid, upon due proof thereof made before him, upon the oath of one credible witness, by warrant under his hand and seal to commit the party so offending for every such offence to any gaol or house of correction for the said county, city, riding, or division, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three calendar months for the first offence, and not exceeding six calendar months for the second or any subsequent offence, in case the managers or directors of any such charitable institution shall be willing to receive any such young offender after his or her being convicted of absconding, neglecting, or refusing, as aforesaid: and in every case such imprisonment shall be in addition to the original sentence of such young offender; and after the expiration of the time of such additional punishment, if the managers or directors of any such charitable institution shall refuse to receive such offender, or if her Majesty shall not be pleased to exercise her royal prerogative in pardoning the breach of the condition on which the former pardon was granted, the said party shall forfeit all benefit of the said pardon, and shall be remitted to the original sentence, and shall undergo the residue thereof, as if no such pardon had been granted.

I insert the following extract from my former Report upon the City Bridewell,—

I feel much interest on the subject of this charitable institution, and throw out, for the consideration of the governors and the authorities of the City, whether it would not be possible, as undoubtedly it would be advantageous, to consolidate this establishment with the house of correction now building at Holloway, reserving the rights and privileges of both bodies as to committals; a certain proportion of the expenses, equal to the amount now expended on the Bridewell, continuing to be defrayed by the charity, for the maintenance of their prisoners in the new prison. The moral advantages which would be derived from such an arrangement appear to me so certain and important, that I think this suggestion well worthy the consideration of those directly interested. An Act of Parliament would undoubtedly be required to give effect to such an arrangement; but as application must be made to the Legislature before the occupation of the new house of correction, it might combine both purposes.

2. The prevailing practice in the City of London, of sending prisoners handcuffed through the streets to and from the police courts, stations, and prisons, is universally admitted as dangerous, inconvenient, and improper. A few days since I encountered a policeman with a string of boys and girls on their way

to the Giltspur-street Compter: the girls, of the most hardened description, were exciting the attention of the crowd by their loud laughing and offensive demeanour through the streets. I may here with great propriety refer to another densely populated jurisdiction, where the treatment of prisoners on apprehension, under examination, and up to committal or discharge, has elicited the strongest testimonials of satisfaction in my Reports. In the town of Liverpool, a central lock-up is established, which is connected by a subterranean passage with the magistrates' courts, where all the night charges are heard and disposed of. At an early hour of the morning the prison van goes round to all the police stations, and brings the prisoners to the central Bridewell, previous to their being brought before the justices. With every batch of prisoners the officer in charge of each police station sends a return and description of the prisoners and charges, delivered with them to the Bridewell keeper, who arranges them in a book prepared for the purpose, which is laid before the stipendiary justice, and the prisoners' cases disposed of in the order they are entered. The prisoners, both male and female, the latter under charge of a matron, are washed and cleaned, and fed if requiring it, in the central Bridewell; and rooms are also attached to it, where persons of a better description, who may be taken up by the police when unable to take care of themselves, are lodged and taken care of until disposed of by the magistrates. In some particular cases it has been found convenient to remand to the Bridewell, where there are convenient rooms or cells fitted up for the purpose. At times when the number of prisoners in a station-house is found to be too numerous, or for any other sufficient reason, they are sent at once by the police, and received at the central Bridewell, and the van invariably goes round at break of day on Sundays to bring the charges as on other days. The Bridewell keeper, a man necessarily of considerable intelligence, having been long in the police, is required to keep, among other valuable criminal registers, one in the following form, which will give some idea of the value and extent of his duties. (See next page.) He sits in the court, enters the disposal of the case by the sitting magistrate in his book; and when a prisoner is ordered to be discharged, he gives a ticket to that effect, and the prisoner is passed at once to the Bridewell office, where he receives his effects, signs the book, and is at once discharged through the Bridewell entrance.

As soon as the magistrates have gone through the charges, and the commitments of the prisoners are made out, they are transferred to the house of correction for the borough in the van, without any of that improper exposure which takes place in the city of London. On Mondays the charges at Liverpool are very numerous, yet the prisoners are invariably lodged

SPECIMEN of Register kept by the Keeper of the Main Bridewell, Liverpool.

Number.	Prisoner's Name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Age.	Country.	Married or Single.	Read or Write.	Officer's Name and Number who Apprehended.	At what Hour.		Offence, &c.
									Day.	Night.	
1	W. K. .	Byrom-street .	Labourer .	21	E.	S.	R. & W.	Thomas Smith, 182 .	. .	8	Charged by John Sergeant with stealing two pair of shoes in Byrom-street.
2	J. S. . .	Bent-street . .	Shoemaker .	30	E.	M.	N.	James Brown, 327 .	4	. .	Drunk, and assaulting the officer in Williamson-sq.
3	J. H. .	Vernon-street .	Joiner . .	25	E.	S.	R. & W.	Jos. Hitchman, 318 .	. .	10	Drunk, and disorderly in Vauxhall-road.

Number.	Where received.	By whom received.	Description of Property taken from Prisoners.	Amount.	Provisions, Bed, &c., in Bridewell.				Balance Due.	How disposed of.	By whom paid.	Signature of Prisoners.
					Breakfast.	Dinner.	Tea.	Total.	Amount.			
				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	£. s. d.			
1	Main Bridewell.	John Stewart	Knife, box, and key	0 15 6	0 1 0	1 0	1	3 0	0 12 6	Borough House of Correction	John Stewart.	. .
2	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Key, box, and rule	1 2 6	0 1 0	. .	. .	1 0	1 1 6	Fined 15*s.*, balance 6*s.* 6*d.*	Ditto .	James Smith
3	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Knife, key, and box	0 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 2 6	Borough House of Correction	Ditto .	. .

in the house of correction by six or seven o'clock the same evening, and the lock-up thoroughly cleansed, sprinkled with chloride of lime, and ready for the reception of other prisoners.

I have here referred to the case of Liverpool the more particularly as the prison in Giltspur-street, from its central situation and size, appears to me to be admirably fitted for similar purposes. One or even two convenient police courts might, at no great expense, be fitted within its walls, where all the City business might be disposed of, in the place of the two inconvenient ones at the Mansion House and Guildhall, while there would be sufficient accommodation remaining for prisoners under temporary detention, to which they could be conveyed from the stations and house of correction by vans without any difficulty. The sitting magistrates, when both courts were sitting, would have the facilities of consulting or assisting each other in the discharge of their duties, degrading and demoralizing exposures of manacled men and brazen women passing through the crowded streets at once put an end to, and perhaps some saving be effected by the consolidation of the two courts within one area. The vicinity of Newgate is also a great advantage. I here leave the subject for the consideration of the court of aldermen.

SURREY.

GAOL FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY, AT HORSEMONGER-LANE.

[Visited August 12, 1850, and other times.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners.

RETURN of Prisoners in the Gaol for the County of Surrey, at Horsemonger-lane 12th August, 1850.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Trial at the Central Crimiminal Court.	10	6	16
,, ,, Adjourned Session .	2	1	3
,, ,, Guildford Borough Session.	3	..	3
For re-examination	13	5	18
For want of Sureties for limited periods.	16	19	35
Under Sentence of Transportation .	4	2	6
,, Imprisonment .	5	2	7
Summary Convictions	42	..	42
Insane, &c..	1	..	1
Total Criminal Prisoners. .	96	35	131
Debtors	28	..	28
Grand Total . .	124	35	159

The interior of this prison, at least the part occupied by the criminal prisoners, was in a greatly improved condition, both as to order and cleanliness, than at my last visit. The debtors' wards were, however, an exception, and particularly the rooms appropriated to those from the county courts, where the smell of tobacco, although prohibited by the regulations, was prevalent, and upon search both tobacco and pipes were found.

Upon inquiring among the prisoners whether they had any complaints to make, a number from the debtors' wards presented themselves, and informed me they had several points to complain of, which they stated they had already laid before the visiting justices, and were undecided upon.

I have in my last Report adverted to the general inferiority of the wards for debtors in this prison, particularly for those in simple execution, who are anxious to avail themselves of the means of liberation afforded them by the law, and who should have every convenience afforded them for arranging their affairs and making up their schedules. The treatment of this class of debtors should be as distinct from the remanded or penal class, as on the criminal side is the treatment between untried and convicted prisoners. I observe, by the following extract from the visiting justices' book, that the "debtors' side" has attracted the notice of the High Sheriff:—

Minute of James William Freshfield, Esq., High Sheriff.

"3rd April, 1850.—I visited the County Gaol previous to Mr. Keene's return (from Kingston Assizes), and discovered nothing to indicate neglect during his absence: that part of the prison appropriated to those convicted or under criminal charges appears to me in a satisfactory state, and the officers have properly availed themselves of the comparatively empty state of the gaol to clean and whitewash generally. I witnessed part of the daily routine, such as sending to the police-courts prisoners for re-examination, which was conducted in an orderly manner.

"On the debtors' side I saw much to regret, but arising from circumstances over which the officers had little or no control. The rooms on the ground floor in general (I think without one exception) smoked to an inconvenient extent, so as to affect the breathing of any occupier, and dirting the small quantity of furniture they contained. The feelings and indeed the rights of debtors give to the officers but a limited power of interference, but those matters which depend upon the county should be in a state to induce improvements in cleanliness, as well by improved accommodation as by example. I would therefore suggest that the rooms should be provided with iron receivers to keep the small quantity of coals in each room, which now lie on the floor, rendering it impossible that the part so used should be cleaned, and by the want of such means a general character of dirt is given to the rooms. The place in which the coals are thrown suggests the situation and very moderate size for a repository of coal.

"There appears to be a want on each floor of enclosed places to put away the brooms and baskets used for cleaning and carrying away the dirt daily. The rooms not occupied should be kept strictly clean, and the progress of rust and decay of the iron grates avoided, all which tends to

a circulation of purer air than such as dirt would engender. The water-closets, especially on the lower floor, are not calculated to secure cleanliness, and might at very moderate expense be improved. The dark and dirty-looking stones used for piecing the worn stairs should be cleaned with whitewashing even if the hearth-stone is too expensive, and I think the walls of the debtors' day-room should be painted or whitewashed—in short, whatever would tend to remove the indifference of debtors to the extent of their discomforts, and to raise a disposition to cleanliness and order."

(Signed) J. W. Freshfield.

Diet.—The diet is sufficient. I examined the articles of food and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory: there has been one death, a convict under sentence of transportation, of consumption; and four cases of insanity, all, being found insane upon trial, and removed by order of the Secretary of State to lunatic asylums. There were four debtors (men), four criminals (men), five criminal women, under medical treatment for trifling ailments on the day of my visit.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain was on leave of absence at the time of my visit, but his duties are carried on in precisely the same routine as formerly described.

The schoolmaster states,—

I come into the prison at eight o'clock in the morning and prepare the chapel for service, acting there as clerk. When disengaged from other duties, I begin the work of instruction immediately after chapel, which is at half past nine, continuing it until a quarter to one, and from after dinner until five. The prisoners, when in school, are employed in reading, writing, arithmetic, knitting, netting, and binding the prison books. All the prisoners are brought into the schoolroom, including those under remand.

On Sundays the convicted prisoners after attending chapel go to the schoolroom to hear sermons and portions of the Scripture read by the schoolmaster. There were 10 women under instruction by the schoolmistress at the time of my visit. I extract the following curious statistical tables from the chaplain's last report. (See pages 152, 153.)

Labour.—No prisoners being committed for hard labour to this establishment, those convicted of misdemeanors are employed in picking oakum, chopping firewood, washing, making, mending, knitting stockings, bookbinding, and netting. A profit of 23*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.* accrued last year from the chopping of firewood. This work when first introduced was only intended for the use of the gaol, but, the stock in hand having accumulated beyond what was required for prison purposes, it is sold in small quantities to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—The construction of this prison is undoubtedly

STATE of INSTRUCTION and RELIGION.

At what kind of School instructed.								At what Charity School instructed.									
None.		Charity Schools.		Day and other Schools.		Total.		Church of England National Schools.		Papists.		Jews.		Dissenters.		Of this last number there attended the Borough-road schools,—	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
502	184	955	216	920	336	2337	736	728	162	131	40	3	..	93	14	51	11

Religious Persuasions professed by Prisoners or their Parents, now or formerly.

The Church of								Dissenters.						Received Episcopal Confirmation.					
England.		Rome.		Jews.		Scotland.		Methodists.		Baptists.		Independents.		Church of England.		Church of Rome.		Both.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1318	386	352	169	12	3	143	3	55	16	20	13 None.	91 515	39 107	215	100	169	83	384	183

Where born—whence received.

Where born.

In English Counties.		Welsh Counties.		Scotch Counties.		Irish Counties.		At Sea and in the Colonies.		In Foreign Countries.		Totals.		
M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
2113	591	16	8	34	9	192	111	11	14	11	3	2377	736	3113

Whence Received.

Southwark Police Court.		Lambeth Police Court.		Wandsworth Police Court.		Greenwich Police Court.		Woolwich Police Court.		Croydon.		Epsom.		Guildford.		Kingston.		Reigate.		Richmond		Godalming.		Elsewhere.		Totals.	
M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
906	370	1006	297	130	22	58	10	26	..	44	8	17	1	40	4	38	5	24	2	27	6	9	4	52	7	2377	736

a considerable obstacle to the application of an improved system of prison discipline. I should strongly recommend that all the classes of convicted prisoners, on the completion of the new House of Correction at Wandsworth, be thenceforth committed there, so that the Surrey gaol be appropriated solely for prisoners under civil process, for bail, or sureties, and such as are committed for trial. In every day-ward an officer should be constantly present in order to maintain order, and to check as far as possible the now prevailing contaminating intercourse. I cannot too strongly deprecate the absence of any order or supervision at meal-time. The food when cooked is brought to the ends of the airing-yards, and served out through the iron railing to each prisoner, who takes his meal and consumes it as he best can, there being no tables. The prisoners should be assembled at each meal, and their respective allowances placed regularly on tables for the purpose, and grace invariably said before and after every meal. The governor should frequently attend at this hour, to see that regularity and decent observances are maintained. The option of work should be given to all untried prisoners, but this work should also be done orderly, and according to regulation. The removal of all classes of convicted prisoners from this gaol will afford the opportunity of extending and improving the accommodation for the debtors. I strongly recommend the lighting every part of the prison with gas, and I invite the attention of the justices to examine into the great advantages arising from the carrying into effect a similar suggestion at Newgate, of which the state of discipline as now amended is superior to that in the gaol for Surrey.

In my last Report on the subject of accommodation for debtors I adverted to the want of any place for cooking their food. This defect still exists, and I observe that a number of the chimneys in their cells have the inconvenience of smoking. I also again recommend the justices to place the officers in uniform. I repeat the words I used in my last Report, with further experience of their truth: "I know of no measure more likely to create in the officers a respect for themselves, and to elicit it from others, in both of which there appeared something wanting."

GUILDFORD COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited 2nd September, 1850.]

I annex a return of the prisoners, with their employments, on the day of my visit:—

A RETURN of the Number, Distribution, and Employment of Prisoners in the House of Correction at Guildford, on the 2nd day of September, 1850.

Number of Prisoners.	Males.	Females.
Convicted of Felony	97	22
Convicted of Misdemeanour	13	1
SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.		
Under the Game Laws	1	..
Under the Revenue Laws	1	2
Unlawful Possession of Stolen Goods	3	..
Robbing a Garden	1	..
Wilful Damage to a Window	1	..
Misbehaviour in a Workhouse	2	..
Absconded from the Philanthropic Institution	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	6	2
Reputed Thieves	36	1
For Trial at the Sessions	..	1
Total	162	29

Grand Total, 191, and 4 infants with their mothers.

DISTRIBUTION of PRISONERS on the evening of the 1st of September, 1850.

Number in Custody: Males 163; Females 30; Total 193.

Class No. 1	No. of Cells 19	containing	24	Males	
,, 2	,, 12	,,	24	,,	
,, 3	,, 12	,,	29	,,	
,, 4	,, 17	,,	31	,,	
,, 5	,, 17	,,	33	,,	
,, 6	,, 8	,,	..	,,	17 Females.
,, 7	,, 4	,,	..	,,	9 ,,
	Infirmary	. .	3*	,,	4* ,,
	Total	. .	163	,,	30 ,,

* Only one of each number sick.

Employed—	Males.	Females.
Treadwheel Labour	129	..
Picking Oakum	20	1
Cleaners of Prison	5	1
Shoe-mending	1	..
Repairing Tin Cans	1	..
Lobby man, removing Corn and Meal to and from the Mill	1	..
Employed as Cook	1	..
Garden Work	1	..
In Solitary Cells for Misconduct	5	..
Washing in the Laundry	..	5
Needlework and Knitting	..	20
Sick . . {Infirmaries	1	1
Sick . . {Cells	5	..
Employed as Nurse	1	..
Unemployed (for Trial)	..	1
Total	162	29

The greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at one time since Michaelmas, 1849, was on the 4th November, 1849.

Males . . .	185
Females . .	26
Total . .	211 and 3 infants.

The daily average Number of Prisoners in Custody from Michaelmas, 1849, to the 2nd of September, 1850.

Males . . .	$153\frac{11}{339}$
Females . .	$24\frac{221}{339}$
Total .	$177\frac{232}{339}$

TERMS of IMPRISONMENT of Prisoners in Custody, the 2nd of September, 1850.

	Males.	Females.
10 Days	1	..
14 ,, ...	3	..
21 ,, ...	6	..
1 Month	5	1
2 Months . . .	9	..
3 ,, ...	38	6
4 ,, ...	2	3
5 ,, ...	1	..
6 ,, ...	11	9
9 ,, ...	5	..
12 ,, ...	63	8
18 ,, ...	14	1
2 Years	4	..
For Trial	..	1
Total . . .	162	29

The interior of this prison, and particularly the sleeping-cells, were in a much more orderly and cleanly condition than was the case at my last visit. With respect to the prisoners, the same want of proper and sufficient clothing was observable. There were various complaints from prisoners of the want of clothing, of knives at dinner, and of insufficiency of food.

Diet.—I inspected the articles of food and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states—

The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory; some of the prisoners on the mill have slight ruptures, but they are never put on the mill until I have seen their trusses are properly adjusted. I consider the diet is sufficient since the late increase. At least nineteen out of twenty of the complaints are made by prisoners who have nothing whatever the matter with them.

There being no room or dispensary where the surgeon can examine the prisoners, when complaining of illness, is most inconvenient.

PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT in the House of Correction at Guildford, on Monday, September, 2nd, 1850.

W. L.	Whitlow.
W. G.	Debility.
J. L.	Venereal Disease.
G. C.	Scurvy.
H. B.	Boil.
J. E.	Sore Leg.
W. A. S.	Debility.
S. C.	Boil.
L. B.	Fistula.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

There is no alteration in the method of performing my duties since the last visit. The propriety of the prisoners repeating the responses aloud in the chapel is to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of the justices. The governor recommends the prisoners who attend school; I look into the schoolroom, but do not test the progress made by the prisoners. I may be said to supervise there; the schoolmaster makes the reports of misconduct. The average time spent by me in the prison is from two to three hours.

The schoolmaster states—

Every prisoner who attends school is there for two hours a day, thereby escaping labour for that time; there are 78 attending school out of 163. The boys are not classed by themselves. As soon as a prisoner comes in he applies to the governor to attend school, the governor gives me a ticket and I take him into school. On Sundays the school is held for two hours after evening service: it comprises reading and exposition of the Scriptures; the prisoners read a chapter, and I give the explanation. All the prisoners attending school on week-days attend on Sundays; they are formed into two classes, and are in the schoolroom for about forty minutes each: the instruction comprises reading and writing, the latter on slates.

The following is the method pursued by the schoolmaster in reporting to the justices.

Extract from the schoolmaster's journal:—

I represented Nos. 170, 131, 104, 98, 115, 207, and 139, as being too well instructed to remain in the school, and the visiting justices ordered them to cease attending school.

I made the following extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

March 29th.—The prisoners seemingly attentive. Notice was given last Sunday for the Communion to be administered to-day, but upon inquiring only one prisoner offered himself, and he a man just come in for two years.

May 18th.—Four male prisoners made applicatation to receive the Lord's Supper to-morrow: I have admitted three; the other, a very young man, who had not seriously thought upon the subject, I since advised to defer his communicating until the next time, with which advice he readily agreed.

May 19th, Whit Sunday.—All the prisoners in the male infirmary attended the chapel. This morning the Holy Communion was administered, —present, the governor, the schoolmaster, a male turnkey, and three male prisoners: one of the latter is a converted Jew; but as he assured me he had been regularly baptized, had received the Communion several times, and mentioned the names of several clergyman who he said knew him well, and moreover was particularly desirous to receive it, I therefore did not feel myself justified in refusing him.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The governor states,—

The discipline is carried on in precisely the same manner as formerly described. The labour is carried on from six o'clock in the morning to six in th e vening. I am quite satisfied of the advantage that would accrue to the discipline if the prisoners had gaol clothing. No prisoners work outside the walls. I comply with the rules and regulations and the Acts of Parliament as far as the construction of the prison will admit.

The discontinuance of this prison, and the consolidation of all classes of convicted prisoners in the New House of Correction at Wandsworth, are both matters of congratulation. The site of the prison at Guildford, built on the steep side of a hill, is most inconvenient, nor are its internal arrangements at all suitable for the application of an effective system of penal discipline. The admixture of all classes and ages at labour and in the work-room, the sleeping of three together in cells at night, the want of proper gaol clothing, the inefficiency of the instruction, which should be under the direct superintendence of the chaplain, and the almost utter dependence on physical applications for moral results, call for a variety of observations and suggestions, but which under the circumstances are supererogatory.

BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS, GUILDFORD.

These lock-ups are insecure, ill arranged, and unfit for the purposes to which they are applied. The Town Council should be called upon to provide others more suitable.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY, AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

[Visited 22nd October, 1850.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit. (See next page.)

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—I inspected the articles of food and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory. The following prisoners were under medical treatment on the day of my visit:—(See page 160.)

RETURN from the County House of Correction at Kingston-on-Thames of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection, October 22nd, 1850.

Initials.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Committal.	Conduct.
	MALES.			
J. P.	Smuggling		4 July.	
J. E.	,,			
J. H.	,,			
R. H.	,,	Fined 100*l.* or 6 calendar months.		
R. H.	,,		28 Aug.	Orderly.
J. L.	,,			
R. M.	,,			
R. M.	,,			
J. S.	,,			
J. T.	,,			
J. H.	,,	Until he pays 100*l.*	5 Oct.	,,
G. C.	Throwing stones at a Railway Train.	1 calendar month.	26 Sept.	,,
W. C.				
S. F.	Drunkenness, &c.	1 month.	2 Oct.	,,
T. E.	Wilful damage.	21 days.	7 Oct.	,,
G. H.	Assault	2 calendar months.	9 Oct.	,,
W. H.				
J. S.	Unlawful possession	1 month.	9 Oct.	Indifferent
J. C.	Breach of Watermen's Laws	14 days.	10 Oct.	Good.
J. H.	Assault	2 calendar months.	16 Oct.	Orderly.
W. D.	Unlawful possession	21 days.	17 Oct.	,,
J. H.	Breach of Hackney Carriage Laws	7 days.	17 Oct.	,,
R. P.	Throwing missiles in public street	14 days.	18 Oct.	,,
G. H.	Assault			
P. K.	,,	14 days.	19 Oct.	,,
R. C.	,,			
J. S.	,,			
W. T. H.	Exposing indecent prints for sale	10 days.	19 Oct.	,,
E. H.	Unlawful possession	1 calendar month.	19 Oct.	,,
W. D.	Assault	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
E. S.	,,	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
H. C.	Playing unlawful games	10 days.	21 Oct.	,,
H. J.	Assault	14 days.	9 Oct., detained on 2nd commitment.	,,
	FEMALES.			
J. W.	Assault	2 calendar months.	24 Aug.	Very unsteady.
M. A. H.	,,	Ditto.	22 Aug.	Orderly.
E. W.	Unlawful possession	1 calendar month.	28 Sept.	Very good.
M. C.	Assault	20 days.	7 Oct.	Orderly.
A. J.	Breach of Excise Laws.	3 calendar months.	11 Oct.	,,
A. S.	Drunkenness	10 days.	16 Oct.	,,
A. M'C.	,,	14 days.	17 Oct.	,,
E. H.	Assault	14 days.	18 Oct.	,,
M. N.	Drunkenness	6 days.	18 Oct.	,,
M. A. H.	,,	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
A. T.	Prostitution.	7 days.	21 Oct.	,,
E. S.	Drunkenness	10 days.	21 Oct.	,,

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment on day of Inspection.

Initials.	Disease.	Initials.	Disease.
	MALES.		FEMALES.
J. P. .	Debility.	M. C. .	Colic.
R. M..	Inflamed Toe.	E. S. .	Sore Elbow and Knee.
E. S. .	Itch.		
W. H.	Cold and Rheumatism.		

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of the chaplain are performed precisely in the same manner as formerly described. Prayers are read daily, catechizing twice a-week, and two full sermons on the Sundays. There is no instruction of the prisoners.

Books.—I examined the books and found them entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—The approaching discontinuance of this as a prison for the county, consequent upon the completion of the New House of Correction at Wandsworth, renders it useless to make any observations or suggestions.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF SURREY, AT BRIXTON.

[Visited 14th April, and other times.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

NUMBER of PRISONERS in CUSTODY, and how distributed, on the day of Inspection.

MALES.		
On the Wheels		142
In Hospital		7
In Cell, unwell		1
Picking, beating, preparing, and packing Oakum		46
Shoemakers (repairing)		3
Tailors (the same)		7
Limewashing		3
Carpentering		1
Gardeners, in grounds (attended by an officer)		4
Cleaners in galleries, yards, and elsewhere		23
Under punishment in	Dark Cells 2	4
	Light Cells 2	
		241
FEMALES.		
At Needlework		36
At picking Oakum		20
In Laundry and Drying-room		8
Cleaning in galleries, yards, &c.		10
In Hospital		1
In Cell, unwell		1
		76
Grand total of both Sexes		317

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and there were no complaints of any moment from the prisoners. I must

here notice the greatly increased number of applications for assistance to leave the country on discharge from prison.

Diet.—I examined the articles of food and found them of excellent quality.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory.

RETURN of Prisoners under Medical Treatment in the House of Correction at Brixton, on the day of Inspection.

		Males.	Females
Slight.	Inflamed eye-lid	..	1
	Abscess	1	..
	Venereal	2	..
	Piles	..	1
	Cough	2	..
	Ague	..	1
	Diseased glands	1	..
	Fever	1	..
	Eruptions	1	..
	Indisposition	1	1
	Discharge	..	1
Grave.	Childbirth	..	1
	Diseased eye	..	1

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states the usual Divine Service on the Sundays, and daily prayers and attendance of the chaplain, have been carried on without intermission. The Sacrament has been administered, but not without the chaplain being well satisfied with the motives of those receiving it. Every prisoner attending school has an hour's instruction daily. The prisoners attend school on Sundays: two classes are taken together, who repeat the collects, hymns, and portions of Scripture, which the chaplain hears. The books are almost wholly selected from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Religious Tract Society. There is a lending library of mixed literature, which is attended to by the schoolmaster. The schoolmaster is fully capable of his duty. There is a schoolmistress, who instructs the women. The schoolmaster does a great deal of good among the prisoners, and is held by them in the highest respect. The average time spent by him in the prison is from two to two hours and a half daily.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—As this prison will be discontinued on the occupation of the new house of correction, I am spared the necessity of any further observation than that at the time of my visit it was so crowded, that in 53 of the cells three prisoners were sleeping together, thus destroying by evil communications at night any salutary impression which the discipline and instruction might have created during the day.

DIGEST OF GAOL RETURNS, 1849.

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DIGEST OF GAOL RETURNS,

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1849.

NOTE.—In the following Tables "Offenders" { A. signifies Adult—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards ; J. signifies Juvenile—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
ANGLESEY.																
Beaumaris . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	2	.	18	8	.	.	2	.	22	8	.	.	18	7	3
	J	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	1	.
BEDFORD.																
Bedford . . . . County Gaol	A	11	.	137	14	.	.	19	3	167	17	.	.	113	11	30
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	7	1	6	1	1
BERKS.																
Reading . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	42	6	169	22	16	3	15	5	242	36	.	.	146	20	24
	J	4	.	22	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	3	15	1	2
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	4	2	73	10	.	.	3	.	80	12	.	.	62	10	11
	J	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	4	1	.
Windsor . . . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	12	3	.	.	3	1	18	5	.	.	14	5	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Berks .	A	49	9	254	35	16	3	21	6	340	53	.	.	222	35	37
	J	4	.	29	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	35	4	19	2	3
BRECON.																
Brecknock . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	42	7	.	.	5	1	51	8	.	.	33	5	7
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.
BUCKS.																
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	27	4	213	27	.	.	19	1	259	32	.	.	185	16	36
	J	3	.	15	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	19	3	14	1	.
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks	A	27	4	214	28	.	.	19	1	260	33	.	.	186	17	36
	J	3	.	15	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	19	3	14	1	1
CAMBRIDGE.																
Cambridge . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	9	1	86	7	8	3	16	4	119	15	.	.	69	8	23
	J	1	1	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	12	2	8	2	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	1	46	2	.	.	.	3	52	6	.	.	31	2	12
	J	.	.	11	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	3	6	.	.
Wisbeach . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	48	10	.	.	3	1	51	11	.	.	34	8	22
	J	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	7	2	.
Ely . . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	31	3	.	.	9	.	40	3	.	.	21	2	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge.	A	15	2	211	22	8	3	28	8	262	35	.	.	155	20	48
	J	1	1	33	5	.	1	2	.	.	.	36	7	22	4	1
CARDIGAN.																
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	1	21	4	.	.	7	1	32	6	.	.	20	4	.
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
CARMARTHEN.																
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	1	34	8	.	.	13	5	51	14	.	.	27	7	1
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
CARNARVON.																
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	40	6	.	.	5	5	49	11	.	.	28	3	1
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	22	8	.	. }	24	9	33
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1 }			
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	167	17	.	. }	174	18	192
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1 }			
7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	45	4	242	36	.	. }	269	39	308
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	27	3 }			
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	80	12	.	. }	85	13	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1 }			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	18	5	.	. }	21	5	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1 }			
10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	49	5	340	53	.	. }	375	57	432
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	35	4 }			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	51	8	.	. }	54	8	62
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	. }			
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	26	7	259	32	.	. }	278	35	313
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	19	3 }			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	. }	1	1	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	. }			
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	26	7	260	33	.	. }	279	36	315
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	19	3 }			
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	119	15	.	. }	131	17	148
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2 }			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	52	6	.	. }	65	9	74
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3 }			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	11	.	. }	60	13	73
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2 }			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	40	3	.	. }	42	3	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1 }			
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2	262	35	.	. }	298	42	340
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	7 }			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	32	6	.	. }	32	7	39
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 }			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	51	14	.	. }	52	14	66
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	. }			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	49	11	.	. }	59	13	62
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 }			

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CHESTER.															
Chester . . . . County Gaol	A	44	1	146	17	11	2	29	2	230	22	.	.	169	14
	J	.	.	10	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	.	9	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	2	7	6	.	.	.	.	9	8	.	.	4	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	A	47	17	435	136	.	.	45	7	527	160	.	.	398	126
	J	5	1	60	11	.	.	6	1	.	.	71	13	60	10
Total—County of Chester	A	93	20	588	159	11	2	74	9	766	190	.	.	571	147
	J	5	1	70	11	.	.	8	1	.	.	83	13	69	10
CORNWALL.															
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	9	145	46	1	.	33	10	187	65	.	.	114	43
	J	2	.	20	3	.	.	5	5	.	.	27	8	24	7
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Total—County of Cornwall.	A	9	9	148	48	1	.	34	10	192	67	.	.	119	44
	J	3	.	21	4	.	.	5	5	.	.	29	9	26	7
CUMBERLAND.															
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	82	26	.	.	9	3	91	29	.	.	77	27
	J	.	.	20	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	20	4	20	4
DENBIGH.															
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	1	68	13	.	.	1	.	74	14	.	.	55	11
	J	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	7	1
DERBY.															
Derby . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	33	6	170	25	.	.	34	2	237	33	.	.	172	26
	J	1	.	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	5	3
DEVON.															
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol	A	26	4	413	104	.	.	80	27	519	135	.	.	338	68
	J	2	.	51	21	.	.	2	3	.	.	55	24	39	15
,, County House of Correction.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	9	3	47	21	.	.	2	3	58	27	.	.	35	19
	J	.	.	7	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	5	1
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	17	1	34	9	.	.	4	1	55	11	.	.	36	6
	J	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	.
Barnstaple . . ,, ...	A	3	1	18	8	.	.	.	.	21	9	.	.	10	4
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Tiverton. . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	6	4	.	.	1	1	7	5	.	.	5	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford. . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth. . . ,, ...	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Total—County of Devon .	A	57	9	521	149	.	.	87	32	665	190	.	.	429	103
	J	2	.	67	23	.	.	3	3	.	.	72	26	49	16

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	230	22	.	.	242	22	264
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	8	.	.	9	8	17
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	42	15	527	160	.	.	598	113	771
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	71	13			
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	52	16	766	190	.	.	849	203	1,052
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	83	13			
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	187	65	.	.	214	73	287
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	8			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	2	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	192	67	.	.	221	76	297
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	9			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	29	.	.	111	33	144
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	4			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	74	14	.	.	83	15	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1			
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	22	3	237	33	.	.	248	39	287
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	6			
3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	5	.	.	1	.	26	10	519	135	.	.	574	159	733
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	55	24			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	58	27	.	.	66	29	95
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	55	11	.	.	62	11	73
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	21	9	.	.	22	9	31
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	7	5	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	3	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	1	.	38	19	665	190	.	.	737	216	953
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	72	26			

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
DORSET.																
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	18	7	160	36	.	.	36	12	214	55	.	.	137	30	37
	J	4	1	17	4	.	.	7	3	.	.	28	8	25	5	1
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	10	2	.	.	1	.	11	2	.	.	8	2	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset	A	18	7	170	38	.	.	37	12	225	57	.	.	145	32	40
	J	4	1	17	4	.	.	7	3	.	.	28	8	25	5	1
DURHAM.																
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	39	4	223	40	.	.	13	1	275	45	.	.	194	28	23
	J	1	1	15	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	14	2	.
ESSEX.																
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	51	1	316	27	27	5	36	10	430	43	.	.	299	27	79
	J	3	.	43	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	52	3	36	2	11
Colchester . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	16	5	.	.	3	.	19	5	.	.	14	4	4
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	3
Malden . . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	1	9	1	.		6	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.
Total—County of Essex .	A	51	1	340	32	27	5	40	11	458	49	.	.	319	32	83
	J	3	.	47	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	56	3	37	2	14
FLINT.																
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	32	8	.	.	7	.	42	8	.	.	26	6	5
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1
GLAMORGAN.																
Cardiff. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	11	5	143	60	.	.	14	2	168	67	.	.	128	45	20
	J	1	.	4	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	5	5	5	5	.
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	80	24	.	.	13	15	93	39	.	.	62	15	12
	J	.	.	5	3	.	.	3	1	.	.	8	4	6	4	2
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	11	5	223	84	.	.	27	17	261	106	.	.	190	60	32
	J	1	.	9	7	.	.	3	2	.	.	13	9	11	9	2
GLOUCESTER.																
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary, ...	A	7	.	430	59	54	11	38	7	529	77	.	.	374	50	108
	J	1	.	67	6	8	2	.	.	.	.	76	8	64	7	3
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	2	64	11	.	.	.	.	74	13	.	.	50	11	18
	J	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	1	12	6	.	.	3	1	19	8	.	.	16	6	2
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	21	3	506	76	54	11	41	8	622	98	.	.	440	67	128
	J	2	.	72	6	8	2	.	.	.	.	82	8	69	7	3
HANTS.																
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	50	3	323	38	11	13	44	8	428	62	.	.	272	34	80
	J	10	.	31	2	.	3	4	.	.	.	45	5	30	1	8
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	80	28	.	.	.	.	80	28	.	.	64	20	14
	J	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	3	1	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	19	1	62	17	.	.	2	1	83	19	.	.	56	12	18
	J	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	6	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	21	2	.	.	1	1	22	3	.	.	13	3	3
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
Total—County of Hants	A	69	4	486	85	11	13	47	10	613	112	.	.	405	69	117
	J	11	.	44	3	.	3	4	1	.	.	59	7	42	2	8

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

	Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	.	.	.	19	8	214	55	.	28	242	63	305
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	11	2	13
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	8	225	57	.	28	253	65	318
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8			
	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	29	8	275	45	.	16	291	49	340
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	4			
	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.	.	.	34	3	430	43	.	52	482	46	528
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	3			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	5	.	4	23	5	28
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	9	1	.	.	9	1	10
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	3	458	49	.	56	514	52	566
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	42	8	.	2	44	8	52
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	5	168	67	.	5	173	72	245
	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	93	39	.	8	101	43	144
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	11	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	10	261	106	.	13	274	115	389
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9			
	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	9	.	529	77	.	76	605	85	690
	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	8			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	74	13	.	5	79	13	92
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	8	.	1	20	8	28
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	3	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	9	.	622	98	.	82	704	106	810
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8			
	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	42	6	428	62	.	45	473	67	540
	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	5			
	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80	28	.	5	85	29	114
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	83	19	.	8	91	19	110
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	22	3	.	1	23	4	27
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
	9	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	49	9	613	112	.	59	672	119	791
	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	7			

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders, {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
HEREFORD.																
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	2	141	22	.	.	.	.	157	24	.	.	81	10	37
	J	.	.	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	10	4	1
,, City Gaol	A	7	2	20	8	.	.	.	.	27	10	.	.	11	8	7
	J	4	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	4	1	1
Total—County of Hereford	A	23	4	161	30	.	.	.	.	184	34	.	.	92	18	44
	J	4	.	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	6	14	5	2
HERTS.																
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	19	6	164	14	10	2	32	2	225	24	.	.	152	15	46
	J	4	.	15	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	22	3	15	2	2
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	52	6	.	.	.	.	52	6	.	.	37	3	7
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	1
Total—County of Herts	A	19	6	216	20	10	2	32	2	277	30	.	.	189	18	53
	J	4	.	20	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	27	3	19	2	3
HUNTINGDON.																
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	24	2	71	12	.	.	6	1	101	15	.	.	74	8	11
	J	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	2	1	.
KENT.																
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	12	5	389	75	20	2	21	13	442	95	.	.	320	60	75
	J	.	.	31	10	2	1	6	.	.	.	39	11	34	10	4
St. Augustine's Canterbury ,, ,,	A	.	.	47	8	2	1	13	.	62	9	.	.	45	7	11
	J	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	4	3	.
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	4	.	27	2	.	.	2	.	33	2	.	.	16	1	4
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	3	1	1
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.
Dover . . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	27	8	.	.	6	2	33	10	.	.	23	9	8
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	1
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	2	19	2	.	.	4	4	29	8	.	.	19	5	5
	J	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Folkestone . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham . . . ,, ,,	A	3	1	3	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	.	.	4	1	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent	A	25	8	521	98	23	3	47	19	516	128	.	.	436	86	106
	J	.	.	42	16	2	1	8	.	.	.	52	17	46	15	5
LANCASTER.																
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	A	2	.	48	12	.	.	8	1	58	13	.	.	38	6	12
	J	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	2	.	2
Preston . . . . County House of Correction	A	31	10	223	62	.	.	88	2	342	74	.	.	222	60	82
	J	2	.	34	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	7	27	6	3
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	82	12	454	124	.	.	99	10	635	146	.	.	420	105	85
	J	4	1	29	7	.	.	1	1	.	.	34	9	26	8	2
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	547	292	.	.	.	.	547	292	.	.	382	212	107
	J	.	.	73	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	32	66	23	3
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	111	37	776	249	.	.	137	34	1024	320	.	.	734	219	160
	J	19	4	88	24	.	.	10	3	.	.	117	31	88	23	10
Total—County of Lancaster	A	226	59	2048	739	.	.	332	47	2606	845	.	.	1796	602	446
	J	25	5	229	71	.	.	11	4	.	.	265	80	209	60	20

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	157	24	.	.	168	28	196
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	27	10	.	.	33	12	45
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2			
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	184	34	.	.	201	40	241
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	6			
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	15	1	225	24	.	.	247	27	2741
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	22	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	52	6	.	.	57	6	63
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	15	1	277	30	.	.	304	33	337
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	3			
2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	101	15	.	.	103	18	121
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	3			
3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	13	3	442	95	.	.	481	106	587
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	11			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	62	9	.	.	66	12	78
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3			
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	33	2	.	.	35	2	37
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	1	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	33	10	.	.	38	10	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	8	.	.	29	11	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	3	2	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	7	1	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
18	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	16	3	616	128	.	.	668	145	813
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	17			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	58	13	.	.	63	14	77
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	1			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	342	74	.	.	378	81	459
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	36	7			
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	.	.	.	51	13	635	146	.	.	669	155	824
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	34	9			
14	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	22	547	292	.	.	620	324	944
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	73	32			
2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	8	1	79	78	1024	320	.	.	1141	351	1492
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	15	2	.	.	117	31			
33	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	49	4	8	1	187	71	2606	845	.	.	2871	925	3796
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	32	9	.	.	265	80			

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders (A. Adult. J. Juvenile.)	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
LEICESTER.																
Leicester . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	23	3	153	23	2	.	32	3	10	29	.	.	145	22	32
	J	1	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	14	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	10	2	37	10	8	2	1	.	56	14	.	.	41	12	9
	J	1	1	13	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	15	1	11	1	1
Total—County of Leicester	A	33	5	190	33	10	2	33	3	66	43	.	.	186	34	41
	J	2	1	29	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	32	1	26	1	1
LINCOLN.																
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	58	7	.	.	8	1	66	8	.	.	44	2	12
	J	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	2
,, City Gaol	A	3	.	34	4	.	.	.	.	37	4	.	.	26	3	6
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	7	3	67	9	.	.	.	.	74	12	.	.	52	7	7
	J	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	3	1	31	6	10	.	11	5	55	12	.	.	38	10	8
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	5	1	59	7	.	.	6	2	70	10	.	.	45	7	6
	J	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	3	3	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	9	2	44	15	.	.	10	1	63	18	.	.	51	15	7
	J	1	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	5	2	3	.
Spalding. . . . ,, ,,	A	3	1	28	8	.	.	1	2	32	11	.	.	20	6	2
	J	2	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	6	2	.
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	7	2	36	6	.	.	3	1	46	9	.	.	30	4	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	9	2	.	.	3	.	12	2	.	.	10	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . ,, ,,	A	2	.	9	3	.	.	1	.	12	3	.	.	7	3	3
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	39	10	375	67	10	.	43	12	467	89	.	.	323	57	59
	J	7	1	19	10	.	.	2	.	.	.	28	11	22	8	2
MERIONETH.																
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	6	.	.	.	2	5	9	5	.	.	8	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	1127	545	.	.	.	.	1127	545	.	.	947	417	121
	J	.	.	256	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	256	36	237	34	10
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	A	42	10	.	.	1742	482	118	18	1902	510	.	.	1472	383	343
	J	7	.	.	.	205	29	4	1	.	.	206	30	177	22	29
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	11	13	.	.	7	.	18	13	.	.	16	5	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	42	10	1138	558	1742	482	125	18	3047	1068	.	.	2435	785	464
	J	7	.	257	36	205	29	4	1	.	.	473	66	414	56	39
MONMOUTH.																
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	.	34	7	38	4	8	5	85	16	.	.	54	11	20
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	26	11	151	48	12	1	29	6	218	66	.	.	151	42	33
	J	4	1	11	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	9	11	1	2
Total—County of Monmouth	A	31	11	185	55	50	5	37	11	303	82	.	.	205	53	53
	J	4	1	12	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	9	11	1	2

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Failed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3														2		20	4	210	29			227	29	256
																1				17				
																6	1	56	14			71	15	86
																3				15	1			
3														2		26	5	466	43			498	44	542
																4				32	1			
2																3		66	8			69	9	78
																				3	1			
																5	1	37	4			38	4	42
			1																	1				
																11	3	74	12			81	12	93
1	4															5	1	55	12	2		57	12	69
										1		2				1								
												1				15	1	70	10	4	3	74	13	87
2																2	1	63	18	2	5	65	23	88
																7	2	32	11	8	2	40	13	53
																2	5							
																9	1	46	9			46	6	55
1																		12	2			12	2	14
																		12	3	1		13	3	16
6	4	1								1		2				57	13	467	89	28	11	495	100	595
												1				3	3							
1																1		9	5			9	5	14
25	21	16					1											1127	545	256	36	1383	581	1964
1	1																							
27	2				2	2	1		1		5					24	6	1902	510	216	30	2118	540	2658
3																1								
	1	8									1							18	13	1	1	19	14	32
	1																							
52	24	24			2	2	2		1		6					24	6	3047	1008	473	126	3520	1134	4654
4	2															1								
3																6		85	16	1		86	16	102
																1					1			
7														1		17	7	218	66	15	9	233	75	308
									1	1						1	2							
10														1		23	7	303	82	16	9	319	91	410
									1	1						2	2							

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
MONTGOMERY.																	
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	3	40	6	.	.	16	4	62	13	.	.	40	9	6	
	J	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	
NORFOLK.																	
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	27	.	140	.	.	.	24	.	191	.	.	.	120	.	33	
	J	4	.	18	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	23	.	16	.	.	
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	10	.	46	8	.	.	4	2	60	10	.	.	46	8	9	
	J	1	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1	12	1	.	
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	11	.	103	3	.	4	40	7	154	14	.	.	84	7	28	
	J	1	.	10	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	17	.	12	.	2	
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	5	3	51	15	.	.	24	7	80	25	.	.	37	12	24	
	J	.	.	6	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	9	1	7	1	1	
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	5	.	28	.	.	.	3	.	36	.	.	.	18	.	
	J	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	2	1	25	1	.	.	4	2	31	4	.	.	18	3	6	
	J	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	.	2	
Kings Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	1	8	5	.	.	2	1	10	7	.	.	9	6	.	
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	5	3	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	56	10	379	63	.	4	98	22	533	99	.	.	319	57	102	
	J	9	.	62	8	.	.	10	.	.	.	81	8	55	6	7	
NORTHAMPTON.																	
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	.	175	13	4	.	27	1	213	14	.	.	153	11	33	
	J	.	.	19	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	.	15	.	3	
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	49	8	.	.	4	.	53	8	.	.	36	7	15	
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	1	36	5	.	.	2	2	42	8	.	.	29	5	6	
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Northampton	A	11	1	260	26	4	.	33	3	308	30	.	.	218	23	54	3
	J	.	.	24	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	25	.	19	.	3	
NORTHUMBERLAND.																	
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	11	.	70	18	7	1	5	3	93	22	.	.	71	14	10	6
	J	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	3	1	1	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne } Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	13	4	79	27	.	.	.	.	92	31	.	.	66	26	17	2
	J	2	1	25	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	13	26	11	1	2
Berwick-upon-Tweed } Borough Gaol	A	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	7	1	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Northumberland	A	24	4	159	46	7	1	5	3	195	54	.	.	144	41	27	8
	J	3	1	30	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	14	29	12	2	2
NOTTS.																	
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	15	1	123	15	.	.	27	1	165	17	.	.	108	12	24	3
	J	3	.	10	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	17	.	12	.	.	
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction. . . .	A	11	4	45	8	.	.	.	.	56	12	.	.	42	10	6	1
	J	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	13	.	.	
Southwell. . . County House of Correction	A	17	2	75	5	.	.	27	3	119	10	.	.	93	8	14	1
	J	2	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	6	3	1	
Total—County of Notts	A	43	7	243	28	.	.	54	4	340	39	.	.	243	30	44	5
	J	6	.	29	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	39	3	31	3	1	

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Tried before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	62	13	1	1	63	14	77
9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	27	.	191	.	23	.	214	.	214
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	60	10	.	.	79	11	90
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	19	1	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	154	14	.	.	171	14	185
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.
4	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	80	25	.	.	89	26	115
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	36	9	1	.	.	.
.	5	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	42	42
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	31	4	.	.	40	4	44
4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	7	.	.	12	7	19
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	9	3	12
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
38	6	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	65	10	533	99	81	8	614	107	721
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	1	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	213	14	20	.	233	14	247
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	53	8	.	.	57	8	65
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	42	8	.	.	43	8	51
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
11	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	1	308	30	25	.	333	30	363
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	93	22	6	1	99	23	122
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	92	31	27	13	119	44	163
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	19	1	11
6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	4	195	54	33	14	228	68	296
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	165	17	17	.	182	17	199
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	56	12	.	.	71	12	83
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	119	10	.	.	126	13	139
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	41	4	340	39	39	3	379	42	421
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
OXFORD.																	
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	23	4	185	20	1	.	21	1	230	25	.	.	148	15	56	
	J	3	.	13	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	1	10	1	3	
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	2	40	10	.	.	.	.	46	12	.	.	30	9	4	
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	
Banbury . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	9	2	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Oxford	A	29	6	236	32	1	.	21	1	287	39	.	.	187	26	61	
	J	3	.	16	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	1	12	1	3	
PEMBROKE.																	
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	2	28	13	.	.	7	4	37	19	.	.	21	15	7	
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	
RADNOR.																	
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	11	1	3	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	.	.	.	
RUTLAND.																	
Oakham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	25	2	.	.	2	1	27	3	.	.	23	3	4	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	
SALOP.																	
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	26	5	234	43	.	.	26	10	286	58	.	.	194	30	45	1
	J	1	.	26	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	28	6	21	4	6	
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	1	3	4	.	.	2	3	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	6	4	2	
	J	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	
Total—County of Salop.	A	26	5	246	50	.	.	26	11	298	66	.	.	202	37	48	1
	J	1	.	28	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	30	7	21	5	7	
SOMERSET.																	
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	5	220	48	.	.	5	3	246	56	.	.	178	33	41	1
	J	1	.	26	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	27	1	17	.	7	
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction	A	26	4	268	43	.	.	39	2	333	49	.	.	215	27	49	1
	J	2	1	44	3	..	.	3	.	.	.	49	4	31	1	2	
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol	A	57	10	190	71	.	.	.	.	247	81	.	.	137	50	49	
	J	9	.	34	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	5	34	2	3	
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	15	5	96	48	.	.	2	.	113	53	.	.	74	37	22	
	J	10	.	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	3	18	1	5	
Total—County of Somerset	A	119	24	774	210	.	.	46	5	939	239	.	.	604	152	161	4
	J	22	1	122	11	.	.	3	1	.	.	147	13	100	4	17	
STAFFORD.																	
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	140	18	649	115	.	.	97	36	886	169	.	.	537	90	190	3
	J	10	3	74	16	.	.	11	4	.	.	95	23	72	18	12	
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Stafford	A	142	19	649	115	.	.	97	36	888	170	.	.	537	90	191	3
	J	10	3	74	16	.	.	11	4	.	.	95	23	72	18	12	

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	18	.	230	25	17	1	247	26	273
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	46	12	.	.	49	12	61
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	2	.	.	11	2	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	27	2	287	39	.	1	307	40	347
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	37	19	.	.	40	19	59
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	14	4	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	2	.	29	4	33
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	7	286	58	28	6	314	64	378
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	.	.	3	4	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	2	.	11	5	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	7	298	66	30	7	328	73	401
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	13	6	246	56	27	1	273	57	330
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	36	3	333	49	49	3	382	53	435
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	18	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	37	13	247	81	43	5	290	86	376
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	113	53	28	3	141	53	197
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	26	10	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	99	29	939	239	.	3	086	352	1338
2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	47	3	.	.	.
20	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	99	18	836	169	.	3	81	192	1,173
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	1	95	1	2	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	99	18	888	170	95	3	983	193	1,176
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
SUFFOLK.																
Bury St. Edmund's. County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	25	.	141	22	.	.	5	2	169	24	.	.	114	17	26
	J	.	.	11	2	.	.	2	1	.	.	13	3	9	1	3
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	11	1	124	13	5	.	26	10	166	24	.	.	127	20	28
	J	.	.	6	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	9	4	7	3	2
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction. . . .	A	3	2	45	6	.	.	6	3	54	11	.	.	35	6	9
	J	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	5	.	1
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	5	.	44	7	.	.	11	3	60	10	.	.	39	8	14
	J	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	.	.
Total—County of Suffolk	A	42	3	354	48	5	.	48	18	449	69	.	.	315	51	77
	J	.	.	32	5	.	.	5	3	.	.	37	8	27	4	6
SURREY.																
Horsemonger Lane . . . County Gaol.	A	20	11	466	210	.	.	24	7	510	228	.	.	366	148	77
	J	2	1	57	13	.	.	4	1	.	.	63	15	58	9	2
Guildford . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County Surrey .	A	20	11	469	210	.	.	24	7	513	228	.	.	368	148	77
	J	2	1	57	13	.	.	4	1	.	.	63	15	58	9	2
SUSSEX.																
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction. . . .	A	7	4	343	63	.	.	20	5	270	72	.	.	197	41	36
	J	2	.	30	8	.	.	4	.	.	.	36	8	22	6	8
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	5	4	90	12	.	.	9	1	104	17	.	.	64	12	12
	J	2	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	3	9	2	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	A	4	.	10	3	.	.	1	.	15	3	.	.	7	2	3
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2
Rye . . . . . ,, ,, ...	A	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex	A	16	8	346	79	.	.	30	6	392	93	.	.	271	56	51
	J	5	.	38	11	.	.	5	.	.	.	48	11	31	8	10
WARWICK.																
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	A	36	11	578	128	.	.	62	13	676	152	.	.	532	108	103
	J	2	.	56	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	59	8	57	7	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	218	20	1	.	.	.	219	20	.	.	155	15	23
	J	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	11	3	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	36	11	796	148	1	.	62	13	895	172	.	.	687	123	123
	J	2	.	69	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	72	11	68	10	.
WESTMORELAND.																
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	A	5	1	26	5	9	2	.	.	40	8	.	.	36	6	
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	1	.	18	4	.	.	2	.	21	4	.	.	19	2	
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	6	1	44	9	9	2	2	.	61	12	.	.	55	8	
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	
WILTS.																
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury. County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	18	3	99	19	.	.	17	2	134	24	.	.	95	15	
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	.	
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	176	39	.	.	7	.	183	39	.	.	140	33	
	J	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	13	2	
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	A	10	.	70	9	.	.	.	.	80	.	.	.	55	6	
	J	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	4	3	
Total—County of Wilts	A	28	3	345	67	.	.	24	2	397	72	.	.	290	54	
	J	.	.	36	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	6	29	5	

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	2	169	24	.	.	182	27	209
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	13	3	.	.	
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	166	24	.	.	175	28	203
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	11	.	.	60	12	72
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	60	10	.	.	69	10	79
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	.	.	
6	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	20	3	449	69	.	.	86	77	563
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	37	8	.	.	
17	15	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	35	12	510	228	.	.	573	243	816
1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	15	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
17	15	22	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	35	12	513	228	.	.	576	243	819
1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	15	.	.	
7	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	12	6	270	72	.	.	306	80	386
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	36	8	.	.	
1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	2	104	17	.	.	114	20	134
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	10	3	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	15	3	.	.	17	3	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	.	30	9	392	93	.	.	440	104	544
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	48	11	.	.	
5	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	676	152	.	.	735	160	895
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	8	.	.	
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	26	2	219	20	.	.	232	23	255
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	
6	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	40	2	895	172	.	.	967	183	1,150
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72	11	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	40	8	.	.	41	8	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	21	4	.	.	22	4	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	61	12	.	.	63	12	75
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	134	24	.	.	146	24	170
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	183	39	.	.	198	41	239
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	80	9	.	.	89	13	102
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	
2	7	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	397	72	.	.	33	78	511
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	36	6	.	.	

TABLE No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Convicted.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
WORCESTER.																
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	12	1	33	64	.	.	83	10	432	75	.	.	290	59	10
	J	1	.	43	8	.	.	2	2	.	.	46	10	40	5	
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	6	56	16	.	.	5	2	65	24	.	.	38	12	
	J	1	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	2	
Total—County of Worcester	A	16	7	393	80	.	.	88	12	497	99	.	.	328	62	10
	J	2	.	49	10	.	.	2	2	.	.	53	12	44	7	
YORK.																
York . . . . County Gaol	A	82	5	326	36	32	1	41	1	481	43	.	.	342	27	3
	J	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	1	
,, City House of Correction	A	7	3	40	15	.	.	.	.	47	18	.	.	35	10	
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	20	4	79	23	.	.	12	2	111	29	.	.	83	20	1
	J	3	.	8	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	4	9	4	
Beverley . . . ,,	A	25	5	103	24	.	.	5	5	133	34	.	.	80	24	1
	J	3	.	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	4	7	2	
Wakefield . . . ,,	A	36	8	527	99	.	.	90	16	653	123	.	.	495	85	11
	J	5	1	32	7	.	.	7	2	.	.	44	10	30	8	
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction. . . .	A	19	7	121	50	.	.	19	1	159	58	.	.	105	33	2
	J	5	1	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	14	1	
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	25	4	129	32	.	.	32	6	186	42	.	.	112	25	2
	J	8	.	29	4	.	.	5	.	.	.	42	4	33	2	
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	12	4	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	8	5	
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	.	.	4	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of York.	A	268	37	1315	285	32	1	199	32	1794	355	.	.	1265	280	28
	J	24	2	104	20	.	.	13	3	.	.	141	25	110	18	1
Grand Total Adult . .		1,852	313	10,581	4,048	2,032	539	2,109	447	22,557	5,397	.	.	15,816	3,642	3,71
Grand Total Juvenile .		187	22	1,886	375	292	36	128	39	.	.	2,423	472	1,916	341	240

TABLE No. 2.—How Disposed of.

	Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	12	.	432	75	.	.	478	85	563
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	7	65	24	46	10	72	26	98
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	2			
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	26	7	497	99	.	.	550	111	661
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	53	12			
	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	481	43	.	.	485	44	529
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	47	18	.	.	53	18	71
	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	111	29	.	.	122	33	155
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	4			
	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	133	34	.	.	144	38	182
	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	4			
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	9	653	123	.	.	697	133	830
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	44	10			
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	9	159	58	.	.	181	60	241
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	22	2			
	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	9	186	42	.	.	228	46	274
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	42	4			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	15	5	.	.	16	5	21
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1	6
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	6
	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	168	38	1794	355	.	.	935	380	2315
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	.	.	141	25			
	244	102	21	3	9	2	7	3	37	12	81	8	23	5	1,549	357	22,557	5,397	.	.	24,980	5,860	30,849
	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	4	.	2	.	160	31	.	.	2,423	472			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Summary Convic												TA
		By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
ANGLESEY.														
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	4	.	1	.	4	.	14	2	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.														
Bedford. . . . County Gaol.	A	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	114	.	.	.	11	.	161	9	52	3	24
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	.	4
Total—County of Bedford .	A	.	4	114	.	.	.	12	.	161	9	52	3	24
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	.	4
BERKS.														
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	8	47	.	.	.	6	.	49	4	72	5	32
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	15	1	12
Abingdon. . . County House of Correction	A	.	1	28	.	.	.	.	.	33	11	15	3	11
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	3
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Total—County of Berks .	A	.	11	75	.	.	.	6	.	83	16	89	8	44
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	20	2	17
BRECON.														
Brecknock . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	5	7	.	2	.	2	.	36	3	3	2	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.
BUCKS.														
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	2	116	.	.	.	12	.	105	10	65	14	69
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	19	3	22
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks .	A	.	2	116	.	.	.	12	.	105	10	66	14	71
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	19	3	22
CAMBRIDGE.														
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	75	1	.	.	8	.	9	1	.	.	10
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	53	14	8	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	5	.	.
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . . .	A	.	3	7	.	.	.	2	.	87	11	.	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	4
Ely. . . . . ,,	A	.	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	41	5	2	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge	A	.	8	85	1	2	.	11	.	190	31	10	.	16
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	5	.	7
CARDIGAN.														
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	63	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan	A	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	89	2	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.

3
e course of the Year.

Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.		M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.		.	.	.	.	10	1	5	.	.	.	12	.	50	3	.	.	51	3	54
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
.		.	.	.	.	33	5	4	.	.	.	1	.	44	5	.	.	50	5	55
.		.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.			
9		.	.	.	.	10	5	2	.	.	.	20	.	415	29	.	.	442	30	472
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	27	1			
9		.	.	.	.	43	10	6	.	.	.	21	.	459	34	.	.	492	35	527
.		.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	33	1			
6		.	.	6	.	23	3	5	.	.	.	13	1	319	24	.	.	378	26	404
.		6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	59	2			
5		.	.	.	.	18	4	2	.	.	.	20	1	150	28	.	.	187	33	220
1		6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	5			
.		.	.	.	.	11	2	.	1	3	1	1	.	21	5	.	.	26	8	34
.		2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3			
11		.	.	6	.	52	9	7	1	3	1	34	2	490	57	.	.	591	67	658
1		14	1	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	101	10			
.		.	.	.	.	9	2	8	2	.	.	7	1	89	11	.	.	93	11	104
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
10		.	.	.	.	53	2	10	.	.	.	15	1	490	46	.	.	560	54	614
.		2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	70	8			
.		.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	17	.	17
.		.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	.			
10		.	.	.	.	55	2	14	.	.	.	16	1	500	46	.	.	577	54	631
.		2	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	77	8			
6		.	.	.	.	38	5	10	.	.	.	37	4	248	20	.	.	281	20	301
.		.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	33	.			
.		.	.	5	.	60	9	12	4	1	.	10	9	165	36	.	.	181	38	219
.		4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	2			
7		.	.	.	.	32	6	4	2	3	.	17	1	179	27	.	.	211	32	243
1		12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	32	5			
.		.	.	5	.	13	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	78	5	.	.	84	5	89
.		2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.			
13		.	.	10	.	143	20	30	6	4	.	70	14	670	88	.	.	757	95	852
1		18	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	87	7			
.		.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	69	3	.	.	72	3	75
.		3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.		.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	38	2	.	.	40	2	42
.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.			
.		.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	107	5	.	.	112	5	117
.		3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Summary Conv																				T
		By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.								
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.						M.
CARMARTHEN.																						
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	4	.	2	1	10	.	51	10	12	3	.								.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.	.								.
CARNARVON.																						
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	26	6	.	.	.								.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.								.
CHESTER.																						
Chester . . . County Gaol	A	.	5	9	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.								4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	9	.	.	.	.	6	.	126	197	.	.	.								.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	12	.	.	.								.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . . .	A	.	23	86	.	27	9	31	.	229	95	62	8	15								
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	2	12	.	6								
Total—County of Chester .	A	.	37	95	.	27	9	41	.	355	292	62	8	19								
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	43	14	12	.	6								
CORNWALL.																						
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	5	12	.	28	.	15	.	183	50	14	9	10								
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	1	1	.	14								
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	32	.	.	.	8	4	3	.	.								
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	7	1	.	.								
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.								
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.								
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								
Total—County of Cornwall	A	.	5	13	.	61	.	15	.	195	61	19	9	10								
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	15	1	1	.	14								
CUMBERLAND.																						
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	14	60	.	10	.	40	.	60	20	.	.	.								
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	14	8	.	.	.								
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.								
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.								
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.								
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.								
Total—County of Cumberland	A	.	14	60	.	10	.	42	.	60	21	.	.	.								
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	14	8	1	.	.								
DENBIGH.																						
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	6	.	.	.	7	.	68	16	4	.	5								
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2								
DERBY.																						
Derby. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	4	76	.	.	.	21	.	288	71	48	.	.								
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	46	4	2	.	.								

course of the Year.

Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	19	5	3	.	2	.	4	.	117	20	.	.	128	21	149
.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1			
.	.	.	.	.	17	2	.	.	1	.	1	1	61	9	.	.	64	9	73
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	10	2	15	1	.	.	5	.	52	3	.	.	72	4	76
.	15	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	20	1			
.	.	.	.	.	21	6	41	20	12	3	32	19	247	245	.	.	291	260	551
.	7	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	7	.	1	.	.	.	44	15			
3	.	.	3	.	95	11	128	22	146	18	113	17	977	188	.	.	1077	201	1278
1	15	4	.	.	.	.	1	2	34	4	10	.	.	.	100	13			
3	.	.	3	.	126	19	184	43	158	21	150	36	1276	436	.	.	1440	465	1905
1	37	5	.	.	5	2	1	3	41	4	14	.	.	.	164	29			
32	.	.	.	.	39	5	11	3	.	.	8	1	413	105	.	.	452	109	561
2	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	39	4			
.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	76	4	.	.	77	4	81
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	3	.	16	8	.	.	23	9	32
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	7	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
32	.	.	.	.	56	6	13	3	.	.	32	1	507	117	.	.	555	122	677
2	4	1	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	48	5			
4	.	.	6	.	20	14	24	10	10	4	.	.	268	52	.	.	303	66	369
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	14			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	1	3	10	5	.	.	16	5	21
.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.			
4	.	.	6	.	24	10	25	10	10	4	1	3	278	58	.	.	320	72	392
6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	42	14			
.	.	.	.	.	28	5	2	.	11	.	5	.	139	24	.	.	148	24	172
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
.	.	.	.	.	106	23	16	2	.	.	180	7	739	103	.	.	819	109	928
.	2	.	.	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	80	6			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders, {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		T Summary Conv
		M.		M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
DEVON.																
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	A	7		9		.	.	28	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	2
	J	.		.		.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	12		.		31	.	1	1	.	.	391	126	14	7	69
	J	.		.		1	.	.	.	.	.	45	12	5	.	15
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.		11		2	.	1	.	.	.	96	16	.	.	2
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	.		1		.	.	.	.	.	.	2	7	1	2	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstable . . . ,, ,,	A	.		1		.	.	.	.	3	.	10	3	3	1	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Tiverton . . . . ,, ,,	A	.		1		2	.	1	.	.	.	18	4	1	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.
Bideford . . . . ,, ,,	A	.		.		.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	1	.	1
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradnench . . . ,, ,,	A	.		.		.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth . . ,, ,,	A	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon .	A	19		23		35	.	31	2	16	.	520	158	22	10	76
	J	.		.		1	.	1	.	.	.	56	12	6	.	15
DORSET.																
Dorchester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.		2		69	.	4	1	16	.	264	37	78	22	.
	J	.		.		7	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	20	5	4
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset .	A	.		2		69	.	4	1	16	.	264	38	78	22	.
	J	.		.		7	.	.	.	.	.	21	3	20	5	.
DURHAM.																
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	1		16		85	.	42	1	35	.	229	73	72	24	3
	J	.		.		1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	.	1
ESSEX.																
Springfield . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.		1		145	.	12	.	16	.	159	27	73	27	30
	J	.		.		13	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	18	3	15
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	.		1		10	.	8	.	2	.	26	9	9	.	7
	J	.		.		1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	9
,, Borough Gaol	A	.		.		.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	.		23		46	.	4	.	2	.	146	20	36	3	35
	J	.		.		2	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	2	1	5
Total—County of Essex .	A	.		30		201	.	24	.	21	.	332	56	118	30	72
	J	.		.		16	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	21	4	29
FLINT.																
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.		.		11	.	3	.	5	.	19	.	3	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

. 3.
the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	.	.	.	.	.	47	17	29	5	.	.	31	7	165	34	.	.	173	36	209
	.	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	2			
6	49	.	.	.	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	109	15	742	222	.	.	842	241	1083
3	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	100	19			
.	.	.	.	.	.	28	6	1	.	.	.	49	47	190	69	.	.	216	70	286
.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	26	1			
.	.	.	.	10	1	102	23	13	2	.	.	151	48	280	83	.	.	299	84	383
.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	19	1			
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	5	2	28	9	.	.	31	9	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.			
8	6	.	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	50	11	.	.	66	15	81
.	.	1	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	16	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	2	.	.	8	2	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
16	56	.	.	10	1	196	50	48	9	.	.	357	120	1469	430	.	.	1643	457	2100
15	2	36	7	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	36	2	.	.	174	27			
59	21	.	.	.	.	47	5	27	3	.	.	38	3	604	92	.	.	688	106	794
4	2	19	.	.	.	4	2	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	84	14			
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	13	2	.	.	16	2	18
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
59	21	.	.	.	.	56	6	27	3	.	.	42	3	617	94	.	.	704	108	812
4	2	20	.	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	87	14			
.	.	.	.	118	85	222	37	45	4	236	66	112	1	1216	291	.	.	1283	308	1591
.	.	18	2	2	1	3	3	.	.	31	10	3	.	.	.	67	17			
1	.	.	.	.	.	84	5	25	.	.	.	23	17	569	81	.	.	662	88	750
.	.	12	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	93	7			
24	6	.	.	2	.	27	2	5	.	.	.	8	.	129	17	.	.	157	19	176
1	1	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	28	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	.	13	.	13
.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
22	8	.	.	31	9	54	5	14	1	.	.	26	2	444	58	.	.	480	65	545
1	.	7	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	36	7			
47	14	.	.	33	9	166	12	45	1	.	.	57	19	1146	156	.	.	1312	172	1484
2	1	31	.	4	1	13	1	2	.	.	.	23	3	.	.	166	16			
7	6	.	.	.	.	23	2	.	.	.	.	10	.	81	8	.	.	84	8	92
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial. M.	Deserters awaiting a Route. M.	Under the Game Laws. M.	Under the Game Laws. F.	Under the Revenue Laws. M.	Under the Revenue Laws. F.	Under the Bastardy Laws. M.	Under the Bastardy Laws. F.	Under the Vagrant Act. M.	Under the Vagrant Act. F.	Under the Malicious Trespass Act. M.	Under the Malicious Trespass Act. F.	Under the Larceny Act. M.	Summary Convict
GLAMORGAN.															
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	8	6	.	.	.	5	.	81	34	20	.	9	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	.	.	2	
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	A	4	2	14	.	.	.	4	.	19	8	4	.	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	4	10	20	.	6	.	9	.	100	42	24	.	10	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	7	.	.	2	
GLOUCESTER.															
Gloucester . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	11	12	.	16	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	2	25	.	1	.	4	.	61	24	32	8	26	
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	9	.	22	
Northleach . . . ,, ,,	A	.	6	70	.	.	.	9	.	151	64	19	4	17	
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	28	5	8	1	7	
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	.	1	18	.	.	.	1	.	19	6	7	4	32	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	
Lawford's Gate . ,, ,,	A	.	3	9	.	.	.	2	.	39	6	16	1	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	.	.	
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Total—County of Gloucester	A	.	15	122	.	1	.	16	.	286	111	87	17	92	
	J	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	36	7	24	4	30	
HANTS.															
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	4	16	.	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, ,, . . County House of Correction	A	1	.	147	1	3	.	3	.	81	11	81	10	37	
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	14	1	11	
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	19	.	.	39	.	1	.	43	37	10	2	12	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	12	
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	2	.	.	24	2	.	.	41	10	.	.	3	
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	
Andover . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	6	1	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	
Total—County of Hants . .	A	10	38	147	1	73	2	7	.	179	84	92	12	52	
	J	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	15	2	18	1	23	
HEREFORD.															
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	20	.	.	.	6	.	60	7	36	16	10	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	7	2	1	
,, . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	8	3	1	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	
Total—County of Hereford	A	.	.	20	.	.	.	7	.	77	15	39	17	12	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	8	2	3	
HERTS.															
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	3	127	.	.	.	6	.	69	17	37	5	33	
	J	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	10	
St. Alban's . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	19	5	46	3	.	
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Herts . .	A	.	3	177	.	.	.	6	.	88	22	83	8	33	
	J	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	10	

3.
he course of the Year.

Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	3	.	.	.	.	66	12	.	.	.	.	7	.	236	51	.	.			
	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	244	59	303
	1	.	.	.	.	12	3	4	.	8	.	11	.	94	13	.	.			
	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	96	16	112
	4	.	.	.	.	78	15	4	.	8	.	18	.	330	64	.	.			
	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	11	340	75	415
						20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	14	.	.	64	14	78
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
		.	.	6	6	33	3	5	.	.	.	9	1	204	55	.	.	252	59	311
	.	5	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	4			
	.	.	.	.	.	68	6	6	2	.	.	17	1	363	77	.	.	437	88	525
	.	15	4	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	74	11			
	6	.	.	.	.	33	9	2	3	.	.	23	.	147	30	.	.	162	33	195
	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	15	3			
	.	.	.	.	.	38	5	3	.	.	.	56	9	166	21	.	.	192	24	216
	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	26	3			
	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	25	3	28
	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.			
	6	.	.	6	6	201	28	16	5	.	.	105	11	958	200	.	.			
	.	30	4	4	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	26	1	.	.	174	21	1,132	221	1,353
	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	6	1	43	2	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	44	2	46
3	8	.	.	.	.	62	8	.	.	.	.	65	21	538	70	.	.			
4	1	14	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	69	7	607	77	684
	.	.	.	35	.	38	19	14	3	11	3	35	8	262	92	.	.			
	.	21	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	46	2	308	94	402
4	.	.	.	19	.	15	4	.	.	2	.	22	3	132	19	.	.			
	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	139	20	159
5	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	9	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	32	9	41
7	9	.	.	54	.	123	32	18	3	13	3	129	33	1,002	192	.	.			
5	1	38	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	5	.	11	.	.	.	128	10	1,130	202	1,332
3	.	.	.	.	.	17	8	4	.	.	.	7	3	163	46	.	.			
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	175	51	226
	2	.	.	17	6	16	3	1	.	3	1	3	1	63	22	.	.			
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	66	23	89
3	2	.	.	17	6	33	11	5	.	3	1	10	4	226	68	.	.			
	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	241	74	315
	.	.	.	1	.	64	12	7	1	.	.	50	3	397	46	.	.			
	.	6	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	51	2	448	48	496
3	.	.	.	.	.	33	1	1	.	.	.	31	.	193	9	.	.			
	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	198	9	207
3	.	.	.	1	.	97	13	8	1	.	.	81	3	590	55	.	.			
	.	8	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	56	2	646	57	703

TABLE
Summary Convictions

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
HUNTINGDON.		M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.		2	43	.	1	.	4	.	44	2	34	4	3	.	
	J	.		.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	
KENT.																	
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	15	105	69	.	20	.	14	.	563	342	132	224	75	15		
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	75	27	18	12	27	6		
St. Augustines' Canterbury	A	.	3	23	.	.	.	1	.	43	10	21	8	24	.		
,, ,,	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	4	.	5	2		
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
,, City House of Correction .	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	2	4	3	1		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		
Dover . . . . . ,, ,,	A	1	6	1	.	4	3	1	.	83	15	7	5	4	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	2	1	3	4		
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	30	14	4	2	2	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
Romney Marsh Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Tenterden . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Kent .	A	16	127	95	.	31	3	17	.	734	390	166	243	110	16		
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	92	29	26	13	41	12		
LANCASTER.																	
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	103	10	44	.	15	5	56	.	426	69	34	2	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	12	2	.	.	.		
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	46	17	47	.	9	1	45	.	380	70	1	.	28	8		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	5	2	.	.	.		
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	63	.	.	156	16	13	.	1491	1851	115	84	.	.		
	J	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	369	134	8	1	.	.		
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	A	28	70	10	.	100	15	62	.	511	260	126	70	20	3		
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	23	11	6	7	10	1		
Total—County of Lancaster	A	177	161	104	.	280	37	176	.	2808	2250	276	156	48	11		
	J	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	493	162	18	8	10	1		
LEICESTER.																	
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	91	.	.	.	10	.	72	10	60	4	11	1		
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	5	.	12	.		
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	38	6	5	.	1	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	9	.		
Total—County of Leicester	A	.	6	91	.	.	.	12	.	110	16	65	4	12	1		
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	9	.	21	.		
LINCOLN.																	
Lincoln . . . . City Gaol	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	2	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Louth . . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	18	.	.	.	2	.	400	33	19	1	3	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	13	1	.	.	.		
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	27	.	.	.	4	.	195	8	9	.	3	2		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	1	2	.	.	.		
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell	A	.	1	37	.	.	.	3	.	165	21	34	6	2	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	4	1	.	.	.		

No. 3.
in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves,		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
20	5	.	.	27	3	39	4	17	3	.	.	16	1	250	22	.	.	265	24	289
.	.	2	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	15	2			
62	31	.	.	79	154	178	42	23	17	8	1	96	26	1439	852	.	.	1599	911	2510
9	.	11	.	3	10	1	2	.	.	4	.	8	2	.	.	160	59			
31	13	.	.	2	.	11	2	7	.	.	.	14	2	180	35	.	.	210	38	248
.	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	30	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	1	14	1	15
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
10	1	.	.	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	39	9	.	.	42	9	51
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	16	1	17
.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.			
26	2	.	.	.	.	24	4	7	1	.	.	35	15	199	45	.	.	227	54	281
.	.	5	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	28	9			
.	1	.	.	5	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	19	.	70	18	.	.	72	18	90
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	3	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
131	48	.	.	89	155	226	48	39	18	8	1	170	43	1959	965	.	.	2191	1037	3228
9	1	35	1	3	10	4	3	1	.	4	.	13	3	.	.	232	72			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	4	.	.	1	3	22	7	.	.	22	7	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
21	.	.	.	.	.	98	3	173	57	4	.	370	120	1354	256	.	.	1474	278	1747
1	.	18	4	.	.	5	.	5	.	6	.	26	1	.	.	120	17			
50	3	.	.	11	4	91	3	37	5	65	2	585	23	1412	119	.	.	1501	129	1630
7	1	20	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	9	3	.	.	89	10			
.	.	.	.	.	.	532	91	198	91	467	226	1778	764	4813	3123	.	.	5635	3358	8993
.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	1	2	196	57	241	38	.	.	822	235			
93	43	.	.	398	196	305	40	341	59	433	175	113	41	2610	402	.	.	2965	949	3914
3	.	105	4	7	2	5	.	2	1	191	18	1	3	.	.	355	47			
164	46	.	.	409	200	1027	137	765	216	969	403	2847	951	10211	4407	.	.	11597	4716	16313
11	1	143	9	7	2	18	2	8	3	398	75	277	45	.	.	1386	309			
44	4	.	.	.	.	88	8	11	1	.	.	29	2	417	30	.	.	484	32	516
19	.	9	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	67	2			
4	.	.	.	67	6	27	6	17	2	.	.	15	3	181	23	.	.	222	25	247
2	.	4	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	41	2			
48	4	.	.	67	6	115	14	28	3	.	.	44	5	598	53	.	.	706	57	763
21	.	13	1	1	.	14	1	.	.	2	.	10	1	.	.	108	4			
.	.	.	.	10	2	10	1	.	.	.	.	14	.	48	11	.	.	52	11	63
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.			
6	1	.	.	75	5	37	7	7	1	.	.	8	2	575	50	.	.	655	66	721
4	3	6	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	80	16			
6	4	.	.	.	.	15	1	8	.	.	.	9	.	276	15	.	.	309	16	325
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	33	1			
2	.	.	.	.	.	17	2	4	1	2	.	11	1	278	32	.	.	303	36	339
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	25	4			

TABL
Summary Convictio

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Court Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINCOLN—*continued.*																	
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	50	.	.	.	4	.	23	.	8	3	3	1		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.		
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	15	11	6	.	1	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	1	.		
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction . .	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	65	6	2	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.		
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	2	.	1	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Lincoln	A	.	6	138	.	3	.	17	.	880	88	84	10	15	3		
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	111	19	7	.	3	.		
MERIONETH.																	
Dolgelly. . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	9	2	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Bala. . . . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Merioneth.	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	1	17	2	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.		
MIDDLESEX.																	
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction	A	5	58	45	.	137	19	26	.	1296	376	251	130	107	7		
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	27	12	30	3	25	.		
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	8	.	.	18	4	1	.	119	441	53	140	42	39		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	32	4	4	.	4		
Bridge street. . City Bridewell.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	112	54	147	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	30	12	14	.	.		
Tothill-fields. . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	125	1	.	1	.	8	.	1720	575	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	192	81	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Middlesex	A	5	191	46	.	156	23	35	.	3229	1004	358	417	149	46		
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	510	159	46	21	25	4		
MONMOUTH.																	
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	11	2	.	13	8	3	.	85	37	43	17	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	7	3	.	.		
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	.	11	3	.	14	8	5	.	85	38	43	17	3	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	7	4	.	.		
MONTGOMERY.																	
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	1	3	.	.	.	7	.	33	3	3	1	5	1		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	1	.		
NORFOLK.																	
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	4	50	.	.	.	13	.	201	.	37	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	7	.	.	.		
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	13	.	9	5	5	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	6	1	1	.		
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	A	.	2	41	.	.	.	9	.	100	.	13	.	4	.		
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	3	.	.	.		
Walsingham, . ,, ,,	A	.	.	53	.	.	.	2	.	63	21	5	3	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	4	.	.	.		

No. 3.
in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
14	1	.	.	.	.	14	1	6	.	.	.	13	1	135	7	.	.	145	7	152
1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.			
4	3	.	.	.	.	8	2	6	1	.	.	3	2	49	19	.	.	59	20	79
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1			
5	2	.	.	.	.	25	6	14	2	.	.	22	1	137	17	.	.	164	21	185
.	.	8	2	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	27	4			
5	1	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	1	.	.	23	3	26
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2			
2	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	25	3	.	.	27	4	31
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			
44	12	.	.	91	7	135	21	50	7	2	.	81	7	1546	155	.	.	1737	184	1921
5	3	19	3	8	.	10	3	1	.	5	.	20	1	.	.	191	29			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	4	.	.	15	4	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	21	.	21
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	30	4	.	.	36	4	40
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	.			
296	96	.	.	896	249	2309	410	.	.	43	5	449	97	5,918	1,889	.	.	6,713	1,952	8,665
47	24	165	4	85	6	65	10	.	.	12	4	91	.	.	.	795	63			
16	33	.	.	790	160	193	70	73	145	.	.	102	29	1,415	1,071	.	.	1,729	1,135	2,864
.	1	122	.	142	14	8	6	5	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	314	64			
.	.	.	.	23	18	28	14	.	.	.	.	34	14	543	434	.	.	671	483	1,154
.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	93	4	.	.	128	49			
.	.	.	.	.	.	829	298	15	112	171	34	1637	165	4,607	2,676	.	.	5,321	2,820	8,141
.	.	129	.	.	.	47	8	.	1	94	3	252	51	.	.	714	144			
312	139	.	.	1709	427	3339	792	88	257	214	39	535	192	12,483	6,070	.	.	4,434	6,390	20,824
47	25	416	4	229	20	125	25	5	4	106	7	440	55	.	.	1,951	320			
4	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	6	.	21	4	.	.	22	5	27
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			
33	3	.	.	.	.	48	24	9	4	4	.	70	15	321	108	.	.	375	118	493
.	.	28	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	54	10			
37	3	.	.	.	1	51	25	10	5	4	.	76	15	342	112	.	.	397	123	520
.	.	29	4	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	55	11			
.	5	.	.	.	.	15	3	9	1	.	.	17	5	93	19	.	.	102	22	124
.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	24	.	.	.	25	.	404	.	.	.	442	.	442
.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	38	.			
17	5	.	.	17	.	48	4	30	.	.	.	13	.	161	14	.	.	187	15	202
.	.	5	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	26	1			
23	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	25	.	.	.	19	.	282	.	.	.	309	.	309
1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	27	.			
7	10	.	.	.	.	25	7	9	6	.	.	30	10	194	57	.	.	228	62	290
.	.	3	2	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	34	5			

TABLE
Summary Convictions

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
		M.		M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NORFOLK—*continued.*																	
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	6	.	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.		.		3	.	3	.	.	.	42	1	3	.	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	1	.		.	.	2	.	.	.	11	4	.	.	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.		1		.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.		.		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	.	7	148		3	.	35	.	447	67	67	17	9	.		
	J	.	.	5		.	.	.	.	56	5	20	1	1	.		
NORTHAMPTON.																	
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	15	105		1	.	7	.	97	33	20	7	2	.		
	J	.	.	8		.	.	.	.	4	3	5	2	.	.		
,, ,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	4	.		1	.	.	.	7	7	8	.	4	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.		
Peterborough. . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	8		.	.	1	.	7	.	17	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Northampton	A	.	19	113		2	.	8	.	111	40	45	7	6	.		
	J	.	.	8		.	.	.	.	4	3	6	2	1	.		
NORTHUMBERLAND.																	
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	.	49		1	1	7	.	77	11	24	1	2	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	12	4	4	.	3	2		
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	25	8	2	.	1	1		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.		
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	10	.	3	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	1		.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.		
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	1	6		.	.	2	.	11	.	5	1	.	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	16	.		5	1	12	.	68	44	22	16	4	3		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	21	5	7	1	1	1		
Berwick-upon-Tweed. . . Borough Gaol	A	11	5	.		.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2		
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	23	22	55		6	2	21	.	194	63	57	18	8	4		
	J	.	.	1		.	.	.	.	42	9	12	1	4	5		
NOTTS.																	
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	.	9	5		.	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	10	.		3	.	1	.	52	5	15	1	.	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	.	.		
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	1	119		2	.	22	.	27	.	58	13	17	.		
	J	.	.	3		.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	8	.		
Total—County of Notts	A	.	20	124		5	.	25	.	79	5	78	15	17	.		
	J	.	.	3		.	.	.	.	12	.	6	.	8	.		
OXFORD.																	
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	4	133		.	.	11	.	36	1	101	8	28	12		
	J	.	.	11		.	.	.	.	3	1	9	3	12	2		
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	5	.		.	.	.	.	29	73	9	3	1	1		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	3		
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.		.	.	1	.	4	1	2	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Oxford . .	A	.	9	133		.	.	12	.	69	75	112	11	29	13		
	J	.	.	11		.	.	.	.	3	2	13	3	15	5		

No. 3.
in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	20	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	83	.	6	.	89	89
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	1	.	.	41	3	20	2	.	.	14	5	126	14	19	2	145	16	161
.	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.					
.	.	4	.	.	.	29	8	2	.	7	1	24	7	76	20	10	.	86	20	106
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.					
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	4	.	.	2	.	33	5	7	.	40	5	45
												6	.	.	.					
52	35	.	.	17	.	247	33	110	16	7	1	127	24	1,276	193	.	.			
1	1	26	4	1	.	22	.	1	.	6	.	22	3	.	.	161	14	1,437	207	1,644
20	7	.	.	.	.	57	3	.	.	.	.	64	6	388	56	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	36	5	424	61	485
19	2	.	.	.	.	23	2	6	2	1	.	16	21	89	34	.	.			
.	.	10	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	102	35	137
9	.	.	.	.	.	34	3	10	.	.	1	5	2	91	6	.	.			
2	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	1	99	7	106
48	9	.	.	.	.	114	8	16	2	1	1	85	29	568	96	.	.			
3	.	10	1	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	57	7	625	103	728
.	.	.	.	26	7	38	3	5	.	.	.	18	3	252	26	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	26	6	278	32	310
.	.	.	.	19	7	19	3	2	.	.	.	8	.	76	19	.	.			
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	6	84	25	109
1	1	.	.	35	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	53	8	.	.			
.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	61	12	73
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	28	3	.	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	3	32
2	1	.	.	26	32	101	26	12	.	90	40	33	2	398	165	.	.			
.	.	27	.	9	5	13	1	.	.	93	26	5	.	.	.	176	39	574	204	778
.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	2	.	.	1	2	32	5	.	.			
.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	38	7	45
75	2	.	.	106	52	171	35	20	2	90	40	61	8	839	226	.	.			
.	4	37	.	10	11	17	1	.	.	93	26	9	.	.	.	225	57	1,064	283	1,347
.	.	1	1	.	.	19	3	37	3	.	.	1	1	78	8	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	83	9	92
.	.	12	1	.	.	20	.	28	4	.	.	8	1	137	11	.	.			
53	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	29	1	166	12	178
7	1	2	.	.	.	33	2	2	.	26	.	26	.	385	19	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	30	1	415	20	435
52	4	.	.	.	.	72	5	67	7	26	.	35	2	600	38	.	.			
7	1	15	2	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	64	3	664	41	705
98	17	.	.	.	.	53	13	15	1	.	.	22	1	501	53	.	.			
3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	47	6	548	59	607
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	2	1	.	.	6	6	61	87	.	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	14	3	75	90	165
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	3	1	17	4	.	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	20	5	25
98	17	.	.	.	.	69	18	17	2	.	.	31	8	579	144	.	.			
3	.	2	.	.	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	64	10	643	154	797

TAB
Summary Convicti

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
		M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
PEMBROKE.															
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	1	.	.	.	2	5	.	59	8	21	3	4	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	4	
RADNOR.															
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	7	2	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Radnor .	A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	4	7	2	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
RUTLAND.															
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	4	23	.	4	.	.	.	21	3	4	.	2	
	J	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	
SALOP.															
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	9	69	.	2	.	17	.	240	55	11	4	6	5
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	2	2	4	1
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
Total—County of Salop . .	A	.	10	73	.	2	.	19	.	240	55	11	4	14	5
	J	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	2	2	9	1
SOMERSET.															
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	13	19	.	3	1	5	.	96	32	60	9	56	30
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	12	1	12	10
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	A	.	4	29	.	4	.	7	.	65	12	160	30	.	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	50	11	.	
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	208	171	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	12	.	.	.	
,, Common Gaol	A	.	8	.	.	32	.	.	.	4	.	1	1	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	109	33	20	2	7	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	6	1	.	8	
Total—County of Somerset	A	.	29	48	.	39	1	21	.	482	248	241	42	65	30
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	129	19	63	12	20	10
STAFFORD.															
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	31	145	.	39	8	56	.	296	36	124	11	65	5
	J	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	34	5	11	.	6	
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Stafford .	A	.	31	145	.	39	8	56	.	300	36	124	11	65	5
	J	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	36	5	11	.	6	
SUFFOLK.															
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	1	106	.	.	.	11	.	55	8	22	.	23	3
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	12	5
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	65	.	.	.	10	.	30	.	1	.	.	
	J	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	10	1	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	8	.	.	.	4	.	29	3	9	2	3	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	2	
Total—County of Suffolk .	A	.	1	182	.	.	.	27	.	124	12	32	2	26	3
	J	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	5	1	16	.	14	5

No. 3.
in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	.	.	3	.	14	5	6	2	.	.	18	2	135	26	.	.	151	28	179
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	16	2			
2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	11	.	.	29	11	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	.	5	2	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.			
2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	32	13	.	.	34	13	47
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	76	3	.	.	81	5	86
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2			
31	3	.	.	6	.	55	8	50	14	3	.	56	4	555	93	.	.	604	99	703
1	.	6	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	49	6			
1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	1	10	2	.	.	17	2	19
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	10	1	31	4	.	.	42	4	46
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	11	.			
33	3	.	.	6	.	65	12	50	14	3	.	70	6	596	99	.	.	663	105	768
1	.	9	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	67	6			
56	33	.	.	.	.	49	12	13	2	.	.	9	.	379	119	.	.	444	136	580
13	4	8	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	65	17			
61	44	.	.	.	.	52	10	21	10	3	.	25	5	431	111	.	.	537	128	665
25	3	7	1	.	.	3	2	3	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	106	17			
.	.	.	.	.	.	160	75	.	.	10	.	124	55	507	301	.	.	694	315	1009
.	.	.	.	.	.	45	2	.	.	36	.	12	.	.	.	187	14			
.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	8	3	.	.	.	.	63	7	.	.	134	10	144
.	.	70	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	3			
4	5	.	.	1	1	68	10	36	14	6	.	16	18	275	83	.	.	353	96	449
5	1	26	2	.	.	6	.	4	2	10	.	3	2	.	.	78	13			
121	82	.	.	1	1	337	110	78	29	19	.	174	78	1655	621	.	.	2162	685	2847
43	8	111	7	.	.	58	4	8	2	48	.	23	2	.	.	507	64			
160	16	.	.	2	.	401	46	162	48	64	14	271	108	1816	292	.	.	1990	316	2306
2	5	46	3	.	.	11	.	1	1	35	4	26	4	.	.	174	24			
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	7	.	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
160	16	.	.	2	.	402	46	162	48	64	14	271	108	1821	292	.	.	1997	316	2313
2	5	46	3	.	.	11	.	1	1	35	4	26	4	.	.	176	24			
98	2	.	.	.	.	60	3	13	2	.	.	34	4	423	35	.	.	476	42	518
14	15	.	2	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	53	7			
64	19	.	.	.	.	22	7	1	3	.	.	80	11	293	40	.	.	322	46	368
6	6	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	6			
7	1	.	.	.	.	23	2	1	.	10	.	12	13	68	17	.	.	81	20	101
2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	.	.	13	3			
11	9	.	.	.	.	17	1	9	1	3	.	7	.	100	16	.	.	117	16	133
.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.			
180	44	.	.	.	.	142	13	24	6	13	.	133	28	884	108	.	.	996	124	1120
22	6	13	2	.	.	13	.	.	.	9	.	5	1	.	.	112	16			

TABLE
Summary Convictions

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SURREY.																	
Horsemonger-lane. . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	61	.	.	.	2	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	24	.	5	4	.	.	375	386	15	1	33	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	17	4	.	13	2
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	14	.	30	.	1	1	.	.	175	54	70	73	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	4	10	3	.	.
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	A	.	.	4	.	7	.	9	.	5	.	45	36	2	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	10	.	.	.	.
Southwark . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	2	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey .	A	.	.	79	.	61	.	17	5	29	.	595	498	87	76	33	10
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	55	31	14	3	13	2
SUSSEX.																	
Lewes . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	9	.	74	.	6	.	20	.	114	49	37	14	21	2
	J	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	6	1	12	.
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	1	1	29	.	4	.	5	.	1	.	44	10	14	4	3	1
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	5	8	.
Battle . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	1	11	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	6	.	18	1	4	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Hastings . . . Town Gaol.	A	.	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	43	5	4	1	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	2	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye. . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex .	A	1	15	114	.	11	.	29	.	216	66	73	20	29	3		
	J	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	34	11	10	6	25	.		
WARWICK.																	
Warwick . . . County Gaol	A	.	23	2	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	.	.	99	.	2	.	16	.	323	55	121	40	40	1		
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	43	11	12	1	22	.		
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	8	1	.	.	.	11	.	35	29	6	6	3	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	10	.	5	1		
Total—County of Warwick	A	.	31	102	.	2	.	40	.	358	84	127	46	43	1		
	J	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	54	11	22	1	27	1		
WESTMORLAND.																	
Appleby . . . County Gaol.	A	.	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	18	.	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.		
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	1	21	.	.	.	7	.	33	4	19	3	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.		
Total—County of Westmorland	A	.	2	26	.	.	.	8	.	51	4	19	3	.	.		
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	.	.		
WILTS.																	
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury. County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	6	55	.	.	.	1	.	10	2	17	.	22	3		
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.		
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	1	75	.	.	.	7	.	71	28	.	.	.	.		
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Marlborough . . County Bridewell.	A	.	4	26	.	.	.	2	.	7	3	14	12	.	.		
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	5	3	.	.		
Total—County of Wilts .	A	.	11	156	.	.	.	10	.	88	33	31	12	22	3		
	J	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	6	5	1	.		

No. 3.
in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	522	.	246	233	.	.	1	.	856	233	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	5	881	238	1,119
156	194	.	.	480	174	1	4	1	.	196	21	202	410	1,488	1,203	.	.			
28	16	128	1	128	18	.	.	.	.	70	4	46	22	.	.	453	80	1,941	1,283	3,224
49	17	.	.	9	2	4	.	.	.	89	4	16	2	457	153	.	.			
5	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	35	.	6	.	.	.	80	7	537	160	697
6	13	.	.	140	176	110	187	1	.	1	.	190	71	520	483	.	.			
2	.	3	.	10	2	12	8	.	.	.	.	57	21	.	.	91	41	611	524	1,135
.	.	.	.	.	38	.	33	.	21	.	.	.	12	.	129	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	133	133
211	224	.	.	629	390	637	224	248	254	286	25	409	495	3,321	2,201	.	.			
35	16	136	1	141	24	27	8	10	5	105	4	109	43	.	.	649	137	3,970	2,338	6,308
32	24	.	.	25	3	62	8	7	4	.	.	20	2	427	106	.	.			
5	1	16	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	70	7	497	113	610
20	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	.	.	.	.	21	6	166	24	.	.			
.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	29	7	195	31	226
.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	27	8	77	12	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	8	.	85	12	97
.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	4	.	.	.	10	5	87	13	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	3	102	16	118
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.			
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	22	5	27
53	24	.	.	25	3	119	16	11	4	.	.	78	21	774	157	.	.			
5	1	23	2	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	128	20	902	177	1,079
.	.	.	.	.	.	147	17	54	15	.	.	11	1	250	33	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	252	33	285
89	11	.	.	.	.	67	8	17	2	70	1	108	48	952	166	.	.			
3	.	34	12	.	.	2	.	.	.	70	2	14	4	.	.	204	30	1,156	196	1,352
2	1	.	.	.	.	48	9	18	4	3	.	33	2	168	51	.	.			
.	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	41	4	209	55	264
91	12	.	.	.	.	262	34	89	21	73	1	152	51	1,370	250	.	.			
3	.	36	14	.	.	6	.	2	.	70	2	23	5	.	.	247	34	1,617	284	1,901
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	34	1	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	37	1	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	2	.	9	1	16	8	122	16	.	.			
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	.	135	16	151
3	1	.	.	.	.	14	.	7	.	9	1	17	8	156	17	.	.			
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	.	172	17	189
22	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	12	1	155	8	.	.			
1	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	2	167	10	177
74	23	.	.	.	.	29	8	6	1	.	.	140	28	403	88	.	.			
8	2	8	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	45	4	448	92	540
23	1	.	.	.	.	25	2	.	.	.	.	4	3	110	21	.	.			
1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	124	26	150
124	24	.	.	.	.	64	12	6	1	.	.	156	32	668	117	.	.			
10	2	14	2	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	71	11	739	128	867

TABLE
Summary Convictions

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WORCESTER.																	
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	3	.	70	.	5	.	27	.	113	25	35	5	40	3
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	.	10	2
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	14	1	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	.	.	10	.	70	.	5	.	27	.	125	27	49	6	41	3
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	9	.	10	2
YORK.																	
York . . . . . City House of Correction .	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	161	18	28	4	2	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	19	3	.	1	1
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	36	.	.	.	10	.	684	97	60	14	9	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	86	14	2	2	2	.
Beverley . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	34	.	.	.	2	.	515	50	7	5	10	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	43	4	.	.	3	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	10	32	172	.	25	4	121	.	.	.	607	172	34	.	164	22
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	13	7	.	11	.
Kingston-upon-Hull . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	10	.	.	37	.	2	.	.	.	151	62	56	29	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	12	1	.	.
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	25	.	.	1	.	16	.	.	.	63	66	20	7	2	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	3	.
	A	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	10	1	.	.	.
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	8	1	1	1	2	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York . .	A	14	74	244	1	65	4	155	.	.	.	2212	457	208	60	193	26
	J	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	215	52	30	3	20	1
Grand Total Adult . .		278	1,109	3,893	3	974	111	1,131	1			17,543	7,747	3,405	1,394	1,492	316
Grand Total Juvenile .		.	2	182	1	18	3	.	.			2,259	590	540	108	465	79

No. 3.
in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
22	5	.	.	7	.	70	17	37	1	21	3	29	10	479	60	.	.	538	76	614
2	.	14	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	1	7	1	.	.	59	7			
23	5	.	.	.	.	26	3	.	.	5	.	3	5	93	15	.	.	124	21	145
5	4	14	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	31	6			
47	10	.	.	7	.	96	19	37	1	26	3	32	15	572	84	.	.	662	97	759
7	4	23	3	.	.	5	1	.	.	12	1	10	1	.	.	90	13			
.	.	.	.	35	59	15	1	2	.	.	.	7	.	255	83	.	.			
.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	50	21	307	104	411
38	3	.	.	4	2	16	.	8	.	.	.	11	1	878	117	.	.			
3	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	103	16	981	133	1,114
.	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	9	2	4	.	26	.	631	58	.	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	51	4	682	62	774
.	.	.	.	75	25	412	32	129	9	463	64	136	12	2,380	340	.	.			
8	3	33	2	8	1	6	1	.	.	62	16	5	1	.	.	140	33	2,520	373	2,893
.	.	.	.	.	.	60	5	104	32	53	10	20	3	513	145	.	.			
.	.	29	.	1	.	.	.	22	2	67	3	18	.	.	.	175	7	688	152	840
.	.	.	.	153	49	160	13	6	.	92	16	30	2	572	154	.	.			
.	.	27	5	.	1	4	.	.	.	61	3	6	.	.	.	101	10	673	164	837
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	35	11	.	.			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	38	11	49
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	29	5	.	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	6	.	35	5	40
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	4
50	6	.	.	275	136	692	52	261	43	613	90	239	19	5,295	914	.	.			
3	.	101	7	4	2	12	1	22	2	190	22	31	1	.	.	632	91	5,927	1,005	6,932
2,837	984	.	.	3,727	1,488	10,385	2,013	2,851	1,055	2,879	715	9,342	4,148	61,846	19,975	.	.			
33	98	1,544	96	415	71	500	70	73	21	1,161	155	1,296	174	.	.	8,787	1,466	70,633	21,441	92,074
2																				

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
ANGLESEY.																				
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	4	9	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.																				
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	6	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	.	31	22	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bedford.	A	.	.	6	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	.	31	73	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BERKS.																				
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	11	1	39	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	54	1	55	144	18
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	20	7	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newbury*. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Windsor. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Berks	A	.	.	11	1	61	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	76	1	77	157	25
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2
BRECON.																				
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	6	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	14	25	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.																				
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	14	.	21	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	41	.	41	98	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks	A	.	.	14	.	21	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	42	.	42	100	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1
CAMBRIDGE.																				
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	11	.	36	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	55	2	57	53	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	.	.	49	2	51	31	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	23	11
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	7	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge.	A	.	.	14	.	96	2	5	.	.	.	10	2	3	.	128	4	132	114	22
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3
CARDIGAN.																				
Cardigan . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	16	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan.	A	.	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	16	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* The Prisoners are sent to Reading Gaol under a contract with the County Magistrates, the Prison

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
70	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	80	15	.	.	83	16	99	.	1	4	.	87	17	104
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1				.	.	.	.			
107	11	.	.	.	.	93	11	13	.	235	22	.	.	249	23	272	4	1	31	.	284	24	308
7	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	14	1				.	.	.	.			
415	29	93	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	559	42	.	.	592	44	636	.	.	.	.	592	44	636
27	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	2				.	.	.	.			
522	40	93	11	.	.	93	11	13	.	794	64	.	.	841	67	908	4	1	31	.	876	68	944
34	1	6	1	.	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	47	3				.	.	.	.			
466	47	59	7	38	.	24	1	14	2	745	75	.	.	841	83	924	6	.	54	1	901	84	985
79	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	96	8				.	.	.	.			
209	37	.	.	.	.	18	1	6	2	240	44	.	.	285	50	335	1	.	20	.	306	50	356
41	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	45	6				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	51	19	75	22	.	.	79	22	101	.	.	.	.	79	22	101
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	4	3				.	.	.	.			
36	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	14	86	26	.	.	98	31	129	.	.	2	.	100	31	131
8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	12	5				.	.	.	.			
711	93	59	7	38	.	66	5	115	37	1146	167	.	.	1303	186	1489	7	.	76	1	1386	187	1573
128	14	1	.	.	.	5	.	10	3	.	.	157	19				.	.	.	.			
136	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	168	19	.	.	175	19	194	6	.	13	1	194	20	214
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1				.	.	.	.			
722	74	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	824	79	.	.	920	91	1011	7	.	41	.	968	91	1,059
.	.	86	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	12				.	.	.	.			
11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	20	1	21	.	.	1	.	21	1	22
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1				.	.	.	.			
733	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	837	80	.	.	940	92	1032	7	.	42	.	989	92	1,081
7	.	86	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	103	12				.	.	.	.			
341	28	8	3	.	.	9	3	17	.	428	36	.	.	478	38	516	13	.	55	2	546	40	586
43	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	50	2				.	.	.	.			
211	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	274	50	.	.	308	55	363	6	1	49	2	363	58	421
29	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	34	5				.	.	.	.			
206	31	5	3	.	.	22	5	20	6	276	56	.	.	330	63	393	.	.	15	.	345	63	408
37	4	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	.	.	.	54	7				.	.	.	.			
117	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	139	12	.	.	148	12	160	2	1	9	.	159	13	172
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.				.	.	.	.			
875	106	13	6	.	.	31	8	84	12	1117	154	.	.	1264	168	1432	21	2	128	4	1413	174	1587
117	9	.	.	.	.	4	2	14	.	.	.	147	14				.	.	.	.			
97	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	116	10	.	.	119	11	130	.	.	7	.	126	11	137
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1				.	.	.	.			
38	2	.	.	.	.	47	1	39	8	124	11	.	.	132	13	145	.	.	.	.	132	13	145
2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	8	2				.	.	.	.			
135	10	.	.	.	.	47	1	42	8	240	21	.	.	251	24	275	.	.	7	.	258	24	282
5	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	11	3				.	.	.	.			

being only used as a place for the temporary confinement of those remanded for re-examination.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.																				In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	
		On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, now kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
CARMARTHEN.																							
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	.	8	.	18	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	30	17	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
CARNARVON.																							
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	4	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	21	21	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
CHESTER.																							
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	1	.	30	1	33	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	70	2	72	119	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, City Gaol	A	.	.	10	1	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	43	2	45	31	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	141	7	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	146	7	153	212	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	
Total—County of Chester	A	1	.	40	2	206	8	5	1	.	.	5	.	2	.	259	11	270	362	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	
CORNWALL.																							
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	16	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	37	85	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Helstone . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Total—County of Cornwall.	A	4	.	16	.	15	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	37	91	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	
CUMBERLAND.																							
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	24	4	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	6	40	68	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Cumberland.	A	.	.	24	4	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	6	40	68	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	
DENBIGH.																							
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	10	1	12	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	24	3	27	30	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
DERBY.																							
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	9	.	93	3	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	107	4	111	141	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
164	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	188	44	.	.	202	45	247	8	1	30	.	240	46	286
12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	1				.	.	.	.			
106	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	131	22	.	.	134	24	158	4	.	21	.	159	24	183
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2				.	.	.	.			
169	19	88	20	.	.	58	3	.	1	434	53	.	.	470	58	528	10	.	70	2	550	60	610
25	1	4	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	36	5				.	.	.	.			
254	251	.	.	.	.	2	.	57	17	344	278	.	.	392	296	688	3	.	43	2	438	298	736
44	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	48	18				.	.	.	.			
1380	313	58	3	.	.	86	20	5	.	1741	389	.	.	1941	419	2360	10	.	146	7	2097	426	2523
162	24	7	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	200	30				.	.	.	.			
1803	583	146	23	.	.	146	23	62	18	2519	720	.	.	2803	773	3576	23	.	259	11	3085	784	3869
231	40	11	1	.	.	11	1	4	2	.	.	284	53				.	.	.	.			
591	161	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	679	196	.	.	758	212	970	5	.	37	.	800	212	1012
64	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	16				.	.	.	.			
77	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	82	6	.	.	84	7	91	.	.	.	.	84	7	91
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1				.	.	.	.			
17	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	13	.	.	27	14	41	.	.	.	.	27	14	41
8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1				.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	8	1	9	.	.	.	.	8	1	9
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.				.	.	.	.			
689	175	1	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	786	216	.	.	879	234	1113	5	.	37	.	921	234	1155
74	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	18				.	.	.	.			
359	81	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	438	103	.	.	505	123	628	5	.	34	6	544	129	673
55	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	67	20				.	.	.	.			
.	1	.	.	.	.	39	35	6	2	45	38	.	.	64	43	107	.	.	.	.	64	43	107
1	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	4	1	.	.	19	5				.	.	.	.			
17	6	.	.	.	.	44	7	15	5	76	18	.	.	90	18	108	.	.	.	.	90	18	108
6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	14	.				.	.	.	.			
376	88	.	.	.	.	83	42	32	10	559	159	.	.	659	184	843	5	.	34	6	698	190	888
62	18	.	.	.	.	20	4	11	1	.	.	100	25				.	.	.	.			
208	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	240	45	.	.	259	49	308	3	1	24	3	286	53	339
14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4				.	.	.	.			
943	130	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1084	152	.	.	1199	165	1364	8	.	107	4	1314	169	1483
90	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	115	13				.	.	.	.			

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders . { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Game Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.
DEVON.																			
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	{ A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
,, County House of Correction	{ A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	119
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
,, County Debtors' Gaol .	{ A	10	.	41	.	45	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	100	2	102	.
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	{ A	.	.	4	1	24	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	29	2	31	24
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	{ A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	20
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Barnstaple . . ,, ,,	{ A	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	5
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tiverton . . . . ,, ,,	{ A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	6
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Bideford . . . . ,, ,,	{ A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradnench . . . ,, ,,	{ A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth . . . ,, ,,	{ A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	{ A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	{ A	10	.	49	1	72	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	136	4	140	230
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29
DORSET.																			
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction	{ A	.	.	15	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	58	1	59	95
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	{ A	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	.
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset	{ A	.	.	16	.	44	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	62	1	63	95
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
DURHAM.																			
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	{ A	33	.	27	1	79	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	142	2	144	206
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
ESSEX.																			
Springfield . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	{ A	.	.	34	2	50	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	3	87	150
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	{ A	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	9	15
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol	{ A	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	4
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	{ A	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	20	39
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	{ A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romford* . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower .	{ A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Essex	{ A	.	.	36	2	76	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	113	5	118	208
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
FLINT.																			
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	{ A	.	.	5	.	23	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	1	29	15
	{ J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* No Prisoners, either before or after trial, or summarily convicted, are kept here above a day or two; bu
keep Prisoners i

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
417	121	1	2	.	.	253	54	16	2	742	190	71	27	813	217	1030	.	.	.	.	813	217	1030
46	16	.	.	.	.	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
743	222	254	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	1116	312	125	33	1241	345	1586	.	.	.	.	1241	345	1586
100	19	16	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	100	2	115	3	118
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	29	2	333	111	444
239	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	263	106	39	3	302	109	411	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	736	230	966
299	90	.	.	.	.	20	3	312	119	651	215	84	15	735	230	965	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	54	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	60	18	78
44	17	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	53	18	5	.	58	18	76	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	114	34	148
57	16	16	1	.	.	.	.	9	4	88	28	23	6	111	34	145	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	5	16
10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	.	.	10	5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	6	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
818	564	271	61	.	.	277	57	337	125	2933	874	351	84	3284	958	4242	17	1	136	4	3437	963	4400
227	43	19	11	.	.	21	10	55	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
800	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	899	169	115	22	1014	191	1205	2	1	58	1	1074	193	1267
108	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4	3	.	27	4	31	.	.	4	.	31	4	35
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
824	144	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	923	173	118	22	1041	195	1236	2	1	62	1	1105	197	1302
111	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
452	332	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1658	362	90	25	1748	387	2135	17	1	142	2	1907	390	2297
82	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
920	110	42	7	.	.	1	8	15	.	1128	131	155	11	1283	142	1425	11	.	84	3	1378	145	1523
36	10	5	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
82	11	63	17	.	.	26	4	8	.	194	36	36	2	230	38	268	.	.	9	.	239	38	277
15	2	14	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	1	.	.	.	.	53	9	24	2	96	12	45	4	141	16	157	.	.	2	.	143	16	159
12	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	58	29	6	.	.	57	9	46	4	615	83	49	8	664	91	755	.	.	18	2	682	93	775
36	7	1	.	.	.	4	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	19	3	1	.	20	3	23	.	.	.	.	20	3	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	.	.	14	6	3	.	17	6	23	.	.	.	.	17	6	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
64	180	134	30	.	.	167	39	93	6	2066	271	289	25	2355	296	2651	11	.	113	5	2479	301	2780
99	19	20	1	.	.	32	1	25	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	140	18	5	.	145	18	163	1	.	28	1	174	19	193
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

moved to the Gaol at Little Ilford, and there supported at the expense of the Liberty, the Gaol being unfit to length of time.

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.}	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
GLAMORGAN.																				
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	{A	.	.	27	1	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	59	2	61	55	14
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	{A	.	.	.	.	33	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	2	35	34	8
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	{A	.	.	27	1	63	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	92	4	96	89	22
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
GLOUCESTER.																				
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	{A	.	.	32	2	31	2	1	.	.	.	6	1	4	.	74	5	79	86	16
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	{A	.	.	1	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	19	3
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
,, City Bridewell and Police Station	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horseley. . . . County House of Correction	{A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	16	.	16	16	4
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northleach . . ,, ,,	{A	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	24	6
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester	{A	.	.	33	2	75	2	1	.	.	.	7	1	6	.	122	5	127	197	32
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	4
HANTS.																				
Winchester . . County Gaol	{A	3	.	21	.	55	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	85	.	85	96	7
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
,, County House of Correction	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2	79	6
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	{A	.	.	2	.	50	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	54	3	57	41	9
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Southamption . Town Gaol and House of Correction	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	3
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, Debtors' Gaol	{A	.	.	2	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	21	.	.
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants	{A	3	.	25	.	123	4	5	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	161	4	165	258	28
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	.
HEREFORD.																				
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	{A	.	.	23	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	48	.	48	91	10
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, City Gaol	{A	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	19	6
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Total—County of Hereford	{A	.	.	23	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	58	.	58	110	16
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
HERTS.																				
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	{A	.	.	17	1	33	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	52	2	54	94	7
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	{A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5	14	6
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Herts	{A	.	.	17	1	33	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	57	2	59	108	13
	{J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
352	93	13	8	.	.	41	20	29	3	490	138	.	.				4	1	59	2			
11	13	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	21	16	511	154	665	.	.	.	.	574	157	731
175	48	42	22	.	.	12	4	.	.	263	82	.	.				.	.	33	2			
8	7	4	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	16	9	279	91	370	.	.	.	.	312	93	405
527	141	55	30	.	.	53	24	29	3	753	220	.	.				4	1	92	4			
19	20	4	2	.	.	3	.	5	2	.	.	37	25	790	245	1035	.	.	.	.	886	259	1136
225	36	54	11	.	.	213	30	7	1	615	94	.	.				13	.	74	5			
36	.	8	2	.	.	31	7	2	.	.	.	85	10	700	104	804	.	.	.	.	787	109	896
128	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	.	179	28	.	.				.	.	16	.			
74	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	13	.	192	28	220	.	.	.	.	208	28	236
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	238	81	238	95	.	.					.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	1	.	.	46	1	284	96	380	.	.	.	.	284	96	380
204	55	62	9	.	.	10	3	19	1	311	72	.	.				.	.	16	.			
48	4	12	5	.	.	3	1	7	.	.	.	70	10	381	82	463	.	.	.	.	397	82	479
363	77	46	9	.	.	16	2	18	2	467	96	.	.				2	.	16	.			
74	11	6	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	96	14	563	110	673	.	.	.	.	531	110	691
147	30	38	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	206	35	.	.				.	.	.	.			
15	3	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	227	39	266	.	.	.	.	227	39	266
166	21	62	6	.	.	.	.	12	1	268	30	.	.				.	.	.	.			
26	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	40	4	308	34	342	.	.	.	.	308	34	342
29	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	37	12	.	.				.	.	.	.			
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	49	12	61	.	.	.	.	49	12	61
1292	254	262	40	.	.	243	49	327	87	2321	462	.	.				15	.	122	5			
215	21	36	9	.	.	38	8	67	1	.	.	383	43	2704	505	3209	.	.	.	.	2841	510	3351
327	32	14	15	.	.	85	16	7	.	529	70	.	.				21	.	85	.			
25	1	.	3	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	48	5	577	75	652	.	.	.	.	633	75	758
538	70	85	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	702	92	.	.				1	.	2	.			
69	7	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	92	8	794	100	894	.	.	.	.	797	100	897
342	120	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	23	433	152	.	.				2	.	54	3			
51	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	3	.	.	73	6	506	158	664	.	.	.	.	562	161	723
196	37	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	4	259	44	.	.				.	.	.	.			
14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	17	1	276	45	321	.	.	.	.	276	45	321
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	20	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	25
38	9	.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	51	12	.	.				.	.	.	.			
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	57	13	70	.	.	.	.	57	13	70
1441	268	99	31	.	.	99	19	77	27	1974	370	.	.				28	.	161	4			
164	13	11	4	.	.	12	1	22	3	.	.	236	21	2210	391	2601	.	.	.	.	2399	395	2794
304	68	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	395	78	.	.				4	.	48	.			
23	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	9	419	87	506	.	.	.	.	471	87	558
83	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	112	39	.	.				2	.	10	.			
5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	14	4	126	43	169	.	.	.	.	139	43	181
387	98	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	507	117	.	.				6	.	58	.			
28	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	38	13	545	130	675	.	.	.	.	609	130	739
603	64	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	211	71	.	.				2	.	52	.			
69	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	81	5	792	76	868	.	.	.	.	851	78	929
245	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	276	20	.	.				.	.	5	.			
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	.	289	20	309	.	.	.	.	294	20	314
848	79	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	.	987	91	.	.				7	.	57	2			
79	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	94	5	1081	96	1177	.	.	.	.	1145	98	1243

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.																		In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	
		On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F
HUNTINGDON.																					
Huntingdon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	23	58	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
KENT.																					
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	51	.	158	4	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	221	4	225	399	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	
St. Augustines, Canterbury { ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	21	28	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	9	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, City House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dover . . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	7	22	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Dover Castle . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	21	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	16	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Folkstone . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Romney Marsh . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Faversham . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Tenterden . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Kent .	A	4	.	74	1	190	5	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	277	6	283	477	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	
LANCASTER.																					
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	A	34	.	509	12	24	1	8	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	586	13	599	139	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
Preston . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	150	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150	2	152	271	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	355	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	519	29
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	3
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	516	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	516	23	539	468	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	
Total—County of Lancaster	A	34	.	509	12	690	26	8	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	1252	38	1290	1752	60
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	183	5
LEICESTER.																					
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	5	.	35	3	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	43	3	46	188	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	28	19	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Total—County of Leicester	A	.	.	5	.	62	4	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	70	4	74	207	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	
LINCOLN.																					
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	20	1	8	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	34	1	35	8	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	12	10	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	12	33	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
327	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	390	42	.	.	407	47	454	5	.	23	.	435	47	482
17	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5				.	.	.	.			
1849	935	96	37	.	.	46	23	58	17	2448	1084	265	79	2713	1163	3876	17	1	221	.	2951	1168	4119
197	68	15	4	.	.	11	2	9	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
240	43	4	7	.	.	20	2	1	.	293	54	36	8	329	62	391	4	.	21	.	354	62	416
34	6	.	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
43	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	58	3	2	1	60	4	64	2	.	3	.	65	4	69
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
39	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	9	3	.	42	9	51	.	.	.	.	42	9	51
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
10	1	.	.	.	.	12	2	2	.	24	3	12	1	36	4	40	.	.	.	.	36	4	40
10	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.						.	.	.	.			
232	55	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	261	67	33	9	294	76	370	.	.	6	1	300	77	377
33	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	1	23	1	24
93	24	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	114	28	3	3	117	31	148	.	.	6	.	123	31	154
2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	35	4	.	.	35	4	5	1	40	5	45	.	.	.	.	40	5	45
1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
1	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	6	3	1	.	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	7	3	10
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	9	1	19	.	.	.	.	9	1	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
6	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	8	2	10	.	.	.	.	8	2	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
2514	1073	105	45	.	.	125	32	74	17	3295	1258	360	102	3655	1360	5015	26	1	277	6	3958	1367	5325
282	87	15	5	.	.	20	4	9	1	.	.						.	.	.	.			
46	20	109	37	.	.	32	.	3	2	329	93	19	4	348	97	445	104	2	586	13	1,038	112	1,150
4	1	6	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
1665	320	41	1	38	.	.	.	52	9	2067	386	196	29	2263	415	2678	10	.	150	2	2,423	417	2,840
154	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.						.	.	.	.			
1961	245	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	2320	317	138	21	2458	338	2796	.	.	.	.	2,458	338	2,796
118	18	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
5360	3415	.	.	.	.	20	10	73	28	5972	3750	965	307	6937	4057	10994	.	.	.	.	6,937	4,057	10,994
895	267	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.						.	.	.	.			
3417	1152	.	.	.	.	106	33	372	131	4363	1469	571	92	4934	1561	649	20	2	516	23	5,470	1,586	7,056
446	72	.	.	.	.	7	2	55	12	.	.						.	.	.	.			
12449	5152	150	38	38	.	162	51	500	170	15051	6015	1889	453	16940	6468	23408	134	4	1252	38	18326	6,510	24,836
1617	382	6	3	.	.	9	2	74	14	.	.						.	.	.	.			
602	56	5	.	101	.	8	2	14	.	918	74	106	3	1024	77	1101	6	.	43	3	1,073	80	1,153
83	2	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
214	33	8	2	.	.	5	.	67	20	313	61	77	4	390	65	455	1	.	27	1	418	66	484
54	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	1	.	.						.	.	.	.			
816	89	13	2	101	.	13	2	81	20	1231	135	183	7	1414	142	1556	7	.	70	4	1,491	146	1,637
137	4	1	.	6	.	1	.	20	1	.	.						.	.	.	.			
36	6	16	1	.	.	30	2	23	.	113	11	3	1	116	12	128	5	.	34	1	155	13	168
2	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
82	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	96	17	5	.	101	17	118	.	.	12	.	113	17	130
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			
622	53	21	5	.	.	21	6	13	4	710	77	98	17	808	94	902	2	.	11	1	821	95	16
79	16	1	.	.	.	7	.	6	.	.	.						.	.	.	.			

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, justly kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
LINCOLN—*continued.*																				
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9	30	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18	36	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	1	15	30	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	25	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	21	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Grantham. . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	8	6	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Great Grimsby ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	.	.	20	1	108	1	5	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	136	3	139	200	38
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2
MERIONETH.																				
Dolgelly . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	5	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth	A	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	5	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																				
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	18
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1
Coldbath-fields County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	772	194
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	14
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	199	30
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	23
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.
Whitecross-st. . City Debtors' Gaol . . .	A	59	1	823	34	325	14	15	1	.	.	.	.	11	2	1233	52	1285	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	22
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	40	444	234
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	105	15
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	59	1	823	34	365	14	15	1	1	.	.	.	12	2	1275	52	1327	1732	521
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	248	34
MONMOUTH.																				
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	13	.	40	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	3	57	41	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	73	17
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	1	.	13	.	40	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	3	57	114	23
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
MONTGOMERY.																				
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	3	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	22	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
302	22	37	8	.	.	18	4	5	.	392	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	440	40	480
34	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	29	2	431	40	471	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
343	41	13	1	.	.	6	1	6	1	404	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	453	55	508
29	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	7	435	55	490	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
189	23	7	1	.	.	11	1	6	1	243	33	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	1	277	39	316
11	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	18	5	261	38	299	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83	29	27	1	.	.	5	.	19	2	159	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	192	39	231
16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	3	178	39	217	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
153	22	.	.	.	.	28	3	2	.	204	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	247	35	282
27	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	30	4	234	35	269	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	5	41
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	36	5	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	44	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	56	8	64
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	48	8	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	3
880	220	122	17	.	.	119	17	80	9	2401	301	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
204	38	6	.	.	.	10	1	11	1	.	.	247	42	2648	343	2991	9	.	136	3	2,793	346	3,139
22	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	28	9	37	2	.	7	.	37	9	46
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	28	.	28	.	.	.	.	28	.	28
38	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	50	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	56	9	65	2	.	7	.	65	9	74
119	543	.	.	.	.	604	202	1814	888	3593	1651	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
252	36	.	.	.	.	90	15	676	184	.	.	1038	236	4631	1887	6518	.	.	.	.	4,631	1,887	6,518
918	1839	873	337	.	.	.	.	.	.	7563	2420	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
795	68	146	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1032	98	8595	2518	11113	.	.	.	.	8,595	2,518	11,113
118	18	748	198	.	.	998	284	.	.	2063	530	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.
4	1	80	16	.	.	125	13	.	.	.	.	220	30	2283	560	2843	.	.	.	.	2,286	560	2,846
433	1084	177	37	.	.	242	124	296	105	2356	1373	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
315	64	35	1	.	.	32	3	42	11	.	.	433	79	2794	1452	4246	.	.	.	.	2,794	1,452	4,246
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	200	7	1233	52	.	.	.
543	434	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	596	256	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,433	59	1,492
124	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	136	53	732	509	1241	.	.	.	.	732	509	1,241
607	2675	668	283	.	.	.	.	.	.	5719	3145	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	.
714	141	151	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	970	186	6689	3329	10018	.	.	.	.	6,729	3,329	10,058
738	6644	2166	805	.	.	1844	610	2110	993	21890	9573	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
203	357	12	65	.	.	247	31	719	195	.	.	3834	682	25724	10255	35979	201	7	1275	52	27200	1031	37,518
63	17	73	14	.	.	12	1	2	.	191	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	193	39	232	8	.	54	3	255	42	297
66	152	12	1	.	.	73	14	3	2	627	186	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
35	18	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	72	19	699	205	904	.	.	.	.	699	205	904
29	169	85	15	.	.	85	15	5	2	818	224	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
36	19	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	74	20	892	2	1136	8	.	54	3	954	247	1,201
49	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	173	35	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5	183	40	223	5	.	13	.	201	40	241

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
NORFOLK.																			
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	29	.	36	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	70	.	70	68
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	9	.	27	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	1	38	48
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	.	33	55
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	1	14	26
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	3	19	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Kings Lynn . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	2	.	38	.	138	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	183	5	188	218
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
NORTHAMPTON.																			
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	11	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	.	61	102
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	64
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Total—County of Northampton	A	.	.	11	.	58	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	70	1	71	180
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
NORTHUMBERLAND.																			
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	5	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	22	.	22	48
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	24	.	44	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	76	2	78	70
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Berwick-upon-Tweed . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	6	.	29	.	56	3	5	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	101	3	104	128
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15
NOTTS.																			
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	6	.	58	.	2	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	83	.	83	26
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	3	.	45	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	4	52	32
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	65
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Radford . . . . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Notts	A	.	.	10	.	108	4	2	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	137	4	141	123
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
562	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	29	.	668	.	66	.	734	.	734	8	.	70	.	812	.	812
57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
211	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	18	356	45	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	37	1	.	.	.
44	2	.	.	.	.	.	6	24	3	.	.	74	5	480	50	480	.	.	.	.	468	52	520
425	4	3	4	.	.	.	.	19	2	507	16	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	33	.	.	.	.
41	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	49	.	556	16	572	.	.	.	.	593	16	609
269	79	4	7	.	.	.	.	10	3	309	96	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	1	.	.	.
43	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	47	7	356	103	459	.	.	.	.	371	104	475
.	108	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	.	127	.	14	.	141	141	.	.	.	.	.	141	141
.	10	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
155	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	183	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	.
26	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	37	3	220	24	244	.	.	.	.	236	27	263
79	24	.	.	.	.	7	2	13	2	102	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.
11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	.	116	33	149	.	.	.	.	130	33	163
39	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	44	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	53	10	63	.	.	.	.	53	10	63
1740	264	12	11	.	.	16	14	183	30	2169	348	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	183	5	.	.	.
231	20	.	1	.	.	2	2	39	3	.	.	296	29	2465	377	2842	.	.	.	.	2663	383	3,046
590	70	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	704	78	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	61	.	.	.	.
56	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	8	767	86	853	.	.	.	.	834	86	920
142	42	.	.	58	.	1	.	5	7	270	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	20	2	290	59	349	.	.	.	.	291	59	350
129	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	149	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.
9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	161	16	177	.	.	.	.	169	17	186
861	125	4	.	58	.	1	.	19	8	1123	150	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	70	1	.	.	.
82	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	95	11	1218	161	1379	.	.	.	.	1294	162	1,456
327	47	7	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	386	54	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	22	.	.	.	.
31	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	10	423	64	487	.	.	.	.	447	64	511
76	19	.	.	.	.	55	8	30	18	161	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	6	.	.	.	.	8	1	2	2	.	.	18	9	179	54	233	.	.	.	.	179	54	233
53	8	.	.	.	.	52	11	78	25	183	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	13	5	196	49	245	.	.	.	.	196	49	245
28	3	.	.	.	.	17	2	7	3	52	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	5	1	57	9	66	.	.	.	.	60	10	70
477	192	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	29	629	238	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	76	2	.	.	.
201	51	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	.	.	237	53	866	291	1157	.	.	.	.	947	293	1,240
42	6	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	2	60	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	2	68	10	78	.	.	.	.	68	10	78
1003	275	7	1	.	.	127	21	206	77	1471	397	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	101	3	.	.	.
255	70	.	.	.	.	9	1	39	5	.	.	318	80	1789	477	2266	.	.	.	.	1897	480	2,377
155	19	.	.	.	.	197	7	31	.	409	28	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	83	.	.	.	.
13	1	.	.	.	.	22	.	2	.	.	.	40	1	449	29	478	.	.	.	.	538	30	568
45	8	137	11	.	.	1	.	9	8	224	38	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	48	4	.	.	.
14	.	29	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	47	1	271	39	310	.	.	.	.	320	44	364
363	25	197	7	.	.	.	.	1	.	626	35	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.
19	4	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	4	678	39	717	.	.	.	.	686	39	725
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	7
583	52	334	18	.	.	198	7	41	8	1259	101	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	137	4	.	.	.
46	5	51	1	.	.	22	.	3	.	.	.	139	6	1398	107	1505	.	.	.	.	1551	113	1,664

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders . {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.}	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.																	In Custody at the commencement of the
		On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.
OXFORD.																			
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	22	1	66	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	92	2	94	81
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	11
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford	A	.	.	23	1	67	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	94	2	96	93
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
PEMBROKE.																			
Haverfordwest . County Goal and House of Correction	A	.	.	5	1	16	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	25	2	27	28
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RADNOR.																			
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Radnor	A	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	5	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RUTLAND.																			
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	21	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SALOP.																			
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	10	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	.	70	95
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Salop	A	.	.	10	.	71	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	.	81	95
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
SOMERSET.																			
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	16	.	43	3	4	.	.	.		.	1	.	68	3	71	109
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	6	143
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol	A	.	.	18	4	77	5	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	97	9	106	101
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	27	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3	30	89
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
Total—County of Somerset	A	4	.	34	4	153	11	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	198	15	213	473
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85
STAFFORD.																			
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	136	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	5	145	425
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford.	A	.	.	136	5	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	5	145	427
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
706	74	5	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	795	87	.	.	862	95	957	17	.	92	2	971	97	1068
61	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	8				.	.	.	.			
101	97	.	.	.	.	5	.	16	7	133	109	.	.	154	112	266	.	.	1	.	155	112	267
17	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	21	3				.	.	.	.			
24	6	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	2	30	8	.	.	33	9	42	.	.	1	.	34	9	43
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1				.	.	.	.			
831	177	5	.	.	.	10	.	19	9	958	204	.	.	1049	216	1265	17	.	94	2	1160	218	1378
81	11	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	91	12				.	.	.	.			
170	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	200	49	.	.	219	51	270	7	.	25	2	251	53	304
19	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2				.	.	.	.			
41	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	18	.	.	47	18	65	.	.	4	1	51	19	70
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.				.	.	.	.			
5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	5	2	7	.	.	.	.	5	2	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				.	.	.	.			
46	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	20	.	.	52	20	72	.	.	4	1	56	21	77
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.				.	.	.	.			
103	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	115	7	.	.	122	10	132	3	.	21	.	146	16	156
7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3				.	.	.	.			
815	146	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	915	166	.	.	997	179	1176	8	.	70	.	1075	179	1254
76	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	82	13				.	.	.	.			
12	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	13	6	.	.	20	6	26	.	.	5	.	25	6	31
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.				.	.	.	.			
34	4	.	.	.	.	66	6	25	4	125	14	.	.	145	17	162	.	.	6	.	151	17	168
12	1	.	.	.	.	6	2	2	.	.	.	20	3				.	.	.	.			
831	156	.	.	.	.	67	6	30	5	1053	186	.	.	1162	202	1364	8	.	81	.	1251	202	1453
95	13	.	.	.	.	6	2	4	.	.	.	109	16				.	.	.	.			
562	162	47	6	.	.	42	8	11	4	771	206	.	.	833	225	1108	17	.	68	3	968	228	1196
87	18	8	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	112	19				.	.	.	.			
723	155	42	8	.	.	15	1	4	.	927	196	.	.	1104	218	1322	.	.	6	.	1110	218	1328
152	26	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	177	22				.	.	.	.			
507	301	.	.	.	.	.	.	162	31	700	356	.	.	932	372	1304	.	.	.	.	932	372	1304
187	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	.	232	16				.	.	.	.			
235	73	16	3	.	.	18	5	1	.	371	107	.	.	506	116	622	14	.	97	9	617	125	742
105	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	135	9				.	.	.	.			
373	130	.	.	26	.	.	1	38	26	526	173	.	.	654	191	845	1	.	27	3	682	194	876
96	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	128	18				.	.	.	.			
2400	821	105	17	26	.	75	15	216	61	3295	1038	.	.	4079	1122	5201	32	.	198	15	4309	1137	5446
627	76	12	.	.	.	5	.	55	2	.	.	784	84				.	.	.	.			
2562	443	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2987	497	.	.	3273	542	3815	18	3	140	5	3431	550	3981
259	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	286	47				.	.	.	.			
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	1	.	.	12	1	13	.	.	.	.	12	1	13
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.				.	.	.	.			
2567	443	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2996	496	.	.	3285	543	3828	18	3	140	5	3443	551	3994
261	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	289	47				.	.	.	.			

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
SUFFOLK.																				
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	.	2	.	45	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	54	1	55	103	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	11	.	18	1	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	42	1	43	65	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	4	11	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	17	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Suffolk.	A	3	.	13	.	68	2	12	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	105	2	107	196	26
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
SURREY.																				
Horsemonger-lane. . . . County Gaol.	A	12	.	154	2	218	13	7	1	.	.	11	1	2	.	404	17	421	121	54
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	38
Brixton . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	218	109
	J	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	8
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	134	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	10	18	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Queen's Prison. Debtors' Gaol	A	35	.	351	7	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	405	7	412	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey.	A	47	.	505	9	241	13	25	1	.	.	11	1	3	.	832	24	856	491	256
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	18
SUSSEX.																				
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	2	.	28	.	39	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	1	70	102	23
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	2
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	6	.	1	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	39	52	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Battle. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex.	A	8	.	29	.	71	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	109	1	110	163	29
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2
WARWICK.																				
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	A	1	.	10	.	105	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	120	4	124	118	45
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	206	29
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	2
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	56	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	1	57	12	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	1	.	66	1	105	4	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	176	5	181	336	77
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	63	3
WESTMORLAND.																				
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9	13	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	15	15	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	.	.	2	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	24	28	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
569	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	681	66	.	.	751	77	828	5	.	54	1	810	78	888
66	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	70	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
443	63	19	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	529	79	.	.	574	90	664	6	.	42	1	622	91	713
38	10	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
119	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	135	32	.	.	154	36	190	.	.	4	.	158	36	194
19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
141	23	.	.	.	.	16	3	2	.	176	26	.	.	202	26	223	.	.	5	.	207	26	233
24	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1272	171	19	2	.	.	16	3	18	1	1521	203	.	.	1681	229	1910	11	.	105	2	1797	231	2028
147	24	2	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	160	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1070	332	13	3	.	.	539	195	638	383	2431	967	.	.	2723	1030	3753	42	1	404	17	3169	1048	4217
44	16	3	.	.	.	84	6	153	38	.	.	292	63	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1488	1203	307	122	.	.	.	.	.	.	2013	1434	.	.	2553	1525	4078	.	.	.	.	2553	1525	4078
453	80	49	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	540	91	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
459	153	139	43	.	.	1	.	15	2	748	210	.	.	866	217	1083	1	.	13	.	880	217	1097
80	7	12	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	118	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
519	483	.	.	.	.	4	1	68	15	609	515	.	.	714	558	1272	.	.	10	.	724	558	1282
92	41	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	105	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	156	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	221	.	11	.	232	232	.	.	.	.	.	232	232
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	179	5	405	7	584	12	596
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3536	2171	459	324	.	.	544	196	771	400	5801	3347	.	.	6856	3562	10418	222	6	832	24	7910	3592	11502
669	144	64	8	.	.	86	6	166	39	.	.	1055	215	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
683	174	6	1	.	.	7	.	3	1	801	199	.	.	925	216	1141	5	.	69	1	999	217	1216
104	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	124	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
265	37	23	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	340	46	.	.	383	57	440	2	.	39	.	424	57	481
37	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	43	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
77	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	81	12	.	.	89	12	101	.	.	.	.	89	12	101
8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
92	15	.	.	.	.	6	1	3	2	106	18	.	.	124	21	145	.	.	.	.	124	21	145
16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	25	4	.	.	31	7	38	.	.	.	.	32	7	39
6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1137	241	29	4	.	.	13	1	12	4	1354	279	.	.	1553	313	1866	7	.	109	1	1669	314	1983
171	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	199	34	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
581	116	.	.	.	.	309	58	3	1	1011	220	.	.	1087	229	1316	10	.	120	4	1217	233	1450
21	3	.	.	.	.	38	5	.	.	.	.	76	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
952	166	338	48	.	.	.	.	1	.	1497	243	.	.	1791	284	2075	.	.	.	.	1791	284	2075
204	30	44	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	294	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
297	60	.	.	.	.	90	11	.	.	399	74	.	.	453	81	534	7	.	56	1	516	82	598
48	4	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	54	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1830	342	338	48	.	.	399	69	4	1	2907	537	.	.	3331	594	3925	17	.	176	5	3524	599	4123
273	37	44	9	.	.	44	8	.	.	.	.	424	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
41	4	9	2	.	.	19	2	6	.	88	9	.	.	92	9	101	.	.	8	1	100	10	110
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
138	19	15	3	.	.	4	1	10	4	182	31	.	.	198	31	229	.	.	15	.	213	31	244
14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
179	23	24	5	.	.	23	3	16	4	270	40	.	.	290	40	330	.	.	23	1	313	41	354
17	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 4.
Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.		Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106.		Non-Payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on the Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
WILTS.																				
Fisherton Anger (Salisbury) — County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	10	3	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	31	4	35	66	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	.
Devizes — County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	38	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	40	1	41	99	16
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.
Marlborough — County Bridewell	A	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	16	14	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	.
Total—County of Wilts.	A	.	1	10	3	74	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	87	5	92	179	27
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		4	.
WORCESTER.																				
Worcester — County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	12	.	71	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	5	88	195	24
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		12	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	7	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	22	17	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		2	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	.	.	19	1	85	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	104	6	110	212	31
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		14	.
YORK.																				
York — County Gaol	A	16	.	178	4	47	1	14	.	2	.	25	2	7	.	289	7	296	161	13
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		16	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Northallerton — County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17	106	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		15	.
Beverley ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	14	69	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	.
Wakefield ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	1	182	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	182	2	184	753	58
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		42	.
Kingston upon Hull — Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	12	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	21	.	21	88	28
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		16	.
Leeds — Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	35	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	1	36	179	31
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		24	.
Scarborough — Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	6	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Ripon — Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	5	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		4	.
Richmond — Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Doncaster — Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Halifax — County Court Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	295	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	295	8	303	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
,, Debtors' Gaol for the Honor of Wakefield	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Sheffield — Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
Total—County of York	A	16	.	205	4	602	12	14	.	2	.	27	2	7	.	873	18	891	1383	150
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		107	10
Grand Total Adult		239	2	3,024	94	4,650	151	128	6	3	.	135	9	75	2	8,254	264	8,518	12,073	2,706
Grand Total Juvenile		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,238	206

TABLE No. 5.
Number of Prisoners Confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year, including Debtors.

Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
224	27	43	7	.	.	47	2	3	.	383	45	.	.	413	47	460	4	.	31	4	448	51	499
20	2	4	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	30	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
571	121	104	11	.	.	10	4	6	.	790	152	.	.	856	161	1017	.	.	40	1	996	162	1058
58	6	6	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	66	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
129	25	.	.	.	.	51	5	8	.	202	32	.	.	226	41	267	.	.	16	.	242	41	283
19	6	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	24	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
924	173	147	18	.	.	108	11	17	.	1375	229	.	.	1495	249	1744	4	.	87	5	1586	254	1840
97	14	10	3	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	120	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
899	143	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1095	167	.	.	1211	189	1400	9	.	83	5	1303	194	1497
104	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	116	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
154	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	8	203	48	.	.	251	58	309	3	.	21	1	275	59	334
37	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	48	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1053	176	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	8	1298	215	.	.	1462	247	1709	12	.	104	6	1578	253	1831
141	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	164	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
203	21	117	16	.	.	165	16	3	.	649	66	.	.	662	67	729	59	3	289	7	1010	77	1087
2	1	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
295	98	.	.	.	.	8	3	25	7	344	112	.	.	405	134	539	.	.	.	.	405	134	539
58	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	41	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
967	142	22	2	.	.	4	1	10	3	1109	163	.	.	1235	185	1420	.	.	17	.	1252	185	1437
111	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	126	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
739	87	4	.	.	.	7	1	2	.	821	102	.	.	886	112	998	.	.	14	.	900	112	1012
59	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2997	455	139	11	740	.	3	.	51	3	4683	527	.	.	4910	572	5482	21	.	182	2	5113	574	5687
179	42	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	227	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
653	196	6	.	.	.	9	1	84	33	840	250	.	.	1062	265	1327	11	.	21	.	1094	265	1359
192	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	222	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
733	192	24	7	104	.	7	3	89	17	1136	250	.	.	1319	271	1590	.	.	35	1	1354	272	1626
135	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	183	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	12	.	.	.	.	5	5	2	3	57	21	.	.	61	21	82	.	.	2	.	63	21	84
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
33	6	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	1	47	7	.	.	57	7	64	.	.	3	.	60	7	67
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	7	3	10	.	.	.	.	7	3	10
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	14	3	17	.	.	.	.	14	3	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	295	8	307	8	315
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	16	.	16
6670	1212	312	36	844	.	229	33	266	67	9704	1504	.	.	10618	1640	12258	105	3	873	18	11596	1661	13257
747	114	13	.	.	.	4	.	43	6	.	.	914	136	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
77,830	23,804	5,809	1,645	1,105	6	5,482	1,383	6,010	2,248	108369	31,778	.	.	122,938	34,335	157,273	1,113	37	8,254	264	132,305	34,636	166,941
10,431	1,832	833	186	.	.	632	88	1,429	305	.	.	14,569	2,557	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ANGLESEY.																			
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	13	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
BEDFORD.																			
Bedford . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	4	53	4	56	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Total—County of Bedford	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	4	53	4	56	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
BERKS.																			
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	7	78	10	55	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	1	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	32	4	23	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	6	.
Windsor . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	6	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2
Total—County of Berks.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	13	116	14	85	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	1	1	25	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	13	3
BRECON.																			
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	19	4	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
BUCKS.																			
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	5	90	9	91	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	14	2
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	6	90	9	92	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	14	2
CAMBRIDGE.																			
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	4	38	4	46	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	16	1	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	1
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	22	4	19	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	14	2
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	10	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	9	86	9	99	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	5	.	28	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	29	3
CARDIGAN.																			
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	10	2	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	10	2	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F
.	.	9	1	23	1	18	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	11	.	15	2	18	3	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	138	6	139	16	138	7	.	.
25	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	149	6	154	18	156	10	.	.
29	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	106	7	137	6	76	11	.	.
52	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	59	9	45	14	46	5	.	.
30	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	1	11	1	3	3	.	.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	172	17	193	21	125	19	.	.
85	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	20	4	33	4	36	3	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	146	14	211	19	133	13	.	.
48	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	.	3	.	3	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	150	14	214	19	136	13	.	.
52	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	77	3	107	10	64	7	.	.
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	47	13	73	14	45	9	.	.
7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	54	10	75	10	50	7	.	.
13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	20	2	30	1	28	2	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	198	28	285	35	187	35	.	.
50	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	41	1	16	1	12	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	2
.	.	41	1	16	1	12	1	38	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	4	8	3	7	1	2	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
55	.	31	8	59	6	6	1	.	.
3	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
55	.	31	8	59	6	6	1	.	.
3	.	2	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
58	4	47	9	86	19	6	.	.	.
10	1	2	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
18	7	32	2	26	2	2	.	.	.
.	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	3	1	9	3	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
77	12	82	12	121	24	11	.	.	.
10	2	4	1	13	.	.	.	.	.
12	1	17	3	12	1	5	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
61	8	75	13	80	3	17	1	.	.
5	.	3	1	7	1	1	.	.	.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
61	8	76	14	80	3	17	1	.	.
5	.	3	1	7	1	1	.	.	.
31	5	40	7	22	1	10	1	.	.
2	.	8	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
5	.	7	4	28	2	.	.	.	.
1	.	6	.	6	3	.	.	.	.
25	6	6	2	1	.	19	3	.	.
2	.	1	1	3	1	3	.	.	.
26	.	2	1	6	1	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
87	11	55	14	57	4	35	4	.	.
7	.	15	1	11	6	3	.	.	.
8	1	7	3	11	2	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	1	7	3	11	2	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
10	.	12	3	22	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
109	8	141	17	146	4	19	.	.	.
6	1	7	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
119	8	153	20	168	6	19	.	.	.
6	1	10	.	17	.	.	.	.	.
121	8	80	10	112	6	6	.	.	.
25	2	10	.	24	.	.	.	.	.
58	15	62	9	30	4	.	.	.	.
9	5	7	.	21	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	2	4	12	1	2	.	.	.
1	.	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.
184	23	144	23	154	11	8	.	.	.
35	7	19	2	47	1	.	.	.	.
44	8	13	3	29	.	3	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
152	18	146	20	168	7	24	1	.	.
20	3	26	5	24	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
155	18	150	20	169	7	26	1	.	.
21	3	32	5	24	.	.	.	.	.
99	9	93	8	51	3	5	.	.	.
12	.	16	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
29	3	45	14	84	18	7	1	.	.
6	2	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
79	11	28	6	13	.	59	10	.	.
18	.	4	3	.	.	10	2	.	.
52	2	10	1	16	2	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
259	25	176	29	164	23	71	11	.	.
41	2	25	3	11	.	10	2	.	.
9	.	24	1	33	2	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
9	.	24	1	33	2	3	.	38	2
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.

TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CARMARTHEN.																			
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	19	2	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
CARNARVON.																			
Carnarvon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	19	7	17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
CHESTER.																			
Chester . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	4	90	11	76	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	4	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	7	.
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	52	194	48	170	45	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	13	3	49	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	17	4
[Total—County of Chester.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	58	288	61	248	55	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	13	3	60	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	28	4
CORNWALL.																			
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	18	67	26	57	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	6	1	20	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	6	2
Falmouth . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	19	67	27	59	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	7	1	21	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	10	2
CUMBERLAND.																			
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	10	35	12	16	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	18	4
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Total—County of Cumberland	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	10	37	12	19	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	20	4
DENBIGH.																			
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	4	20	4	32	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
DERBY.																			
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	11	100	12	78	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	1
DEVON.																			
Exeter . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	28	195	42	219	55	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	2	49	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	15	12	18	7	.	.	5	3	14	9
	J	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	9	.

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
.	.	18	4	48	4	51	12	.	.
7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	20	1	26	5	15	3	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	17	.	20	1	15	2	.	.
10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	63	90	91	101	93	54	.	.
27	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	216	53	276	71	385	64	.	.
73	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	296	143	487	173	493	120	.	.
10	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	117	25	144	49	152	31	.	.
25	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	41	2	33	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	3	9	4	7	1	.	.
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	120	28	194	55	193	34	.	.
30	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	105	40	103	5	60	7	.	.
7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	5	1	3	4	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	107	41	108	6	63	11	.	.
10	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	27	9	62	9	50	6	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	182	28	323	36	234	39	.	.
59	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	23	9	66	11	76	14	.	.
3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	195	62	231	94	316	66	.	.
31	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	40	23	47	22	103	24	.	.
13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
18	9	5	3	20	.	3	1	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	8	13	3	19	.	2	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
62	10	42	9	96	2	21	.	.	.
4	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	4	6	4	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
161	76	136	51	162	17	26	1	.	.
36	4	9	7	19	1	1	.	.	.
223	86	179	64	264	23	48	1	.	.
40	4	13	7	22	1	1	.	.	.
42	15	46	32	67	14	12	.	.	.
10	4	12	2	5	1	.	1	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
44	15	48	32	68	16	12	.	.	.
10	4	12	2	7	2	.	1	.	.
20	14	40	10	24	5	7	.	.	.
10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	14	42	10	26	6	8	.	.	.
10	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	6	11	3	21	3	9	.	.	.
4	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
42	3	3	2	110	20	60	5	.	.
3	1	.	.	4	4	1	1	.	.
177	59	169	44	114	18	33	4	.	.
27	15	14	6	11	2	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	12	9	15	14	16	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
56	15	10	.	41	5	10	.	.	.
4	1	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
20	6	15	3	25	.	1	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	21	3	14	.	3	.	.	.
9	.	3	1	8	.	.	.	.	.
62	88	29	91	139	66	17	.	.	.
18	7	8	6	18	2	.	.	.	.
380	112	229	57	332	16	36	3	.	.
45	9	28	4	27	.	.	.	.	.
456	200	279	151	485	82	56	3	.	.
72	16	39	11	53	2	.	.	.	.
109	51	85	44	195	10	24	.	.	.
11	1	8	3	19	.	1	.	.	.
27	.	9	4	40	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	4	6	7	1	2	.	.	.
3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
139	52	98	54	243	11	27	1	.	.
15	2	11	3	21	.	1	.	.	.
96	27	112	14	40	11	20	.	.	.
25	9	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	1	3	3	.	3	1	.	.
2	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
99	29	113	17	43	11	23	1	.	.
28	9	11	5	2	.	1	.	.	.
41	11	45	9	35	2	18	2	.	.
4	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
179	29	292	57	263	17	5	.	.	.
27	1	36	4	17	1	.	.	.	.
49	13	55	15	37	6	24	.	.	.
2	.	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
289	111	108	71	322	38	23	2	.	.
48	15	23	3	29	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	190	69
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1

TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
DEVON—*continued.*																		
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2	11	2	19	4	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	10
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	7	4	8	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3
Bideford . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradnench . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	124	36	231	65	272	70	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	6	2	60	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	42
DORSET.																		
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	12	71	16	74	19	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	1	3	1	23	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	19
Poole. . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Dorset	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	12	76	17	76	20	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	1	3	1	23	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	20
DURHAM.																		
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	5	90	17	77	15	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	3	1	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	1	21
ESSEX.																		
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction. . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	112	7	166	23	118	10	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	5	.	42	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	14
Colchester. . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	9
,, Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	8	1	3	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4
Ilford . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	3
Total—County of Essex	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	9	174	24	121	13	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	5	.	46	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	1	30
FLINT.																		
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	3	13	1	13	4	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
GLAMORGAN.																		
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	24	72	31	34	7	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	7	32	12	35	15	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	4	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	31	104	43	69	22	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	6	3	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	49	19	118	22	113	42	.	.
4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	1	5	4	18	4	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	5	19	3	13	3	.	.
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	1	2	1	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	335	120	488	157	642	153	4	.
117	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	161	22	238	47	205	23	.	.
56	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	7	2	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	166	22	245	49	206	25	.	.
58	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	353	67	507	101	356	123	.	.
32	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	195	41	238	22	136	18	.	.
67	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	43	8	52	7	34	2	.	.
16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	128	27	193	12	123	19	.	.
24	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	367	76	485	41	294	39	.	.
107	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	1	33	4	35	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	65	15	109	21	62	15	.	.
5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	11	3	39	6	44	4	.	.
2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	76	18	148	27	105	19	.	.
7	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	1	5	5	33	2	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	7	2	7	2	2	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	1	2	5	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
204	64	194	65	177	37	52	5	.	.
33	15	16	6	17	4	2	.	.	.
51	8	57	20	65	15	22	4	.	.
6	2	10	3	10	3	2	.	.	.
.	.	2	2	8	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
51	8	59	22	73	15	23	4	.	.
6	2	10	3	10	3	2	.	.	.
71	14	26	7	141	16	8	.	.	.
7	1	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.
130	10	114	13	138	15	14	2	.	.
11	1	11	.	24	2	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	1	.	.	11	3	.	1	.	.
1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
143	12	114	13	150	18	14	3	.	.
12	1	12	.	26	2	1	.	.	.
7	3	13	4	11	1	6	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
73	23	38	25	44	14	1	.	.	.
2	3	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
40	25	17	4	21	5	9	.	.	.
7	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
113	48	55	29	65	19	10	.	.	.
9	7	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	30	47	15	200	38	8	.	.	.
8	1	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
4	2	3	.	15	3	6	4	.	.
1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
9	2	15	5	19	4	7	.	.	.
4	.	6	2	5	2	1	.	.	.
6	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
383	160	229	106	595	89	68	6	194	69
65	16	40	6	42	4	1	.	26	1
104	39	209	35	186	13	105	5	.	.
31	4	26	7	22	2	5	1	.	.
.	.	7	2	6	.	.	.	9	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
104	39	216	37	192	13	105	5	.	.
31	4	28	7	23	2	5	1	.	.
460	142	167	88	532	61	7	.	.	.
39	12	13	4	15	1	.	.	.	.
191	22	180	32	184	24	14	3	.	.
43	3	19	.	31	4	.	.	.	.
48	2	27	13	47	2	7	.	.	.
9	.	15	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
184	28	76	12	178	17	6	1	.	.
15	2	5	4	16	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
424	52	283	57	412	43	27	4	.	.
75	5	39	6	52	5	.	.	.	.
30	4	26	3	21	.	4	1	.	.
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
102	37	44	9	88	5	2	.	.	.
4	5	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
40	6	13	1	34	6	7	.	.	.
1	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
142	43	57	10	122	11	9	.	.	.
5	8	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.																	
		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GLOUCESTER.																			
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	148	22	200	28	172	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	9	.	65	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	6	26	4	22	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	12	2
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	16	6
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	.
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	13	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	178	29	239	38	196	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	10	.	67	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	2	41	8
HANTS.																			
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	15	141	32	162	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	6	1	29	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	18	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	35	15	31	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	15	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	4	33	8	27	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	6	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	24	215	56	224	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	7	1	41	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	35	.
HEREFORD.																			
Hereford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	8	61	9	47	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	9	3	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Hereford.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	10	70	12	53	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	4	1	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
HERTS.																			
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	5	87	7	75	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	11	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	21	.
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	15	4	25	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Total—County of Herts	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	5	102	11	100	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	13	.	10	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	21	.
HUNTINGDON.																			
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	40	5	37	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	28	8	21	5	15	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	67	18	64	18	73	19	.	.
30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	108	17	138	36	117	24	.	.
50	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	33	11	52	9	62	10	.	.
9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	45	8	62	7	59	6	.	.
20	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	1	3	1	3	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	289	63	340	76	329	61	.	.
110	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	24	2	11	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	165	19	280	36	93	15	.	.
47	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	49	22	112	47	77	23	24	.
13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	36	5	51	6	45	8	.	.
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	4	15	3	7	2	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	263	50	482	94	233	48	24	.
70	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	31	11	69	20	63	15	.	.
12	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	8	22	4	28	10	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	44	19	91	24	91	25	.	.
14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	114	12	168	14	115	20	.	.
25	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	30	5	98	3	65	1	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	144	17	266	17	180	21	.	.
28	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	68	5	96	10	86	7	.	.
10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
158	19	133	36	124	10	105	12	.	.
24	2	24	2	19	1	8	3	.	.
30	3	26	6	15	4	3	.	.	.
3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
193	24	159	42	148	19	113	13	.	.
27	2	26	2	19	1	8	3	.	.
131	12	81	24	166	17	8	3	.	.
18	2	9	1	13	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	6	6	9	50	12	4	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
14	2	11	4	45	10	8	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	1	2	1	2	.	9	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
172	21	100	38	263	39	29	5	.	.
24	2	9	1	19	3	1	1	.	.
93	11	29	9	12	3	3	.	.	.
10	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	3	1	10	6	.	.	.	.
3	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
103	14	32	10	22	9	3	.	.	.
13	4	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
91	11	40	6	67	5	12	1	.	.
9	.	2	1	10	2	.	.	.	.
15	3	17	1	10	2	10	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
106	14	57	7	77	7	22	1	.	.
10	.	5	1	11	2	.	.	.	.
27	2	24	6	38	5	4	.	.	.
1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	6	21	4	13	2	7	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
67	31	63	15	46	4	23	5	.	.
11	1	24	3	9	.	4	.	.	.
99	26	112	30	144	15	8	6	.	.
14	2	28	5	32	4	.	.	.	.
17	5	50	14	60	7	20	4	.	.
2	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
55	5	48	7	52	9	11	.	.	.
6	1	6	1	13	.	1	1	.	.
7	1	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.
10	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
268	74	294	70	321	39	75	17	.	.
43	5	71	11	55	4	5	1	.	.
13	.	9	1	16	1	5	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
183	19	151	28	163	20	41	3	.	.
23	1	27	5	17	1	2	.	.	.
64	32	29	34	137	26	8	.	24	.
16	1	11	1	19	.	.	.	.	.
35	7	18	6	65	4	14	2	.	.
3	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
10	5	6	3	1	.	10	1	.	.
1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
305	63	213	72	382	51	78	6	24	.
43	2	40	7	41	1	4	.	.	.
52	19	79	23	30	4	2	.	.	.
6	3	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
15	8	19	8	20	6	9	.	.	.
.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
67	27	98	31	50	10	11	.	.	.
6	4	7	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
162	16	101	14	123	16	11	.	.	.
20	1	12	1	19	.	.	.	.	.
80	4	61	3	36	1	16	1	.	.
2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
242	20	162	17	159	17	27	1	.	.
22	1	13	1	21	.	.	.	.	.
96	3	68	13	86	6	.	.	.	.
9	.	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
KENT.																			
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	27	168	28	153	37	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	5	2	32	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	5	41	.
St. Augustine's Canterbury . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	28	4	23	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	11	.
Canterbury . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	11	2	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.
Dover . . . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	10	7	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	7	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	14	2	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Folkestone . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romney Marsh ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	141	29	234	46	225	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	5	3	45	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	6	65	.
LANCASTER.																			
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	18	6	26	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	17	125	24	147	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	10	2	18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	35	.
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	29	241	61	223	43	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	3	1	22	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	23	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	160	76	199	100	150	94	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	2	13	4	52	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	102	24	259	71
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	239	74	341	106	365	112	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	2	11	1	86	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	2	110	12
Total—County of Lancaster	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	584	197	924	297	911	280	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	14	5	37	8	182	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	175	28	427	93
LEICESTER.																			
Leicester. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	4	71	10	80	11	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	15	1
,, Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	15	5	17	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	12	.
Total—County of Leicester	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	6	86	15	97	17	2	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	28	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	27	1
LINCOLN.																			
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	25	3	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	12	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3	29	2	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	6	17	3
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	3	19	3	22	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	353	296	598	297	488	259	.	.
97	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	46	14	75	12	59	9	.	.
14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	3	15	1	16	5	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	5	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	42	8	67	13	90	24	.	.
17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	15	1	31	11	24	6	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	2	2	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	473	322	801	337	685	306	.	.
133	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	7	.	15	7	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	258	45	566	103	530	108	.	.
64	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	253	34	521	35	638	50	.	.
59	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1318	817	1813	1290	1682	1016	.	.
461	140	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	602	189	973	369	1035	344	.	.
200	33	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2431	1085	3880	1797	3900	1525	.	.
784	188	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	114	7	186	10	117	13	.	.
48	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	31	5	70	9	80	9	.	.
23	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	145	12	256	19	197	22	.	.
71	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	1	22	6	13	4	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	136	19	228	16	211	15	.	.
51	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	70	5	110	4	96	6	.	.
30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
158	40	46	28	214	24	11	.	.	.
22	4	4	1	13	6	.	.	.	.
32	4	6	1	23	4	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
9	2	4	.	16	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	.	.	16	6	7	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.
8	4	3	1	16	3	2	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
221	53	61	30	292	38	23	2	3	2
24	7	5	3	21	7	2	.	.	.
10	2	19	6	24	2	1	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
126	32	57	16	127	21	17	.	.	.
7	5	10	.	13	1	.	.	.	.
187	72	108	34	220	27	69	.	.	.
9	6	7	1	12	1	.	.	.	.
140	131	59	80	307	57	3	2	.	.
35	16	2	7	32	5	.	.	.	.
275	151	209	71	392	63	69	7	.	.
44	16	24	10	29	3	5	.	.	.
738	388	452	207	1070	170	159	9	.	.
98	43	43	18	87	10	5	.	.	.
45	8	49	10	78	6	16	1	2	.
3	.	6	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
12	4	.	.	24	6	14	3	.	.
4	.	.	.	5	1	3	.	.	.
57	12	49	10	102	12	30	4	2	.
7	.	6	.	11	1	4	.	.	.
12	2	10	2	27	4	14	.	.	.
2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	7	1	4	1	18	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
21	1	11	2	29	6	2	.	.	.
4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
21	7	9	2	20	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
641	540	159	169	624	143	15	.	.	.
85	45	27	10	47	4	1	.	.	.
88	11	22	12	68	12	2	.	.	.
23	3	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	2	15	3	11	3	3	1	.	.
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
75	14	23	16	89	15	7	.	.	.
12	3	2	1	14	5	.	.	.	.
25	4	11	8	30	5	4	1	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1020	2340	1552	1277	4404	781	235	9	.	.
751	210	247	74	380	25	8	.	.	.
116	19	128	8	147	1	26	2	.	.
15	1	20	1	21	.	11	.	.	.
63	15	.	.	59	7	59	1	.	.
14	1	.	.	19	1	8	.	.	.
179	34	128	8	206	8	85	3	.	.
29	2	20	1	40	1	19	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	4	4	3	20	3	14	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
177	22	115	16	278	12	5	.	.	.
39	12	11	2	30	2	.	.	.	.
141	9	91	3	37	3	7	.	.	.
17	1	4	.	10	.	2	.	.	.

TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINCOLN—*continued.*																			
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	35	7	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	24	8	27	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Spalding. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	10	4	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	10	4	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	2
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	4	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Lincoln	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	88	22	172	33	150	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	1	24	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	6	41	8
MERIONETH.																			
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.
Total—County of Merioneth	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
MIDDLESEX.																			
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	528	258	337	165	262	122	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	18	2	23	5	215	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coldbath-fields . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	101	3	173	1
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	522	136	728	200	628	168	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	1	43	1	164	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	6	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	3	110	3
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	20	25	6
Tothillfields. . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	11	206	3
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1052	394	1074	371	897	297	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	26	3	66	6	380	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	255	37	514	5
MONMOUTH.																			
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	5	31	6	26	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	5	76	31	80	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	1	.	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	18	8
Total—County of Monmouth	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	10	107	37	106	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	1	.	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	18	8
MONTGOMERY.																			
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	25	4	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
.	.	63	9	142	15	73	8	.	.
17	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	37	3	51	1	47	3	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	9	17	4	20	6	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	28	2	56	7	53	8	.	.
11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	15	1	6	.	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	15	1	9	2	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	362	48	656	55	528	52	.	.
131	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	1	6	1	5	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	10	.	6	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	1	16	1	11	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1492	336	2683	851	1743	702	.	.
521	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	357	341	527	337	531	393	.	.
180	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	210	128	199	143	134	163	.	.
98	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1042	490	1810	1008	1755	1178	.	.
383	102	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3101	1295	5219	2339	4163	2436	.	.
1182	228	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	14	2	4	2	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	53	24	129	54	139	30	.	.
23	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	56	24	143	56	143	32	.	.
24	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	22	6	30	3	41	10	.	.
8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
19	4	11	3	21	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
21	5	9	7	28	5	3	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
11	2	6	1	7	3	1	.	.	.
2	.	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
6	1	8	4	21	3	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	2	5	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	2	4	1	5	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
118	23	74	26	166	27	52	.	.	.
8	2	5	3	11	3	1	.	.	.
1	1	4	4	2	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	4	4	2	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
234	203	246	117	580	199	67	26	.	.
68	19	97	16	91	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
351	136	162	110	885	210	480	48	.	.
64	10	34	10	96	8	21	2	.	.
.	2	2	.	14	8	2	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
585	341	410	227	1479	417	549	77	.	.
132	29	131	26	188	9	21	2	.	.
15	5	31	7	23	4	10	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83	23	44	24	55	10	19	2	.	.
6	1	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	28	75	31	78	14	29	2	.	.
6	1	8	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	3	25	9	12	1	3	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80	12	58	12	113	8	27	.	.	.
7	3	8	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
42	.	26	4	61	3	6	.	.	.
2	.	4	.	3	.	1	.	.	.
14	8	6	9	22	2	6	.	.	.
1	1	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
35	4	29	7	62	5	11	1	.	.
8	1	3	2	16	1	.	.	.	.
9	1	4	.	8	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	4	.	14	1	2	.	.	.
1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
514	62	337	54	615	37	80	2	.	.
76	18	31	8	81	3	3	.	.	.
3	2	6	2	2	.	3	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
3	2	6	2	2	.	3	.	16	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
972	897	955	239	3991	753	.	.	.	.
396	18	115	11	284	34	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
431	601	98	133	540	224	346	113	.	.
155	44	32	8	97	10	30	2	.	.
195	297	56	68	292	69	.	.	.	.
54	42	18	1	56	6	.	.	.	.
1379	1070	485	527	2743	1079	.	.	.	.
352	86	90	26	272	32	.	.	.	.
2977	2865	1594	967	7566	2125	346	113	.	.
957	190	255	46	709	82	30	2	.	.
6	4	9	.	5	.	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
120	46	74	46	106	16	21	.	.	.
32	7	12	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
126	50	83	46	111	16	22	.	.	.
33	8	12	3	10	.	.	.	.	.
30	7	23	9	40	3	.	.	.	.
4	2	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders . {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.																	
		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NORFOLK.																			
Norwich . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	.	62	.	56	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	5	26	4	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	4	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	50	6	53	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.
Walsingham . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	5	28	10	28	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	8	1
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	10	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	6	.	8	.	9	4	12	.	.	.	4	.	5	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kings Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	3	2	3	3	.	.	1	.	6	.
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	28	180	36	162	25	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	9	.	50	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	3	39	3
NORTHAMPTON.																			
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	5	90	6	74	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	6	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	14	2	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	13	2	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	9	117	10	111	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	2	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	14	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.																			
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	34	4	30	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	5	1
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	2
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne } Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	8	38	15	23	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	10	2	16	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	4	61	7
Berwick-upon-Tweed } Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	14	78	20	55	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	10	3	20	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	65	7	73	10
NOTTS.																			
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	8	60	6	46	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	23	3	12	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	1
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	3	56	3	28	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	.
Total—County of Notts	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	14	139	12	86	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	3	.	29	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	21	2

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
.	.	120	.	158	.	126	.	.	.
31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	58	9	66	2	37	3	.	.
13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	83	.	110	.	89	.	.	.
20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	60	12	70	15	64	30	.	.
18	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	15	.	40	.	23	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	35	4	43	3	48	7	.	.
10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	32	4	26	16	18	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	14	2	14	3	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	393	44	487	78	396	71	.	.
100	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	113	25	151	22	122	9	.	.
28	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	19	16	39	11	31	7	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	30	2	40	3	21	1	.	.
7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	162	43	230	36	174	17	.	.
37	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	94	6	92	6	66	14	.	.
14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	5	31	8	24	6	.	.
7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	2	22	2	23	4	.	.
1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6	2	13	1	9	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	121	46	174	82	103	37	.	.
65	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	10	.	15	1	7	4	.	.
.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	260	61	347	100	232	65	.	.
87	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	16	2	30	2	32	4	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	46	4	54	3	37	4	.	.
16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	116	5	152	11	117	3	.	.
19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	178	11	236	16	186	11	.	.
38	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	.	36	.	18	.	53	.	.	.
7	.	5	.	1	.	3	.	.	.
22	4	20	1	16	5	1	.	.	.
9	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
37	5	.	.	63	6	29	3	.	.
5	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.
27	3	32	15	10	1	1	.	.	.
3	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	5	.	18	.	5	.	4	.	.
.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	3	3	15	1	4	.	.	.
2	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
3	6	2	1	4	.	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	2	5	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
154	23	94	40	131	19	89	7	.	.
28	1	18	6	11	1	7	.	.	.
59	5	59	7	92	2	.	.	.	.
6	.	4	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
16	3	7	5	21	.	8	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
13	2	5	3	7	2	12	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
88	10	71	15	120	4	20	.	.	.
6	.	6	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
24	8	7	3	40	8	13	1	.	.
2	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	5	10	15	61	9	.	.	.	.
14	7	3	6	10	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	1	6	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
91	13	18	19	107	17	15	1	.	.
16	8	3	6	12	.	.	.	.	.
44	5	1	.	89	10	5	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
12	6	.	2	33	3	6	.	.	.
4	.	2	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
33	3	30	2	45	4	1	.	.	.
2	1	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
89	14	31	4	167	17	12	.	.	.
13	1	5	1	14	1	1	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
146	.	82	.	45	.	131	.	.	.
18	.	8	.	4	.	8	.	.	.
71	6	22	3	63	5	5	.	.	.
11	1	8	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
90	.	.	.	134	.	58	.	.	.
12	.	.	.	13	.	2	.	.	.
78	20	75	30	40	7	1	.	.	.
13	3	14	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	39	.	34	.	8	.	2	.	.
.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	4	21	7	64	3	15	.	.	.
6	.	5	2	7	.	1	.	.	.
30	8	19	6	13	5	14	1	.	.
4	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	30	5	.	.	.	.
4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
441	77	222	80	389	33	224	3	.	.
68	7	39	7	41	.	13	.	.	.
122	23	110	24	153	8	1	1	.	.
16	5	8	.	14	.	.	.	.	.
23	4	21	15	39	13	6	2	.	.
4	1	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
30	3	15	.	22	3	24	.	.	.
3	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
175	30	146	39	214	24	31	3	.	.
23	7	11	.	23	.	2	.	.	.
70	10	31	4	129	12	22	.	.	.
14	4	3	2	8	.	1	.	.	.
24	8	25	5	26	6	1	.	.	.
6	3	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.
13	5	9	1	28	2	3	.	.	.
4	.	3	.	1	4	.	.	.	.
3	1	7	.	17	2	1	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
107	68	58	52	229	45	4	.	.	.
111	27	18	5	47	7	.	.	.	.
13	.	3	4	5	.	11	1	.	.
3	1	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.
230	92	133	66	434	67	42	1	.	.
139	35	24	8	59	14	3	.	.	.
22	3	17	4	39	1	.	.	.	.
1	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
43	3	28	5	60	3	6	.	.	.
20	1	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
101	6	116	12	161	1	7	.	.	.
9	.	12	1	9	.	.	.	.	.
106	12	161	21	260	5	13	.	.	.
30	2	17	1	17	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.																			
		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
OXFORD.																			
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	7	97	8	65	10	.	.	.	.	9	
	J	.	.	1	.	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	9	1
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	16	4	8	2	.	.	.	.	4	
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Total—County of Oxford	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	12	116	12	77	13	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	1	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	16	3
PEMBROKE.																			
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	10	5	17	9	.	.	.	.	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
RADNOR.																			
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
New Radnor . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Radnor	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	4	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	
RUTLAND.																			
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	10	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	
SALOP.																			
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	11	100	20	104	20	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	2	.	25	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	11	1
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	
Total—County of Salop.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	13	106	22	110	24	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	2	.	27	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	2	17	1
SOMERSET.																			
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	11	84	20	94	19	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	1	.	2	.	21	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	5	
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	15	95	13	96	18	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	1	.	5	1	34	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	18	1
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	42	3
Bristol. . . . . Common Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	19	61	23	99	26	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	41	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	37	3
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	38	11	42	16	20	19	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	1	.	1	.	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	19	4
Total—County of Somerset	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	249	56	282	72	309	82	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	3	.	8	1	120	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	8	121	15

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
.	.	154	14	220	12	127	27	.	.
35	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	19	40	25	34	17	13	.	.
10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	7	4	7	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	176	54	252	50	151	40	.	.
45	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	5	70	15	40	6	.	.
14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6	.	11	4	10	7	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	1	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	14	5	11	8	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	.	22	.	29	3	.	.
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	133	22	248	41	174	30	.	.
30	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	6	.	2	1	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6	.	11	2	14	2	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	141	23	265	43	190	33	.	.
36	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	113	31	129	49	133	39	.	.
55	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	133	40	186	45	112	26	.	.
83	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	105	96	200	101	202	104	.	.
130	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	19	2	30	3	14	2	.	.
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	86	16	75	25	114	42	.	.
49	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	456	185	620	223	575	213	.	.
329	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
65	2	51	13	92	10	4	.	.	.
5	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	.	.	28	9	7	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	2	2	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
71	3	53	15	125	19	11	.	.	.
5	.	4	1	7	.	.	.	.	.
8	7	11	5	11	4	2	2	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	6	2	5	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	6	2	5	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	8	1	8	2	1	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
112	16	63	26	86	9	4	.	.	.
13	2	11	2	3	1	.	.	.	.
1	2	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	2	2	4	.	1	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
115	20	66	28	90	10	6	1	.	.
14	3	11	2	4	1	.	.	.	.
72	15	88	22	42	7	31	6	.	.
10	1	9	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
120	18	79	20	69	5	29	3	.	.
22	1	6	2	12	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	7	57	17	82	33	44	11	.	.
14	1	17	3	9	1	1	.	.	.
21	14	10	13	59	19	10	.	.	.
6	2	2	.	16	.	2	.	.	.
240	54	234	72	252	64	114	20	.	.
52	5	34	5	42	1	3	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
143	15	148	18	204	20	6	.	.	.
21	1	9	3	17	2	.	.	.	.
13	24	6	23	40	40	2	.	.	.
6	3	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	11	4	4	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.
156	39	156	41	255	64	12	.	.	.
27	5	10	3	26	2	1	.	.	.
42	10	39	10	42	5	12	1	.	.
9	1	4	1	2	.	1	.	.	.
7	6	9	4	11	1	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	7	9	4	12	2	1	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	2	27	1	31	.	2	.	.	.
3	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
201	43	161	40	189	10	4	.	.	.
15	4	17	2	17	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	.
5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
14	3	8	1	3	.	1	.	.	.
4	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
217	47	169	41	202	10	8	1	.	.
24	4	23	2	20	.	.	.	.	.
110	56	108	45	84	10	73	8	.	.
29	6	19	9	12	1	9	1	.	.
132	39	115	50	153	20	31	2	.	.
53	7	24	8	28	2	1	.	.	.
160	109	106	102	116	68	125	22	.	.
67	10	23	2	72	1	25	1	.	.
9	1	17	4	20	2	17	.	.	.
16	.	41	27	13	1	1	.	.	.
87	47	44	16	120	17	24	3	.	.
36	8	10	2	32	3	.	.	.	.
498	252	390	217	493	117	270	35	.	.
201	31	117	23	157	8	36	2	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.																	
		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
STAFFORD.																			
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	40	309	43	270	68	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	14	2	74	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	44	4
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	208	40	309	43	272	69	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	14	2	74	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	44	4
SUFFOLK.																			
Bury St. Edmund's. County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	7	76	8	38	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	5
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	5	80	5	47	14	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	1	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	3	20	.	16	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	20	4	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	7	.
Total—County of Suffolk	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	108	18	196	17	125	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	4	2	31	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	19	6
SURREY.																			
Horsemonger Lane . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	145	64	191	82	139	70	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	12	3	48	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	5	99	13
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	V	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	14	.
Kingston-upon-Thames . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	21	3
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County Surrey .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	146	64	192	82	140	70	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	12	3	48	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	74	9	136	17
SUSSEX.																			
Lewes . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	55	17	112	24	91	25	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	32	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	2	21	1
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	5	36	8	34	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	6	2
Battle . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1
Winchelsea . . ,, ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye . . . . . ,, ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	79	25	151	32	132	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	43	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	33	4
WARWICK.																			
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	196	55	288	56	178	41	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	11	2	45	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	47	8
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	3	102	6	52	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	2
Total—County of Warwick	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	235	58	390	62	230	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	12	2	56	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	5	57	10

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	503	86	785	106	528	100	.	.
113	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	506	86	786	106	529	100	.	.
115	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	146	8	174	15	103	12	.	.
46	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	92	15	125	17	76	8	.	.
24	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	10	33	6	14	1	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	26	4	43	6	31	6	.	.
6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	285	37	375	44	224	27	.	.
83	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	186	45	386	74	284	14	.	.
22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	434	447	543	496	461	360	.	.
297	62	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	170	62	193	58	94	33	.	.
58	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	125	117	205	172	190	194	.	.
62	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	53	.	37	.	39	.	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	965	724	1327	837	1029	640	.	.
439	111	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	107	28	176	40	144	38	.	.
36	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	41	6	49	13	76	5	.	.
14	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	2	26	4	30	6	.	.
4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	19	4	27	3	41	6	.	.
10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	4	1	7	.	5	1	.	.
6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	192	41	285	60	297	56	.	.
70	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	65	6	120	12	65	15	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	306	60	369	60	277	46	.	.
146	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	49	27	62	16	57	8	.	.
31	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	420	93	551	88	309	69	.	.
178	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
264	77	201	43	272	23	50	8	.	.
26	10	16	6	44	6	2	1	.	.
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
265	78	202	43	272	23	50	8	.	.
26	10	16	6	44	6	2	1	.	.
55	9	39	9	58	2	6	2	.	.
6	1	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
59	6	45	13	47	5	15	.	.	.
1	.	4	1	4	3	.	.	.	.
9	2	5	4	30	3	5	2	.	.
.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
22	5	16	2	17	2	1	.	.	.
1	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
145	22	105	28	152	12	27	4	.	.
8	1	11	3	17	3	.	.	.	.
137	70	47	42	262	94	29	10	.	.
25	10	7	1	31	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
138	70	48	42	263	94	29	10	.	.
25	10	7	1	31	4	.	.	.	.
67	11	.	3	180	51	11	1	.	.
8	.	.	.	25	8	.	.	.	.
32	2	21	7	34	6	4	.	.	.
3	1	5	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	7	2	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
100	13	23	10	221	59	15	1	3	1
13	1	5	1	26	9	.	.	.	.
256	56	106	47	214	36	96	13	.	.
29	5	10	2	17	1	3	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
58	6	28	2	98	8	9	2	.	.
6	.	1	1	5	2	1	.	.	.
314	62	134	49	312	44	93	15	.	.
35	5	11	3	22	3	4	.	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
691	134	485	98	578	57	61	3	.	.
63	11	69	10	39	3	3	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
694	134	486	98	579	57	62	3	.	.
65	11	69	10	39	3	3	.	.	.
166	16	125	13	125	5	7	1	.	.
21	1	21	4	11	2	.	.	.	.
83	15	69	14	137	11	4	.	.	.
12	2	10	.	6	4	1	.	.	.
22	5	5	6	32	4	9	2	.	.
9	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
34	5	30	8	32	3	4	.	.	.
8	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
305	41	229	41	326	23	24	3	.	.
50	4	38	5	23	7	1	.	.	.
232	71	89	60	486	95	49	7	.	.
12	1	5	1	7	3	1	.	.	.
547	645	208	193	699	347	34	18	.	.
252	48	63	20	134	12	4	.	.	.
161	100	66	26	212	25	18	2	.	.
27	2	8	2	44	3	1	.	.	.
150	212	102	113	244	153	24	5	.	.
40	17	17	16	33	8	1	.	.	.
.	50	.	25	.	44	.	10	.	.
.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1090	1078	465	417	1641	664	125	42	.	.
331	72	93	39	218	26	7	.	.	.
134	54	2	2	279	50	12	.	.	.
29	7	1	.	40	.	.	.	.	.
50	8	52	9	60	7	4	.	.	.
6	2	12	4	11	1	.	.	.	.
38	6	11	3	10	2	18	1	.	.
6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
25	7	5	3	56	3	1	.	.	.
10	2	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
252	76	78	18	109	62	35	1	.	.
54	13	16	5	58	2	.	.	.	.
171	22	13	4	39	5	27	2	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
368	75	291	61	223	18	70	12	.	.
98	24	66	6	23	.	17	.	.	.
52	10	39	25	74	16	3	.	.	.
19	3	7	1	15	.	.	.	.	.
591	107	343	90	336	39	100	14	.	.
119	27	73	7	38	.	17	.	.	.

TABLE No. 6.—Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
WESTMORELAND.																			
Appleby . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	14	3	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	6	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	6	20	4	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
WILTS.																			
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	1	.	9	.	24	6	63	12	33	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	1	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	9	73	12	57	18	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	5	.	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	12	.
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	29	3	29	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	2	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.
Total—County of Wilts	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	18	165	27	119	26	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	2	6	.	24	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	16	.
WORCESTER.																			
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	114	16	171	32	135	27	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	8	1	35	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	22	2
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	7	20	7	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	2	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	126	23	191	39	154	30	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	8	1	41	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	24	2
YORK.																			
York . . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	12	214	17	171	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	15	4	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	12	5
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	6	39	8	32	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	6	13	.
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	1	.	8	2	17	9	38	9	46	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	151	27	272	47	197	40	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	1	41	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	6	38	6
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	16	2	38	11	63	15	42	23	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	41	2
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	1	12	.	27	1	36	6	72	11	38	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	34	5
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	2	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	364	76	716	113	546	128	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	13	5	18	1	96	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	91	14	147	20
Grand Total Adult . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	5532	1452	8852	1874	7172	1714	2	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total Juvenile .		114	25	308	49	1841	367	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1141	151	2239	316

TABLE No. 7.—Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.
.	.	5	.	14	.	15	1	.	.
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	24	3	62	6	36	7	.	.
9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	29	3	76	6	51	8	.	.
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	46	.	63	5	46	3	.	.
7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	144	37	151	31	108	20	.	.
30	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	38	6	46	8	26	7	.	.
10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	228	43	260	44	180	30	.	.
47	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	132	23	217	25	130	21	.	.
34	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	32	6	33	6	28	3	.	.
18	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	164	29	250	31	158	24	.	.
52	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	98	14	107	30	51	39	.	.
33	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
80	8	269	26	385	39	224	52	.	.
42	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	167	10	295	24	169	24	.	.
42	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	488	78	932	128	910	134	.	.
84	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	192	45	196	62	125	38	.	.
104	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	127	22	217	57	228	75	.	.
45	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	3	12	5	14	3	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	9	1	7	1	13	3	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1359	199	2203	347	1734	368	.	.
394	57	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	16101	2537	25004	7723	20580	6993	71	2
5405	809	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.

TABLE No. 8.—State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	2	6	2	28	4	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	2	2	15	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	3	8	4	43	4	2	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
21	8	43	4	52	11	4	.	.	.
4	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
30	6	74	16	55	17	24	.	.	.
4	1	3	1	8	.	.	.	.	.
20	4	19	2	38	3	.	.	.	.
4	2	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.
71	18	136	22	145	31	28	.	.	.
12	3	9	3	12	.	1	.	.	.
122	24	178	37	109	14	11	.	.	.
20	4	24	4	2	2	.	.	.	.
19	8	9	5	21	4	2	.	.	.
3	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
141	32	187	42	130	18	13	.	.	.
23	5	24	5	5	2	.	.	.	.
123	15	.	.	311	27	21	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
13	5	12	6	14	1	1	1	.	.
3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
25	6	20	11	50	7	7	1	.	.
7	2	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
25	12	26	13	48	6	2	2	.	.
.	2	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
187	41	141	49	284	20	8	4	.	.
17	4	7	4	19	1	.	.	.	.
51	23	10	7	48	16	34	3	.	.
12	.	3	2	2	.	1	.	.	.
37	12	38	11	68	10	3	.	.	.
16	.	11	2	12	.	.	.	.	.
4	4	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	3	.	1	.	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	3	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
465	120	252	98	859	88	80	11	.	.
57	9	29	8	40	3	1	.	.	.
6170	1817	4247	1500	8624	1563	1930	318	8	3
848	195	540	143	892	94	73	9	.	.

TABLE No. 9.—State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	.	7	1	20	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
28	9	17	6	70	1	7	.	.	.
7	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
35	9	24	7	90	1	7	.	.	.
7	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
49	2	64	3	37	3	5	.	.	.
.	.	2	2	10	.	.	.	.	.
85	22	153	38	112	28	53	.	.	.
7	1	21	3	13	.	4	.	.	.
27	6	41	13	41	2	1	.	.	.
2	.	7	3	5	2	.	.	.	.
161	30	258	54	190	33	59	.	.	.
9	1	30	8	28	2	4	.	.	.
156	24	204	36	113	9	6	.	.	.
25	4	21	2	13	1	.	.	.	.
32	10	17	4	42	1	2	.	.	.
10	4	12	1	9	1	.	.	.	.
188	34	221	40	155	10	8	.	.	.
35	8	33	3	22	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
91	29	43	20	115	33	7	1	.	.
25	12	14	3	13	6	.	.	.	.
295	53	170	42	345	18	68	4	.	.
39	14	34	2	27	.	3	.	.	.
214	31	169	19	242	8	6	.	.	.
24	4	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
766	145	574	153	1012	41	18	1	.	.
58	19	35	14	47	.	.	.	.	.
186	71	28	22	186	30	113	22	.	.
98	4	10	3	53	.	14	.	.	.
176	61	110	63	235	30	3	.	.	.
48	5	31	5	22	.	.	.	.	.
9	7	19	4	6	.	1	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	2	5	20	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1744	397	1115	328	2210	160	327	29	.	.
294	58	148	27	173	6	17	.	.	.
19966	9456	11958	5077	26838	5045	2745	323	329	74
4063	868	1798	375	2704	514	194	8	28	1

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.												Under 14 Days.
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
ANGLESEY.														
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	4	9	1	2	3	2	.	1	.	1	.	1
	J	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BEDFORD.														
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	A	37	.	24	2	32	8	34	2	5	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total—County of Bedford .	A	37	.	24	2	32	8	34	2	5	.	.	.	6
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1
BERKS.														
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	16	5	30	6	76	8	45	5	14	2	1	1	5
	J	3	.	4	1	4	1	9	.	1	.	.	.	3
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	29	3	14	5	24	2	7	1	1	.	.	.	1
	J	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	A	2	1	1	1	5	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Berks .	A	47	9	45	12	105	11	57	7	15	2	1	1	6
	J	5	.	6	1	4	2	9	.	1	.	.	.	5
BRECON.														
Brecknock . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	9	5	7	.	15	1	8	1	2	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
BUCKS.														
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	40	5	55	5	68	8	46	6	2	.	3	.	12
	J	2	1	6	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks .	A	40	5	56	5	68	8	46	7	2	.	3	.	12
	J	2	1	6	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
CAMBRIDGE.														
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	33	4	15	1	16	1	10	3	11	.	2	1	4
	J	3	1	3	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	2
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	.	12	1	13	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	1	.	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . . .	A	9	1	11	1	15	3	12	4	1	1	.	.	3
	J	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	2	.	3	.	5	1	15	1	.	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cambridge	A	54	5	41	3	49	7	48	8	12	1	2	1	8
	J	7	1	6	.	15	3	3	1	3	1	.	1	2
CARDIGAN.														
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	1	.	.	2	10	2	8	1	1	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARMARTHEN.														
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	7	1	9	1	8	4	8	2	1	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	.	3	.	1	.	4	2	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	26	2	6	2	24	4	18	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	26	2	6	2	24	4	18	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	4	21	4	11	1	18	3	22	2	36	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	3	14	2	15	1	18	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	2	.	.	5	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	7	40	8	26	2	41	6	28	4	37	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	3	1	2	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	3	.	4	2	10	1	4	1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	3	59	9	22	4	27	.	21	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	4	59	9	22	4	28	.	21	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	1	1	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	13	.	12	3	4	1	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	1	2	.	4	.	12	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	6	1	7	1	4	1	5	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	4	1	2	1	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	3	25	3	23	5	17	2	40	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	6	1	1	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	3	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	1	.	6	2	9	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.												Under 14 Days.	
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CARNARVON.															
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	2	6	1	14	3	9	.	2	.	2	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.															
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	45	3	33	7	37	3	58	3	19	3	.	.	4	1
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	3	2	2	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . . .	A	152	33	137	43	151	52	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	J	20	2	19	5	20	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total—County of Chester .	A	201	49	172	52	188	57	60	4	19	3	.	.	5	2
	J	25	2	21	5	20	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.
CORNWALL.															
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	33	12	23	12	35	14	35	9	6	2	2	2	1	.
	J	10	.	6	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	A	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	35	13	24	12	35	14	36	10	6	2	2	2	1	.
	J	11	.	6	.	4	4	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
CUMBERLAND.															
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	2	20	4	15	10	40	8	3	2	.	.	.	.
	J	2	1	10	2	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DENBIGH.															
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	3	17	3	14	3	16	2	4	1	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
DERBY.															
Derby. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	28	3	40	3	51	12	49	8	13	2	.	.	2	1
	J	3	.	1	.	3	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
DEVON.															
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol	A	145	49	126	28	89	21	29	.	24	.	.	.	7	.
	J	18	8	18	8	11	3	3	1	2	.	.	.	1	4
,, County House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	8	10	4	8	5	13	4	1	.	3	.	1	.
	J	3	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	8	3	9	2	11	.	10	2	7	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstaple. . . ,, ...	A	14	1	3	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	3	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton. . . . ,, ...	A	4	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford. . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth. . . ,, ...	A	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	187	61	150	37	111	31	54	7	32	2	6	1	9	.
	J	23	10	19	8	14	3	7	1	2	.	.	.	8	5

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	.	3	.	2	1	6	1	5	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	5	.	8	1	11	3	62	12	32	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	43	18	75	32	150	38	43	9	21	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
3	2	10	3	11	1	25	3	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	2	49	18	83	33	161	43	107	23	54	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	.	.	.	1
3	2	10	3	11	1	25	3	11	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	2	8	2	12	10	26	19	24	8	17	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	5	.	3	.	3	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	10	2	13	10	26	20	24	8	18	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	5	.	3	.	5	4	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	10	4	14	10	10	4	5	5	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	10	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	2	12	4	6	1	11	2	4	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	2	16	5	27	7	47	3	30	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	7	1	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
22	4	46	20	24	8	49	10	55	10	47	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	4	4	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	6	1	2	3	5	7	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	13	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
47	13	57	24	30	13	66	23	77	13	50	3	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
9	2	5	4	6	2	4	2	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial. Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Under 14 Days.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DORSET.															
Dorchester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	45	12	33	4	44	9	26	10	10	.	1	.	6	4
	J	8	1	4	2	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	A	2	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset .	A	47	12	36	4	47	10	27	10	11	1	1	.	7	4
	J	8	1	4	2	8	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	2
DURHAM.															
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	51	12	54	6	75	7	36	8	16	3	1	.	1	.
	J	.	.	2	.	8	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
ESSEX.															
Springfield . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	136	10	86	10	79	7	31	2	22	.	6	1	15	.
	J	21	1	11	1	12	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	9	.
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol	A	7	.	2	2	7	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Essex .	A	143	10	91	12	86	9	33	3	22	.	6	1	15	.
	J	25	1	11	1	12	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	10	.
FLINT.															
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	3	.	7	1	14	3	5	4	1	.	.	.	.	1
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
GLAMORGAN.															
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	30	18	37	8	41	23	10	4	24	7	.	.	8	5
	J	1	.	1	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	A	18	7	19	3	21	6	10	3	5	.	1	.	.	2
	J	3	2	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total—County of Glamorgan.	A	48	25	56	11	62	29	20	7	29	7	1	.	11	5
	J	4	2	1	2	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLOUCESTER.															
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	111	20	98	13	165	23	87	13	14	1	7	.	14	2
	J	13	4	20	1	27	2	10	1	4	.	1	.	5	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	7	2	19	4	28	6	11	1	9	.	.	.	2	.
	J	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lawford's Gate . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	2	7	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	126	24	124	18	193	31	99	16	23	1	7	.	20	2
	J	16	4	21	1	28	2	10	1	4	.	1	.	5	.

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
12	.	20	5	14	3	25	8	25	7	19	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	6	.	4	.	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	.	23	6	15	3	25	9	25	7	19	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	6	.	4	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	1	23	4	25	4	48	9	37	9	17	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	1	2	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	2	26	4	33	1	74	5	47	5	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
6	.	7	1	3	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	1	5	1	4	4	4	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	12	2	7	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	3	27	6	36	5	74	10	53	21	28	9	2	4	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.
7	.	7	1	3	.	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	1	3	1	2	1	1	.	3	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	6	23	3	9	4	16	7	5	1	9	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	7	25	7	11	3	20	10	17	3	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	13	48	10	20	7	36	17	22	4	12	1	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	4	3	4	1	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	4	6	1	1	1	11	2	38	5	29	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	6	1	2	1	11	3	5	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	10	3	17	3	26	2	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	2	4	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	16	2	8	1	14	4	2	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	15	4	10	1	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	9	2	13	.	19	1	12	3	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	1	1	2	6	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	7	65	14	52	9	97	14	68	10	44	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	15	2	8	2	19	2	1	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.												Under 14 Days.	
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
HANTS.															
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	85	22	70	9	97	10	62	3	22	3	6	1	4	3
	J	10	3	7	1	6	1	4	.	6	.	3	.	2	.
,, ,, . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	14	7	18	3	20	9	22	7	6	2	.	.	6	2
	J	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	1	11	5	26	6	19	1	11	2	2	.	3	.
	J	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	4	.	5	2	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants. .	A	110	30	104	19	151	25	105	11	39	7	8	1	16	5
	J	13	3	8	1	10	1	8	1	7	.	3	.	4	.
HEREFORD.															
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	44	9	51	7	26	4	13	3	3	.	.	.	3	.
	J	.	.	5	2	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, . . . City Gaol	A	.	.	4	1	11	6	7	2	.	1	1	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
Total—County of Hereford	A	44	9	55	8	37	10	20	5	3	1	1	.	3	.
	J	1	.	5	2	10	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1
HERTS.															
Hertford. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	66	8	45	7	43	2	6	1	15	2	3	1	6	.
	J	9	3	3	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.
St. Alban's. . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	2	16	3	10	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	J	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Herts. .	A	86	10	61	10	53	3	12	1	15	2	3	1	9	.
	J	11	3	4	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.
HUNTINGDON.															
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	4	13	1	31	3	22	4	1	.	.	.	6	.
	J	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
KENT.															
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	100	20	74	12	119	29	88	15	25	3	3	.	25	7
	J	8	5	9	2	13	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	6	2
St. Augustine's Canterbury ,, ,,	A	21	4	8	2	16	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
	J	1	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	11	.	2	.	11	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover. . . . . ,, ,,	A	2	1	6	2	13	3	6	1	.	1	.	.	5	.
	J	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	2	4	.	7	1	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Folkstone . . . Town Gaol	A	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Faversham . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ,,	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent .	A	147	29	96	16	171	36	109	20	27	5	3	.	34	10
	J	9	6	12	5	19	4	3	2	1	.	.	.	7	2

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7	1	26	2	24	4	25	5	31	1	26	2	2	.	.	.	.	1	9	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	21	2	11	2	25	7	14	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	4	1	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	6	2	7	1	14	6	14	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	15	.	5	2	8	.	14	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	3	69	6	47	9	72	18	73	16	37	5	3	.	.	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.
9	.	9	1	5	.	4	1	4	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	14	2	11	1	12	2	16	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	2	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	2	.	1	.	2	2	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	15	4	11	2	12	4	18	6	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	2	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	1	30	8	6	2	24	.	23	.	12	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	6	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	4	.	6	.	6	.	7	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	2	34	8	12	2	30	.	30	2	15	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
4	1	6	.	1	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	12	4	15	1	16	2	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
34	12	68	19	10	.	66	16	77	20	53	12	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
9	3	8	1	2	.	6	2	7	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	3	11	2	3	2	13	2	4	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	2	1	2	6	.	4	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	16	88	24	16	5	92	21	92	26	63	13	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
9	3	9	1	3	1	7	3	7	3	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Under 14 Days.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LANCASTER.															
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	4	4	10	1	14	1	16	1	2	2	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	86	27	62	19	82	14	4	4	3	3	2	.	5	.
	J	12	.	5	2	12	2	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	76	27	70	27	148	41	124	24	67	4	.	.	15	4
	J	9	1	2	1	9	5	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	177	109	152	84	180	74	.	3	.	.	.	.	5	4
	J	26	7	19	12	24	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	A	216	72	282	84	266	95	44	7	.	.	.	.	16	2
	J	19	10	30	10	35	6	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lancaster	A	559	239	576	215	690	225	188	39	72	9	2	.	41	10
	J	69	18	56	25	81	22	11	.	5	2	.	.	7	1
LEICESTER.															
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	45	6	32	6	46	4	31	6	2	.	2	.	3	1
	J	6	.	3	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	5	9	3	18	4	11	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Leicester	A	53	11	41	9	64	8	42	7	5	.	2	.	3	1
	J	8	.	6	.	11	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
LINCOLN.															
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	A	9	1	6	2	15	.	11	1	7	3	6	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
,, City Caol	A	7	3	2	.	14	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	13	3	16	2	17	1	14	3	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	16	.	4	3	10	2	7	1	2	.	.	.	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell	A	13	3	8	1	11	1	14	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Falkingham. . County House of Correction.	A	8	4	14	2	20	5	6	5	3	.	.	.	2	2
	J	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	1	1	6	1	7	2	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction . .	A	3	.	7	.	9	5	7	2	8	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . ,, ,,	A	3	.	3	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	73	15	68	11	113	20	78	15	29	3	6	.	5	3
	J	7	1	6	3	5	2	2	.	3	2	.	.	1	.
MERIONETH.															
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.															
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . . .	A	1127	545	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	256	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol . .	A	1023	302	572	144	159	38	6	2	.	.	.	.	30	13
	J	125	21	73	7	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	3

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.			Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
.	.	1	1	.	1	.	2	38	8	64	28	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	28	12	44	12	61	19	57	12	32	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	5	2	6	1	6	3	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
10	1	38	18	33	17	63	27	63	11	88	14	30	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.		.	.
.	.	6	3	2	2	3	3	5	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
13	9	64	36	64	32	133	81	45	18	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.		.	.
4	5	18	3	9	4	15	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
15	7	61	20	63	13	247	68	143	61	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	1	.	.		.	.
6	1	8	5	8	5	22	5	29	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.		.	.
38	17	192	87	204	75	464	197	346	110	189	42	44	8	.	.	.	.	35	1	2	.		.	.
10	6	37	13	25	12	46	18	43	6	13	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.		.	.
3	.	21	2	12	1	31	3	31	4	12	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.
.	.	2	.	3	.	5	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	1	1	4	1	8	7	10	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
3	.	22	3	16	2	39	10	41	5	15	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.		.	.
.	.	3	.	4	.	5	.	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
3	.	11	5	5	.	17	2	3	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
3	.	6	.	3	.	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
4	4	3	2	2	2	7	2	10	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.		.	.
1	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	4	1	3	1	13	2	18	3	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
2	2	9	2	7	5	6	3	16	1	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.		.	.
.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
3	2	9	2	7	1	8	1	10	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
2	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
15	8	46	12	29	9	65	12	65	6	23	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	1	.		.	.
3	3	5	.	3	2	6	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
4	4	52	14	67	30	180	84	355	110	240	80	59	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
29	8	19	2	15	1	24	3	37	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.
9	3	10	15	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.		1	.
6	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.		.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.													
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Under 14 Days.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*															
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	9	1	2	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Tothillfields . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Total—County of Middlesex	A	2156	856	573	146	162	40	7	2	.	.	.	.	36	
	J	382	57	73	7	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	
MONMOUTH.															
Monmouth . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	2	3	12	1	22	3	18	3	13	1	4	.	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	33	11	43	12	60	19	33	7	3	4	.	.	2	
	J	7	4	2	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	35	14	55	13	82	22	51	10	16	5	4	.	3	
	J	7	4	2	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	
MONTGOMERY.															
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	17	2	8	2	7	1	5	4	2	.	.	.	.	
	J	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
NORFOLK.															
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	49	.	17	.	41	.	23	.	9	.	1	.	13	
	J	5	.	.	.	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	13	4	16	2	20	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	
	J	3	1	5	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	A	23	6	16	.	25	1	11	.	14	.	.	.	10	
	J	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	19	4	7	1	8	5	9	2	2	.	1	.	4	
	J	2	.	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	8	.	9	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	.	3	1	6	1	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	3	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	2	2	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	110	25	60	14	104	21	66	7	28	.	2	.	31	
	J	15	4	12	1	16	2	9	.	2	1	.	.	8	
NORTHAMPTON.															
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	41	2	26	3	55	5	55	2	6	1	.	.	3	
	J	4	.	7	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	4	
,, ,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	11	.	9	3	16	2	10	1	2	2	.	.	2	
	J	1	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Peterborough. . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	1	2	2	10	1	9	.	4	1	.	.	8	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Northampton	A	62	3	37	8	81	8	74	3	12	4	.	.	13	
	J	5	.	7	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	4	
NORTHUMBERLAND.															
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	16	4	22	4	22	6	12	3	5	.	2	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	25	12	15	6	24	7	14	3	8	1	1	.	3	
	J	11	6	8	6	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Berwick-upon Tweed. . . Borough Gaol	A	2	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	43	16	44	11	47	13	26	6	13	1	3	.	3	
	J	11	6	8	6	7	1	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	8	4	10	3	43	18	69	6	59	1	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	5	53	18	66	30	246	100	229	69	15	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	15	2	8	4	50	16	54	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	14	123	51	145	64	472	202	653	185	314	85	74	14	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	1	.
36	9	36	8	23	5	74	19	91	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	2	6	6	14	2	14	5	22	3	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	8	33	17	13	2	23	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	10	39	23	27	3	37	5	26	3	18	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	13	3	6	2	9	2	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	.	17	.	5	.	28	.	16	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	13	2	6	3	7	1	11	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	.	3	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	.	28	.	5	.	19	.	10	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	5	20	8	2	2	2	5	4	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	1	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	2	.	.	7	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	8	82	17	18	7	63	6	48	8	22	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
6	3	10	.	20	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	23	1	3	2	31	2	35	1	11	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	4	2	.	1	6	1	18	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13	1	27	3	3	3	41	5	63	6	15	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	1	2	8	1	19	3	14	4	10	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	3	1	4	3	10	3	20	12	12	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	10	6	5	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	4	3	12	4	30	7	35	16	23	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	12	7	5	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 10.
Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Under 14 Days.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NOTTS.															
Nottingham . . County Gaol	A	33	1	14	6	24	4	28	2	13	1	.	.	9	.
	J	1	.	2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	9	1	7	1	27	6	8	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	4	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Southwell. . . County House of Correction	A	18	3	19	1	22	.	14	2	9	.	.	.	4	1
	J	3	2	.	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	1
Total—County of Notts .	A	60	5	40	8	73	10	50	7	22	1	.	.	14	1
	J	8	2	6	.	10	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	7	1
OXFORD.															
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	52	8	35	8	56	4	34	4	10	.	4	.	6	.
	J	5	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
Oxford . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	13	2	9	.	10	4	6	1	.	3	.	.	2	.
	J	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banbury . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	2	.	.	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford .	A	65	12	44	8	70	8	44	5	11	3	5	.	8	.
	J	6	.	1	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	3	.
PEMBROKE.															
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction	A	4	5	9	6	6	2	5	.	1	.	.	1	1	1
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RADNOR.															
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	3	2	2	.	5	1	.	1	3	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RUTLAND.															
Oakham . . . . County Gaol and House of of Correction	A	11	.	5	.	4	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SALOP.															
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	90	15	34	4	57	14	39	6	19	1	.	1	2	.
	J	7	.	8	3	4	2	6	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridgeworth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	4	3	1	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Salop .	A	95	19	36	5	61	16	40	6	19	1	.	1	2	.
	J	8	1	8	3	4	2	7	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
SOMERSET.															
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	55	12	49	13	68	17	47	4	8	1	1	.	5	
	J	3	.	5	.	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction	A	68	15	55	11	74	8	41	9	11	1	9	.	6	.
	J	11	1	8	1	10	1	6	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol	A	9	2	55	21	61	23	71	17	11	4	3	1	4	
	J	4	.	6	2	15	2	13	1	3	.	.	.	2	
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	20	11	24	10	30	13	16	9	7	2	1	1	3	
	J	2	.	7	.	8	.	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Somerset	A	152	40	183	55	233	61	175	39	37	8	14	2	18	
	J	20	1	26	3	43	3	30	3	9	.	.	.	5	

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	4	.	2	1	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	1	4	.	16	2	4	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
14	2	69	5	14	1	27	3	18	1	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
17	6	74	8	19	1	43	6	29	4	15	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	1	7	1	5	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	4	38	4	14	3	26	1	25	1	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	3	1	3	1	3	2	8	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	4	41	6	18	4	30	3	34	4	14	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	2	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	2	4	2	2	3	3	6	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	7	.	.	1	4	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	2	29	9	27	4	40	7	33	7	21	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	2	.	2	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
20	2	30	9	27	4	40	7	33	7	21	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	2	.	2	.	7	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	3	32	5	11	6	37	5	16	7	8	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	8	32	3	20	2	58	7	39	7	23	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	1	3	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	4	4	18	7	43	22	38	11	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
1	.	4	.	6	1	13	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	9	14	9	2	19	3	8	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	12	77	26	58	17	157	37	101	27	39	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
9	1	16	.	18	1	22	.	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.													
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Under 14 Days.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
STAFFORD.															
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	197	54	117	11	205	27	126	19	21	2	24	2	3	2
	J	38	3	5	8	25	7	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Litchfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford .	A	199	55	117	11	205	27	126	19	21	2	24	2	3	2
	J	38	3	5	8	25	7	8	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
SUFFOLK.															
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	45	8	21	3	49	5	20	2	12	2	6	.	4	.
	J	3	.	2	.	4	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Ipswich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	.	37	3	27	2	38	9	23	.	9	.	6	2
	J	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3
Ipswich . . . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	19	2	5	1	16	2	.	2	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	18	5	7	.	12	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	2	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Suffolk .	A	72	14	84	8	93	8	82	14	35	4	15	.	11	2
	J	8	1	10	2	6	.	1	.	5	1	1	.	5	3
SURREY.															
Horsemonger-Lane . . . County Gaol	A	208	97	151	70	80	40	6	2	4	.	2	.	7	2
	J	29	7	19	6	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Guildford . . . County House of Correction	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southwark . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey .	A	211	97	151	70	80	40	6	2	4	.	2	.	12	2
	J	29	7	19	6	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
SUSSEX.															
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	96	22	86	21	46	14	5	2	2	.	3	2	1	.
	J	16	3	8	2	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	19	2	13	5	15	5	27	2	7	.	1	.	3	.
	J	1	.	1	1	4	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol.	A	2	.	.	.	2	1	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye. . . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Sussex .	A	117	24	101	26	63	21	36	5	11	.	4	2	5	.
	J	18	3	9	3	9	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WARWICK.															
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	A	209	55	132	33	158	37	65	11	36	3	.	.	19	3
	J	23	4	12	2	20	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	11	2
,, County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	12	3	33	2	65	6	64	6	19	1	.	.	2	.
	J	4	1	1	1	4	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	5	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	221	58	165	35	223	43	129	17	55	4	.	.	29	4
	J	27	5	13	3	24	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	17	2

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
15	9	60	16	57	10	109	16	111	21	60	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	4	28	3	7	.	16	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
15	9	60	16	57	10	109	16	111	21	60	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	4	28	3	7	.	16	5	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
19	3	18	2	8	1	16	3	21	6	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
3	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
12	2	21	4	42	11	20	1	22	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	2	11	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	11	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
48	9	61	10	54	13	37	5	43	8	8	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
8	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
9	15	2	.	2	2	3	5	2	2	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
1	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
7	8	13	3	18	7	121	44	121	43	20	15	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	4	.	1	.	24	.	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	5	.	4	.	7	.	2	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	23	15	8	20	13	124	56	125	47	27	26	2	5	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
4	5	4	1	1	.	24	1	11	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
17	.	30	9	24	4	36	11	30	6	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
2	.	4	1	3	.	3	.	5	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	12	6	5	2	18	3	21	1	17	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
21	2	43	15	29	6	54	14	51	7	29	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
4	.	4	2	6	.	4	.	7	6	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	4	6	6	6	34	5	40	9	16	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
19	3	67	4	35	5	74	16	83	14	44	4	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	4	.	3	1	14	.	15	3	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	8	1	11	1	18	5	35	4	16	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
28	3	79	11	55	12	126	26	158	27	76	10	10	2	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	1	.	.
1	.	6	.	.	1	14	1	15	5	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 10. Terms of Imprisonment before Trial.													
		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Under 14 Days.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
WESTMORELAND.															
Appelby . . . . County Gaol	A	11	3	6	1	14	2	5	1	2	.	.	1	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	6	.	5	1	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	17	3	11	2	20	4	6	1	2	.	.	1	1	.
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
WILTS.															
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	30	1	26	8	17	8	18	.	6	1	6	3	9	
	J	2	.	6	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	38	6	38	12	63	14	26	7	9	.	2	.	6	.
	J	5	1	4	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	.
Marlborough . . County Bridewell	A	27	2	13	3	26	2	8	1	3	1	.	.	.	.
	J	3	2	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Wilts. .	A	95	9	77	23	106	24	52	8	18	2	8	3	15	
	J	10	3	12	1	9	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	6	.
WORCESTER.															
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	106	22	73	13	95	17	48	10	8	3	7	1	16	
	J	14	4	10	1	11	1	7	2	1	.	1	.	6	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	11	2	13	5	15	4	5	3	2	.	.	1	5	.
	J	2	.	1	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	117	24	86	18	110	21	53	13	10	3	7	2	21	
	J	16	4	11	2	11	2	10	2	1	.	1	.	7	.
YORK.															
York . . . . . County Gaol	A	49	8	75	9	104	15	107	4	77	5	2	.	6	
	J	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction .	A	2	1	3	.	23	4	9	7	3	1	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	12	1	16	3	37	14	22	4	3	1	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	.	1	5	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Beverley . . . . ,, ,,	A	14	8	22	4	18	2	36	12	6	4	.	.	2	.
	J	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	130	32	171	23	196	36	33	7	.	.	.	.	23	1
	J	8	2	13	3	13	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Kingston-upon-Hull . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	31	17	29	6	39	17	19	8	6	.	.	.	1	.
	J	7	.	1	.	9	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Leeds . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	20	4	23	4	45	14	18	1	8	4	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	11	.	12	1	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	3	1	.	1	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York . .	A	265	74	340	50	467	102	250	43	103	15	2	.	32	1
	J	22	5	29	4	45	5	11	3	7	.	.	.	6	
Grand Total Adult . .		6318	1949	4232	999	4806	1087	2558	490	835	106	150	22	483	195
Grand Total Juvenile .		894	162	474	109	524	96	183	27	59	7	11	1	168	32

TABLE No. 11.—Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.

14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	3	1	3	.	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	14	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	5	1	6	1	12	2	16	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	3	3	3	1	10	1	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.
3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
16	5	46	6	43	5	42	13	33	2	21	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
5	2	4	.	2	2	1	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	7	48	9	46	6	52	14	41	2	22	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	.
8	2	4	.	3	1	2	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
33	6	47	9	30	4	43	14	38	8	24	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
6	2	11	1	4	.	8	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	.	4	1	4	.	2	6	8	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
39	6	51	10	34	4	45	20	46	9	28	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
6	2	12	2	5	.	8	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	13	1	5	2	8	3	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	2	33	5	26	4	13	1	13	3	15	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	.	5	1	2	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	3	12	6	26	6	26	6	10	3	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
18	5	99	20	76	12	152	22	100	10	58	4	23	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
12	.	10	3	4	1	11	3	4	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	4	13	3	15	6	37	13	20	2	14	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	3	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	1	8	3	6	1	48	15	28	3	20	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	14	.	11	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
30	18	181	38	158	32	287	60	180	25	110	11	31	3	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	.	.
2	.	18	6	12	2	36	4	17	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
773	250	2063	536	1553	434	3318	935	3060	705	1539	293	251	46	17	2	3	1	185	13	9	4	5	1
182	59	319	65	287	40	386	84	271	35	55	9	7	2	2	1	.	.	25	2	.	.	.	1

TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Sum

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Month and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M
ANGLESEY.																
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	8	1	26	1	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
BEDFORD.																
Bedford . . . . County Gaol	A	9	.	8	3	17	2	8	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
	J	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, County House of Correction	A	21	4	101	6	178	15	73	4	40	.	2	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	12	.	12	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Bedford	A	30	4	109	9	195	17	81	4	40	.	4	.	.	.	
	J	1	.	16	.	12	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
BERKS.																
Reading . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	15	5	96	7	90	8	73	2	34	2	3	.	.	.	
	J	10	.	21	1	11	1	7	.	9	.	.	.	1	.	
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	A	15	3	70	13	59	12	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	8	2	19	1	7	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	A	7	3	7	1	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	1	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Berks.	A	37	11	173	21	145	21	86	2	38	2	3	.	.	.	
	J	19	4	44	3	18	3	8	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	
BRECON.																
Brecknock . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	17	2	31	3	23	3	8	2	8	1	2	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
BUCKS.																
Aylesbury . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	34	10	152	18	179	15	84	2	35	1	5	.	.	.	1
	J	11	.	36	7	16	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Buckingham . . Borough Gaol	A	3	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Bucks.	A	37	10	157	18	181	15	84	2	35	1	5	.	.	.	1
	J	15	.	39	7	16	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
CAMBRIDGE.																
Cambridge . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	32	7	99	4	81	4	51	5	33	.	2	.	.	.	
	J	7	.	14	.	5	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	46	6	68	20	32	5	12	3	7	2	.	.	.	.	
	J	3	1	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	22	.	74	11	49	11	18	3	15	.	.	2	1	.	
	J	.	.	19	2	2	.	4	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	
Ely . . . . . ,, ,,	A	19	1	20	4	16	.	21	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Cambridge	A	119	14	211	39	178	20	102	11	57	2	2	2	1	.	
	J	19	1	40	3	10	.	10	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	
CARDIGAN.																
Cardigan . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	.	19	2	29	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Aberystwith . . Town Gaol	A	13	2	18	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Cardigan	A	15	2	37	2	36	1	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Convictions.								TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																	
3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	20	.	.	.	20	.	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	20	.	.	.	20	.	20
.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	18	1	19
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	9	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	22	2	.	.	23	2	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	23	.	.	.	25	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	7	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	23	.	.	.	25	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	.	11	1	.	.	12	1	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	10	.	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	7	1	8
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	1	.	2	.	4	1	1	.	5	.	25	1	.	.	33	2	35
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Sum

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
CARMARTHEN.																
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	17	7	30	3	47	6	8	3	10	.	1	.	1	.	.
	J	.	.	5	1	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
CARNARVON.																
Carnarvon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	1	15	2	17	5	11	.	6	1	6	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CHESTER.																
Chester . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	10	1	13	2	8	.	6	.	8	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	7	.	8	.	4	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	46	55	53	97	56	47	35	21	34	21	21	4	2	.	.
	J	24	7	8	6	2	1	6	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	A	62	9	402	76	305	70	110	15	90	18	8	.	.	.	.
	J	7	.	59	2	24	7	7	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
,, Total—County of Chester.	A	108	64	465	174	374	119	153	36	130	39	37	4	2	.	.
	J	31	7	74	8	34	8	17	3	8	2	.	1	.	.	.
CORNWALL.																
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	14	5	208	48	98	34	28	9	26	6	22	1	4	2	.
	J	.	.	13	2	16	1	5	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.
Falmouth . . Town Gaol.	A	14	2	20	2	15	.	23	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	1	2	3	5	4	4	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	30	8	230	53	118	38	55	9	33	6	24	1	4	2	.
	J	4	.	16	2	17	1	5	2	3	.	3	.	.	.	.
CUMBERLAND.																
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	30	20	50	10	90	20	80	2	8	.	10	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	20	10	10	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	A	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cumberland	A	40	26	50	10	90	20	80	2	8	.	10	.	.	.	.
	J	7	.	20	10	10	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DENBIGH.																
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	13	.	32	5	46	15	30	1	18	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
DERBY.																
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	59	5	234	49	225	37	118	5	92	7	11	.	.	.	.
	J	6	1	29	3	29	2	13	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
DEVON.																
Exeter . . . . County Gaol.	A	8	7	33	9	35	14	22	.	17	3	25	.	7	.	.
	J	2	1	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction.	A	63	18	349	122	219	61	56	12	49	8	3	1	2	.	1
	J	14	3	54	15	27	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	116	37	36	22	19	10	9	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	16	1	4	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

Convictions.								TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																		
3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	1	5
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.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	15	4	17	1	.	.	6	.	3	.	.	.	41	5	.	.	42	5	47
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.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	48	13	20	1	3	1	6	.	3	.	.	.	80	15	.	.	83	15	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	1	.	.	21	1	22
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	18	3	21
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			
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.	.	18	1	.	.	.	.	21	5	30	1	5	1	5	.	.	.	2	.	63	7	.	.	73	7	80
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summ

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
DEVON—*continued.*																
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	48	10	32	10	16	3	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	1	5	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	A	9	2	8	3	5	2	2	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	A	6	5	9	5	27	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	1	7	1	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford . . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	3	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradnench . . ,, ,,	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dartmouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	257	79	470	173	329	91	97	13	82	12	28	1	9	.	1
	J	41	7	72	16	40	4	14	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
DORSET.																
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	23	5	198	34	244	33	81	15	45	4	14	1	1	.	.
	J	5	2	22	6	38	6	11	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.
Poole. . . . . Town Gaol	A	5	1	6	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Dorset	A	28	6	202	35	246	33	81	15	45	4	14	1	1	.	.
	J	7	2	23	6	38	6	11	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.
DURHAM.																
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	268	69	476	161	295	34	107	14	68	12	2	1	.	.	.
	J	19	4	29	9	12	3	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
ESSEX.																
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	28	7	132	29	204	31	124	11	57	2	17	1	2	.	.
	J	18	3	42	2	23	2	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Colchester. . . County House of Correction	A	11	.	53	9	32	5	19	.	14	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	16	1	9	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
,, ,, Borough Gaol	A	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ilford. . . . . County House of Correction	A	162	28	126	8	89	20	48	1	17	1	1	.	.	.	.
	J	24	3	10	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Essex	A	201	35	313	46	327	56	191	12	88	6	18	1	2	.	.
	J	49	6	73	7	34	2	9	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
FLINT.																
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	2	27	1	29	2	8	2	8	1	2	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GLAMORGAN.																
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction . . .	A	49	12	64	23	94	14	18	1	7	1	4	.	.	.	.
	J	3	2	2	2	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction	A	11	4	43	6	22	3	7	.	10	.	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	60	16	107	29	116	17	25	1	17	1	5	.	.	.	.
	J	3	3	3	3	3	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Convictions.

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	180	59	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	7	.	7
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.	.	18	1	182	60	.	.	42	11	32	2	6	1	7	.	.	.	2	.	89	14	.	.	100	14	114
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summ

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
GLOUCESTER.																
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	35	10	17	2	8	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	42	12	76	32	48	9	25	1	13	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	38	1	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	41	12	131	53	99	10	53	1	34	1	3	.	2	.	.
	J	11	3	34	7	12	1	4	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	50	11	33	9	40	8	14	.	4	.	5	2	1	.	.
	J	8	3	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	A	31	9	54	8	48	4	16	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	2	18	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	2	4	1	6	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	200	36	315	105	249	33	114	2	69	2	8	2	3	.	.
	J	29	9	94	8	30	3	6	1	14	.	1	.	.	.	.
HANTS.																
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	13	.	11	.	6	1	5	1	3	.	2	.	3	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	41	14	135	20	220	28	85	7	38	1	13	.	1	.	.
	J	14	.	14	3	29	4	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	146	78	55	8	33	6	7	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	28	2	12	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	44	8	28	5	31	4	16	.	8	1	5	1	.	.	.
	J	3	1	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	20	5	6	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hants	A	264	105	235	36	290	40	114	8	70	2	20	1	4	.	.
	J	49	3	30	3	36	4	7	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
HEREFORD.																
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	32	16	42	15	32	12	18	3	17	.	1	.	1	.	.
	J	2	1	7	3	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	16	4	17	9	16	5	10	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Hereford	A	48	20	79	24	48	17	28	7	21	.	1	.	1	.	.
	J	3	1	8	3	4	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HERTS.																
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	31	10	113	17	159	16	63	3	26	.	4	.	1	.	.
	J	4	.	26	1	10	1	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	30	2	48	3	52	4	40	.	12	.	9	.	2	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Herts	A	61	12	161	20	211	20	103	3	38	.	13	.	3	.	.
	J	6	.	26	1	10	1	10	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
HUNTINGDON.																
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	36	3	70	12	82	7	34	.	26	.	2	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	8	.	5	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Convictions.								TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																	
3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	4	10	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	2	.	53	4	.	.	61	4	65
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summary

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
KENT.																	
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	262	148	630	434	340	234	95	23	92	12	9	.	6	1	4	.
	J	29	18	65	29	45	10	5	2	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
St. Augustine's, Canterbury . . . ,, ,,	A	31	5	58	19	63	9	17	2	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	11	2	13	1	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	5	.	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	16	7	14	2	6	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	1	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dover . . . . ,, ...	A	55	14	89	18	26	6	14	5	13	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
	J	9	6	13	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	11	2	28	6	26	6	1	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Romney Marsh ,, ,,	A	3	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tenterden . . ,, ,,	A	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Kent .	A	388	180	832	480	466	256	129	33	122	13	11	2	6	1	4	.
	J	60	27	93	33	54	10	8	2	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LANCASTER.																	
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	A	4	.	1	2	5	2	1	3	3	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Preston . . . . County House of Correction	A	207	41	328	64	550	115	128	21	123	15	12	.	6	.	.	.
	J	13	4	43	9	39	3	8	.	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	85	12	83	52	240	36	122	13	116	5	11	1	1	.	.	.
	J	13	.	45	4	20	4	7	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	2601	1628	1241	1019	432	254	493	222	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	405	109	188	72	96	24	132	30	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	436	143	528	201	812	345	240	69	470	72	10	.	.	.	.	.
	J	91	8	55	8	99	23	58	2	51	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lancaster	A	3333	1824	2905	1338	2039	752	990	328	752	92	39	1	8	.	.	.
	J	522	121	331	93	254	54	205	33	73	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
LEICESTER.																	
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	29	4	114	11	160	10	56	5	53	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	.	27	1	19	.	5	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	96	10	30	9	25	3	20	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	12	1	13	.	11	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Leicester	A	125	14	144	20	185	13	76	5	63	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
	J	20	1	40	1	30	1	8	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
LINCOLN.																	
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol	A	20	7	17	2	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth . . . . County House of Correction	A	82	4	233	21	158	13	46	6	55	6	.	.	1	.	.	.
	J	12	5	27	4	18	3	11	3	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spilsby . . . . County House of Correction	A	22	2	159	11	57	2	23	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	9	1	18	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	18	5	159	18	45	6	30	2	23	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	17	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	5	1	52	5	31	1	22	.	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	A	4	3	29	12	9	4	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Convictions.

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	15	.	4	.	8	1	.	.	7	.	55	3	.	.	62	3	65
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	2	29	2	3	2	7	.	1	.	5	.	72	6	.	.	75	6	81
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	5	18	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	32	.	.	64	34	98
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	.	.	.
.	.	114	72	.	.	.	.	70	13	19	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	90	14	.	.	97	14	111
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	115	72	.	.	.	.	148	22	75	31	3	2	9	.	1	.	5	.	241	55	.	.	263	57	320
.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	21	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	10	1	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	36	3	.	.	36	3	39
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summary

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINCOLN—*continued.*																	
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	35	6	31	6	35	3	24	1	7	1	5	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	1	8	.	7	2	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grantham. . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	13	1	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Stamford . . . ,, ,, ...	A	4	1	19	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	203	30	701	75	354	33	150	9	126	7	11	1	1	.	.	.
	J	41	11	84	7	35	6	16	4	14	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
MERIONETH.																	
Dolgelly . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	1	1	.	11	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	A	12	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth	A	12	1	5	.	11	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																	
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coldbath-fields County House of Correction	A	2060	899	1562	430	1294	462	353	66	389	32	60	.	.	.	.	.
	J	295	24	182	20	191	10	68	7	59	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	527	373	406	470	306	117	75	35	80	62	15	14	6	.	.	.
	J	108	34	112	24	54	4	23	.	16	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	A	52	81	147	246	175	58	86	36	83	13	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	10	13	36	31	38	3	17	2	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction	A	1906	1217	1481	919	824	424	160	37	190	56	46	23	.	.	.	.
	J	297	58	216	64	133	18	30	1	34	2	4	1	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	4545	2570	3596	2065	2599	1061	874	174	742	163	121	37	6	.	.	.
	J	710	129	546	139	416	35	138	10	136	6	5	1	.	.	.	.
MONMOUTH.																	
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	1	1	1	12	2	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction	A	23	8	137	44	104	47	34	4	19	4	4	1	.	.	.	.
	J	8	1	18	.	19	2	1	5	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	27	9	138	45	116	49	37	4	19	4	5	1	.	.	.	.
	J	9	1	18	1	19	2	1	5	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
MONTGOMERY.																	
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	13	4	23	3	38	8	12	1	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORFOLK.																	
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	57	.	202	.	90	.	21	.	27	.	4	.	3	.	.	.
	J	9	.	20	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	28	3	48	10	57	1	23	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	12	1	5	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	59	.	66	.	82	.	43	.	22	.	7	.	3	.	.	.
	J	7	.	6	.	10	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	39	11	43	30	63	11	22	1	27	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
	J	12	2	11	1	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	19	.	37	.	18	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Convictions.								TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																		
13 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	25	2	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	52	4	.	.	53	4	57
										1												1				
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	5	33	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	8	.	.	96	8	104
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	228	37	134	6	10	.	15	2	5	.	16	.	408	45	.	.	424	46	470
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	255	42	167	9	10	.	15	2	5	.	16	.	468	53	.	.	520	54	574
								27	1	25												52	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	12	1	13
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	4	.	.	12	4	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	17	5	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	24	5	.	.	24	5	29
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	2	7
									1														1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	11	.	11
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	1	5
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.	5	1	6
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	3

TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summary

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders, A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
NORFOLK—*continued.*																	
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	22	3	17	5	42	2	18	2	12	1	14	1	1	.	.	.
	J	2	.	3	1	6	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's Lynn . . ,, ,,	A	33	13	12	7	21	.	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thetford . . . . Borough Gaol	A	12	2	14	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk	A	250	51	402	90	362	34	136	10	93	6	25	1	7	1	.	.
	J	45	5	54	5	37	3	9	1	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHAMPTON.																	
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	55	2	105	18	135	30	70	5	23	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	.	16	2	8	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	19	6	32	16	21	10	8	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	3	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	31	1	29	1	15	2	7	1	6	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
	J	4	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	105	9	166	35	171	42	85	9	37	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
	J	13	1	20	2	16	4	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.																	
Morpeth . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	40	3	30	3	96	6	52	5	30	4	4	5	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	5	.	9	5	5	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	54	12	15	7	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	7	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Alnwick . . . . ,, ,,	A	40	7	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	6	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hexham . . . . ,, ,,	A	10	.	12	1	5	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	168	98	75	22	89	24	22	18	30	3	10	.	3	.	1	.
	J	71	15	40	6	46	11	8	3	11	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	A	9	3	13	.	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Northumberland	A	321	123	158	34	200	32	75	23	64	7	14	5	3	.	1	.
	J	89	27	48	6	58	16	13	3	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
NOTTS.																	
Nottingham . . County Gaol	A	57	5	15	3	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	28	4	20	.	40	5	11	1	37	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	9	.	3	1	8	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Southwell . . . County House of Correction	A	41	3	96	15	130	1	67	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	10	.	15	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Notts	A	126	12	131	18	172	6	81	1	88	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	12	1	17	1	23	1	3	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OXFORD.																	
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	41	9	140	20	221	19	61	2	25	3	9	.	4	.	.	.
	J	6	.	12	4	23	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	26	27	24	60	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	9	4	5	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Oxford	A	76	40	169	80	231	19	65	2	25	3	9	.	4	.	.	.
	J	22	3	12	5	23	2	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.

Convictions.

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
								2												2		1		3		3
								1												1						
								1				1								2		1		3		3
								1	1											1	1			1	1	2
				1				14	6	8		1		5		1				29	6					
				3				2		1	1									3		1		32	7	39
								11	2	10	1	1		2				8		32	3					
																								32	3	35
								1		1		3								5				5		5
								12	2	11	1	4		2				8		37	3			37	3	40
								4	1	5				3						12	1	1		13	1	14
								7	4	2	1			1						10	5					
				2				8	1	3										8	1			18	6	24
				3				1		3										4				4		4
				2	3			12	5	10	1			4						26	6	9	1	35	7	42
								8		2		4						1		15				15		15
		1						5	3	3										8	3	1		9	3	12
								4				1								5				5		5
		1						17	3	5		5						1		28	3	1		29	3	32
								6	1	10				4						20	1			20	1	21
								3	1	3	1									6	2	1		7	2	9
								1												1				1		1
								10	2	13	1			4						27	3	1		28	3	31

TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summary

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders . { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PEMBROKE.																	
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction	A	18	6	26	11	73	4	8	4	7	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	8	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RADNOR.																	
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	2	12	7	4	1	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	A	1	.	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Radnor	A	7	2	14	9	6	1	2	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RUTLAND.																	
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	44	1	6	2	16	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
SALOP.																	
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	78	19	194	48	175	22	56	2	47	1	5	1	.	.	.	.
	J	10	3	16	.	16	.	5	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	6	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	1	1	11	1	18	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	6	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Salop	A	85	21	209	50	193	23	57	3	47	1	5	1	.	.	.	.
	J	11	3	28	.	20	.	6	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
SOMERSET.																	
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	39	9	159	45	112	45	43	13	21	7	3	.	2	.	.	.
	J	15	3	29	7	15	6	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction	A	16	11	164	45	144	31	70	20	27	4	6	.	4	.	.	.
	J	6	.	50	9	29	6	13	2	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	162	157	140	94	156	50	29	10	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	81	10	47	2	37	2	21	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol	A	21	2	9	3	21	1	6	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	12	.	19	1	29	1	8	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	165	54	68	20	23	8	9	.	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	29	8	23	3	9	2	6	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Somerset	A	403	233	540	207	496	125	157	43	83	13	10	.	6	.	.	.
	J	143	21	168	22	119	17	52	3	23	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
STAFFORD.																	
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	103	14	748	162	502	92	211	9	210	11	42	4	.	.	.	.
	J	15	4	58	13	62	5	9	.	28	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Stafford	A	108	14	748	162	502	92	211	9	210	11	42	4	.	.	.	.
	J	17	4	58	13	62	5	9	.	28	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
SUFFOLK.																	
Bury St. Edmunds . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	43	6	160	15	81	4	82	7	52	3	5	.	.	.	.	.
	J	7	5	31	1	11	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	28	12	139	16	49	7	51	3	26	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	10	.	14	5	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, Borough Gaol	A	16	2	52	9	15	6	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	2	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	20	3	29	6	24	4	16	2	8	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Suffolk	A	107	23	360	46	169	21	152	12	88	6	8	.	.	.	.	.
	J	33	7	53	7	19	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Convictions.								TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																		
3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summa

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
SURREY.																	
Horsemonger-lane. . . . County Gaol.	A	332	74	237	64	171	30	56	18	53	44	7	3	.	.	.	
	J	7	.	12	3	3	1	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Brixton . . . County House of Correction	A	361	331	527	421	412	183	129	58	57	10	2	.	.	.	.	
	J	141	39	151	27	117	12	24	2	20	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	40	17	194	86	84	21	48	19	87	9	4	1	.	.	.	
	J	6	3	16	3	11	1	11	.	35	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	A	187	225	194	177	101	68	30	12	5	1	3	.	.	.	.	
	J	30	30	42	11	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	27	.	44	.	18	.	2	.	
	J	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Surrey.	A	920	847	1152	748	768	338	263	134	202	108	16	22	.	2	.	
	J	184	72	221	46	150	15	36	2	57	2	1	.	.	.	.	
SUSSEX.																	
Lewes. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	51	34	152	39	132	25	60	5	32	3	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	14	2	28	5	19	.	5	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	6	5	77	12	47	4	20	1	15	2	1	.	.	.	.	
	J	6	3	9	3	9	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Battle. . . . County House of Correction	A	20	2	44	7	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Hastings. . . Town Gaol	A	45	10	21	3	17	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	10	3	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Winchelsea . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Rye . . . . . ,, ,,	A	8	1	2	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	3	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Sussex.	A	130	52	296	62	214	32	84	6	49	5	1	.	.	.	.	
	J	36	9	45	10	32	1	8	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	
WARWICK.																	
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	A	35	2	105	14	75	10	23	3	7	.	5	4	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
,, County House of Correction	A	53	10	450	93	259	51	110	10	73	2	5	.	2	.	.	
	J	18	.	55	11	49	9	33	6	49	4	.	.	.	.	.	
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	20	69	20	43	8	22	1	16	2	2	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	17	1	14	.	7	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Warwick	A	104	32	624	127	377	69	155	14	96	4	12	4	2	.	.	
	J	18	.	74	12	63	9	40	7	52	6	.	.	.	.	.	
WESTMORLAND.																	
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	A	4	.	10	.	11	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Kendal . . . County House of Correction	A	20	5	46	7	34	4	10	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	4	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	24	5	56	7	45	5	12	.	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	J	4	.	5	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
WILTS.																	
Fisherton Anger(Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	3	33	1	60	4	28	.	17	.	1	.	.	.	.	
	J	5	1	3	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	29	6	90	33	152	28	81	15	47	6	3	.	1	.	.	
	J	12	.	10	2	19	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	A	5	.	35	9	43	10	18	1	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	3	.	3	2	6	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Wilts.	A	50	9	158	43	255	42	127	16	73	7	4	.	1	.	.	
	J	20	1	16	5	27	5	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	

Convictions. (continued)

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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TABLE No. 12.—Terms of Imprisonment under Summar

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F
WORCESTER.																	
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	43	6	158	31	181	30	47	2	43	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
	J	3	4	23	2	25	1	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	7	44	6	17	1	7	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	8	1	12	3	10	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Worcester	A	64	13	202	37	198	31	54	3	47	.	6	.	1	.	.	.
	J	11	5	35	5	35	2	5	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
YORK.																	
York . . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	181	60	29	12	30	9	7	.	7	2	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	44	18	1	1	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	39	4	417	60	319	39	64	8	34	6	4	.	1	.	.	.
	J	7	2	45	7	40	7	8	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	49	.	239	26	285	30	27	2	21	.	7	.	3	.	.	.
	J	4	.	23	.	10	3	3	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	71	16	531	109	1057	162	378	30	227	21	40	1	35	1	.	.
	J	12	1	30	11	58	13	17	5	22	3	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kingston-upon-Hull . . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	207	63	136	43	96	21	40	11	33	7	1	.	.	.	.	.
	J	58	4	35	1	54	2	11	.	14	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	186	66	106	20	140	57	71	8	39	2	4	1	.	.	.	.
	J	19	3	10	.	27	2	11	.	34	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	4	3	.	2	20	4	7	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ripon . . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	11	1	1	2	15	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of York .	A	749	214	1460	274	1962	324	595	60	366	39	57	2	39	1	.	.
	J	153	28	145	20	196	29	50	5	84	9	4	.	.	.	.	.
Grand Total Adult . .		1430	6896	19488	7099	16097	4033	6343	1057	4431	589	630	95	115	7	6	3
Grand Toal Juvenile .		2500	526	2777	593	2078	971	769	85	630	52	25	2	2	.	.	.

onvictions.								TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																				
3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10.		10 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 15.		15 Years and under 21.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	1	21	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	56	3	.	.	59	3	62
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	6	3	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	21	2	.	.	6	1	.	.	2	.	61	6	.	.	65	6	71
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	3	71	3	1	.	32	3	6	.	4	.	146	9	.	.	147	10	157
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	8	2	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	44	10	12	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	11	.	.	58	11	69
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	1	7
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
.	.	26	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	20	3	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	67	.	.	.	.	.	96	17	94	5	1	.	33	3	6	.	4	.	234	25	.	.	246	27	273
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	3	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2			
.	.	244	76	191	60	.	.	1329	210	854	88	76	6	187	11	25	.	86	2	2557	317	.	.	2771	328	3099
.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	145	9	55	1	6	.	4	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	214	11			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode in which Prisoners have been Employed in the course of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ANGLESEY.																			
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	40	5	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	3	4	3	26	7	30	1	15	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.
BEDFORD.																			
Bedford . . . . County Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, County House of Correction	A	99	8	16	.	1	.	.	1	.	16	2		519	34	.	.	40	8
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		32	1	.	.	1	1
Total—County of Bedford.		99	8	16	.	1	.	.	1	.	16	2		519	34	.	.	40	8
	A	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		32	1	.	.	1	1
	J																		
BERKS.																			
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.		106	3	16	1	1	2	1	.	2	.	21	1	.	.	702	69	43	6
	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	94	8	2	.
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction	J	97	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.		126	12	57	18	57	14
	A	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		24	3	13	2	8	1
Newbury . . . Borough Gaol	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	75	22
	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	4	.
Windsor. . . . ,, ...	J	3	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.		30	8	6	4	50	14
	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		6	2	.	1	6	2
	J																		
Total—County of Berks		206	14	17	2	2	2	1	.	2	.	25	1	156	20	765	91	225	56
	A	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	5	107	11	20	3
	J																		
BRECON.																			
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.		21	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	8	.	110	.	23	16	35	3
	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.
	J																		
BUCKS.																			
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.		252	22	4	1	1	.	.	2	.	15	3		51	.	589	70	184	9
	J	22	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	.		11	.	46	9	39	3
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		1	1	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Bucks	A	252	22	4	1	1	.	.	2	.	15	3		52	1	589	70	184	9
	J	22	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	2	.		11	.	46	9	39	3
CAMBRIDGE.																			
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	79	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2		244	13	114	20	70	3
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		.	1	36	1	14	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		146	30	75	13	53	7
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	24	2	10	3
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	A	43	8	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	3	2	172	31	101	24	3	1
	J	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	5	17	2	.	.
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	37	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1		73	.	3	10	63	2
	J	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1		8	.	.	.	1	.
Total—County of Cambridge.	A	166	23	5	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	15	5	635	74	293	67	189	13
	J	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	45	6	77	5	25	3
CARDIGAN.																			
Cardigan . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	42	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		74	3	10	1	32	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	3	.	.	1
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Cardigan.	A	42	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		74	3	10	1	32	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		.	.	3	.	.	1

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		Grand Total of both Sexes.
					Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	173	2	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8		
35	22	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	14	.	6	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	25	.	25
14	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	67	2	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	.	65	4	.	.	176	13	.	.	180	13	193
													4						4				
35	22	2	.	2	1	.	1	.	70	2	58	7	71	4	.	.	201	13	.	.	205	13	218
14	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	27	4	47	6	74	6	1	.	150	16	.	.	193	19	212
.	.	.	.	6	3	.	2	.	8	.	20	1	13	2	.	.	.	.	43	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	41	19	.	.	47	19	.	.	54	24	78
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	7	5			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	8	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	17	.	17
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	11	3	.	4	.	37	4	55	6	123	25	1	.	213	35	.	.	264	43	307
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	8	.	20	1	21	7	.	.	.	.	51	8			
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	1	100	2	.	.	129	3	.	.	137	3	140
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	22	3	.	.	47	6	.	.	69	9	24	.	93	9	102
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	22	3	.	.	47	6	.	.	69	9	.	.	93	9	102
7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	24	.			
.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	82	5	18	.	.	.	102	5	.	.	132	7	139
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	30	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	11	1	.	.	12	2	.	.	17	2	19
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	4	5	6	40	6	.	.	53	16	.	.	77	24	101
.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	17	8	2	.	.	.	24	8			
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	32	.	11	.	.	.	47	.	.	.	64	4	68
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	2	.	10	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	17	4			
.	.	17	.	2	.	.	.	.	14	4	120	12	80	7	.	.	214	23	.	.	290	37	327
.	.	.	.	18	.	.	1	.	7	.	31	6	35	8	2	.	.	.	76	14			
.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	12	.	18	1	19	1	.	.	55	2	.	.	55	2	57
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
24	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	11	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	12	.	18	1	19	1	.	.	55	2	.	.	55	2	57
8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 15.—Mode which Prisoners have be Employed in the cou of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
CARMARTHEN.																			
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	47	12	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	137	35	11	5	40	4
	J	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1	1	.	3	.
CARNARVON.																			
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	85	5	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	79	12	52	10	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.
CHESTER.																			
Chester . . . . County Gaol	A	434	54	55	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	16	2	220	35	214	18	.	.
	J	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	20	4	16	1	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	37	75	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4	344	.	.	278	.	.
	J	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	.	.	18	.	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	A	842	227	30	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	30	5	1111	282	630	107	.	.
	J	30	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	107	23	33	7	.	.
Total—County of Chester	A	1313	356	85	8	1	.	1	.	2	.	39	11	1675	317	844	403	.	.
	J	38	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	235	27	49	26	.	.
CORNWALL.																			
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	120	40	16	3	.	1	1	.	2	.	10	7	388	130	141	33	150	3
	J	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	6	22	9	12	1
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	26	.	40	.	16	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	7	2	1	4	5
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Helstone . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total—County of Cornwall	A	128	41	16	3	.	1	1	.	2	.	14	8	427	137	183	34	176	4
	J	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	53	7	22	9	18	.
CUMBERLAND.																			
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	127	59	10	2	.	.	1	.	6	1	12	7	323	79	112	23	3	1
	J	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	20	.	.	1	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	1
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	18
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
Total—County of Cumberland	A	127	59	10	2	.	.	1	.	6	1	12	7	323	79	112	23	124	5
	J	16	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	20	.	.	34	.
DENBIGH.																			
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	142	39	55	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	2	168	31	.	.	72	
	J	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	15	4	.	.	4	
DERBY.																			
Derby . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	187	9	35	7	2	.	.	.	2	1	29	4	798	109	224	29	62	14
	J	63	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	54	6	49	5	12	2

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	20	4	6	.	15	5	.	.	45	9	.	.	32	9	61
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	59	1	408	12	.	.	470	13	.	.	473	15	488
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	2			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	22	120	10	.	.	207	32	.	.	236	37	273
.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	8	5	18	4	11	1	.	.	.	.	29	5			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	21	7	9	42	.	1	39	55	.	.	46	55	101
.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
.	.	4	.	4	1	.	2	.	57	2	106	.	1010	95	.	.	1176	97	.	.	1560	108	1668
.	.	1	.	34	.	.	12	.	44	.	51	.	277	11	.	.	.	.	384	11			
.	.	.	4	4	2	.	2	.	65	7	214	29	1139	147	.	1	1422	184	.	.	1842	200	2042
.	.	.	1	61	.	.	12	.	46	.	70	4	292	12	.	.	.	.	420	16			
.	.	15	1	2	.	.	4	.	60	31	32	.	95	28	37	35	228	94	.	.	302	100	402
.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	17	1	18	1	24	.	15	4	.	.	74	6			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	17	12	69	.	.	19	86	.	.	59	101	160
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	3	33	12	.	.	.	.	40	15			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	15	1	4	.	.	4	.	60	31	39	17	107	97	37	35	247	189	.	.	361	201	562
.	.	2	.	11	.	.	2	.	17	1	23	4	57	12	15	4	.	.	114	21			
.	.	13	6	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	66	6	72
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	8	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	5	.	.	66	6	72
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	1			
.	.	5	.	6	.	.	2	.	.	.	103	10	112	11	.	.	217	21	.	.	231	25	256
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	9	2	.	.	.	.	14	4			
.	.	1	.	3	.	.	3	.	65	18	28	11	20	7	.	.	116	36	.	.	202	58	260
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	8	.	27	3	14	11	37	8	.	.	.	.	86	22			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.														TABLE No. 15.—Mode in which Prisoners have been Employed in the course of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
DEVON.																			
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	A	7	1	43	31	1	.	.	.	3	1	5	4	.	.	70	188	672	2
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	27	58	.
,, County House of Correction	A	78	6	72	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	1116	312	.	.	.	.
	J	5	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	125	33	.	.	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	100	25	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	10	1	144	.	.	93	119	13
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	3	17	.
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	29	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	3	6	7	.	.	645	208
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	15
Barnstaple . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	53	18	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	A	62	7	7	3	.	.	2	1	.	.	10	.	67	21	9	3	12	4
	J	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	4	5	.	1	2
Bideford . . . . ,, ,,	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bradninch . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Dartmouth . . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Devon	A	279	49	127	85	1	.	2	2	6	1	41	16	1333	340	132	302	1468	232
	J	17	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	164	37	23	30	164	17
DORSET.																			
Dorchester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	476	37	243	20	.	.	1	.	3	.	22	6	739	125	64	37	96	7
	J	30	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	72	18	19	4	24	.
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	A	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	11	2	.	.	13	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total—County of Dorset	A	780	40	243	20	.	.	1	.	4	.	24	8	750	127	64	37	109	9
	J	30	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	72	18	19	4	24	.
DURHAM.																			
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	919	235	60	3	2	.	2	.	2	1	31	16	1291	275	286	70	81	17
	J	23	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	21	3	2	2	2
ESSEX.																			
Springfield . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	260	32	28	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	11	3	539	78	152	10	437	43
	J	16	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	80	4	21	4	54	3
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	39	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	109	32	44	.	41	4
	J	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	2	5	.	7	.
,, Borough Gaol	A	12	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	3	.	91	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	4	.	36	4
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	116	15	25	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	392	58	186	22	37	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	8	11	.	2	.
Maldon . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Romford . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total—County of Essex	A	427	56	56	8	2	3	.	.	1	.	36	7	1042	168	385	32	639	71
	J	16	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	145	14	41	4	103	7
FLINT.																			
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	52	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	78	15	22	.	40	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		Grand Total of both Sexes.
					Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	29	17	12	.	.	.	.	64	12	.	9	.	.	.	.	64	21	.	.	113	22	135
.	.	11	5	13	.	.	.	.	49	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	1			
.	.	30	16	14	.	.	1	.	68	48	138	9	40	.	.	.	247	57	.	.	290	60	350
.	.	1	3	10	.	.	.	.	7	3	33	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	43	3			
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	8	6	14
.	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1			
.	.	17	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	7
.	.	2	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.			
.	.	18	3	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	.	11
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	97	37	9	.	.	3	.	142	60	146	23	41	1	.	.	332	84	.	.	432	89	521
.	.	18	8	55	.	.	2	.	56	4	34	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	100	5			
.	.	7	6	9	.	.	.	.	37	.	106	4	33	.	.	.	176	4	.	.	205	5	210
.	.	3	.	29	.	.	.	.	6	.	16	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	29	1			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	7	6	9	.	.	.	.	37	.	106	4	33	.	.	.	176	4	.	.	205	5	210
.	.	3	.	29	.	.	.	.	6	.	16	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	29	1			
.	.	79	3	.	2	.	2	.	99	18	5	20	418	60	.	.	326	98	.	.	596	117	713
.	.	2	1	18	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	9	63	9	.	.	.	.	70	19			
.	.	44	3	9	.	.	3	.	190	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	195	10	.	.	324	10	234
.	.	7	1	31	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.			
.	.	8	1	2	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	31	.	31
.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	10	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	20	.	20
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.			
.	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	.	76	.	.	.	103	.	14	.	197	.	.	.	215	.	215
.	.	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	18	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	52	4	13	.	.	4	.	206	10	91	.	112	.	14	.	427	10	.	.	490	10	500
.	.	8	1	49	.	.	.	.	35	.	13	.	10	.	5	.	.	.	63	.			
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	8	.	8
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode which Prisoners have be Employed in the cou of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GLAMORGAN.																			
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	164	35	21	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	2	215	76	170	38	105	24
	J	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	16	.	.	.	.
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction	A	117	31	25	14	.	.	.	.	3	3	12	7	159	45	100	37	4	.
	J	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	6	.	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	281	66	46	29	.	.	.	.	3	3	19	9	374	121	270	75	109	24
	J	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	25	6	.	.	.
GLOUCESTER.																			
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penetentiary	A	964	321	122	43	.	.	6	3	4	1	85	16	79	16	.	.	536	78
	J	129	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	7	2	78	8
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	103	.	.	24	76	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	11	.
,, City Bridewell and Police Station	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	238	95
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	1
Horseley . . . County House of Correction	A	129	22	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	233	64	55	7	23	1
	J	13	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	48	9	15	1	7	.
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	104	9	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	337	87	76	4	54	5
	J	10	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	83	12	9	2	4	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	66	8	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1	104	20	43	9	42	6
	J	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	3	.	4	.
Lawfordsgate . . ,, ,,	A	71	11	2	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	7	5	183	21	.	.	85	9
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	2	.	.	12	2
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	23	.	10	9	14	3
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.
Total—County of Gloucester	A	1279	375	133	51	1	1	7	3	7	2	122	24	1062	208	184	53	1058	201
	J	164	5	17	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	1	173	27	48	5	162	11
HANTS.																			
Winchester . . County Gaol.	A	131	19	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	7	.	.	278	70	251	.
	J	7	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	22	5	26	.
,, County House of Correction	A	137	22	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	347	.	.	92	55	.
	J	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	85	.	.	8	7	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	151	23	11	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	17	.	151	.	.	81	282	71
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	6	27	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	64	20	23	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	85	23	55	11	119	10
	J	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	6	.	1	1
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	51	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1
Total—County of Hants	A	487	85	65	6	.	.	2	.	6	.	57	11	883	23	333	254	738	93
	J	24	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	95	.	74	19	67	2
HEREFORD.																			
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	174	22	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	254	33	.	.	141	45
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3	.	.	10	6
,, . . . City Gaol	A	45	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	77	32	16	3	19	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	4	2	3	1
Total—County of Hereford	A	219	32	13	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	331	65	16	3	160	49
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	4	4	2	13	7
HERTS.																			
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	59	6	75	4	.	.	.	.	9	.	30	3	488	46	223	25	.	.
	J	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	68	4	13	1	.	.
St. Alban's. . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	38	5	22	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	2	131	7	62	2	83	11
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	8	.
Total—County of Herts	A	97	11	97	5	.	.	.	.	10	.	39	5	619	53	285	27	83	11
	J	9	.	11	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	73	4	13	1	8	.

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		Total Adult and Juvenile.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
					Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
.	.	9	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	43	10	.	.	.	.	45	10	.	.			52	10	62
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
.	.	35	12	3	1	.	.	.	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	.	.			14	6	20
.	.	1	1	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	5					
.	.	45	15	2	3	.	.	.	10	1	45	10	.	.	.	.	58	11	.	.			66	16	82
.	.	1	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5					
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	153	8	158	8	.	.			237	8	245
.	.	.	.	11	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	73	.	.	.	79	.					
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	40	1	.	.	.	.	46	1	.	.			60	1	61
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	3	5	4	.	3	8	.	42	10	.	.			53	13	66
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	11	3					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	.	1	24	7	7	.	54	11	.	.			92	17	109
.	.	.	.	13	.	.	2	.	17	1	.	1	17	4	2	.	.	.	38	6					
17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	7	2	.	.	21	2	.	.			27	2	29
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.					
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	1	.	.	66	.	.	.	107	1	.	.			122	1	123
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	15	.					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.			13	.	13
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.					
17	.	.	.	1	4	.	2	.	117	7	46	6	97	12	168	8	434	33	.	.			604	42	646
.	.	.	.	31	.	.	7	.	53	2	5	1	27	5	78	1	.	.	170	9					
.	.	9	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	53	2	14	1	.	.	69	3	.	.			73	3	76
.	.	7	4	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.					
.	.	1	3	7	1	.	3	.	40	9	1	.	5	17	.	.	50	26	.	.			54	26	80
.	.	.	.	16	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.					
.	.	10	4	1	5	.	1	.	2	.	80	1	56	1	.	.	144	2	.	.			152	2	154
.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	8	.					
.	.	3	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	.	.	7	3	19	7	.	.			29	8	37
.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	.	.	.	10	1					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			.	.	.
.	.	23	11	13	12	.	4	.	42	9	142	7	75	19	7	3	282	38	.	.			308	39	347
.	.	10	4	55	.	.	1	.	3	.	12	1	4	.	6	.	.	.	26	1					
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	78	.	4	1	138	.	.	.	221	1	.	.			225	1	22
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.					
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	29	.	.	.	34	.	.	.			34	.	34
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	81	.	5	1	167	.	.	.	255	1	.	.			259	1	260
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.					
.	.	63	7	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	151	32	.	.	.	.	151	32	.	.			188	32	220
.	.	11	.	15	.	.	1	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.					
.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	45	1	180	1	.	.	223	2	.	.			248	3	251
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	20	1					
.	.	63	7	15	2	.	1	.	.	.	196	33	180	1	.	.	379	34	.	.			436	35	471
.	.	11	.	18	.	.	1	.	.	.	37	.	19	1	.	.	.	.	57	1					

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode which Prisoners have be Employed in the cou of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard La-bour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
HUNTINGDON.																			
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	157	14	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	260	24	43	10	87	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	4	2	.	
KENT.																			
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	433	318	408	270	2	1	.	1	7	1	15	11	1660	866	429	141	359	7
	J	46	29	39	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	221	66	13	9	31	
St. Augustine's, Canterbury . . ,, ,,	A	27	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	184	41	47	6	62	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	6	10	.	6	
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	15	2	24	.	19	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	
,, City House of Correction	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	6	.	.	9	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	
Dover . . . . . ,, ,,	A	15	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	152	32	88	30	21	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	7	9	2	2	
Sandwich . . . ,, ,,	A	40	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	80	21	30	6	4	
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	
Folkestone . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
Romney Marsh ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
Faversham . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Tenterden . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Kent	A	521	336	413	272	2	1	.	1	7	1	23	14	2121	968	618	184	556	10
	J	46	30	39	26	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	3	270	82	33	12	27	
LANCASTER.																			
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	3903	793	95	45	.	.	3	2	.	.	28	8	282	77	19	12	28	
	J	710	13	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	17	4	.	.	2	
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	337	78	345	143	.	.	2	.	5	.	13	5	1493	298	511	87	63	
	J	32	21	36	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	162	25	33	4	1	
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	3499	586	158	54	.	.	2	.	11	3	17	5	1822	256	489	61	9	
	J	40	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	19	16	2	.	
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	562	113	184	62	.	.	3	1	6	3	49	20	2918	2649	3054	1101	.	
	J	68	5	22	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	705	263	200	44	.	
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	A	.	.	293	126	1	.	.	.	11	3	14	16	2290	913	2091	545	72	1
	J	.	.	13	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	469	69	100	22	2	
Total—County of Lancaster.	A	8301	1569	1080	430	1	.	10	3	33	9	121	54	8805	4193	6074	1806	172	16
	J	850	39	79	25	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	4	1475	380	409	72	5	
LEICESTER.																			
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	218	21	6	6	.	.	2	.	3	.	27	8	712	47	191	26	15	
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	3	21	.	.	
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	110	17	27	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	2	194	30	119	31	.	
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	2	40	2	.	
Total—County of Leicester	A	328	41	33	15	1	1	2	.	3	.	37	10	906	77	310	57	15	
	J	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	122	5	61	2	.	
LINCOLN.																			
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	A	.	.	116	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	22	3	.	.	8	.	105	11
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
,, City Gaol	A	35	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	62	13	.	.	34	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	

* No Record kept.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Table 16		Table 17		Handcuffs and other Irons		Whipping		Dark Cells		Solitary Cells		Stoppage of Diet		Other Punishments		Total Adult		Total Juvenile		Total Adult and Juvenile		Grand Total of both Sexes
Publicly	Privately																					
M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	
16	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	143	1	.	.	.	.	153	1	.	.	155	1	156
.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
43	12	2	33	.	.	.	.	225	50	371	136	125	23	.	.	721	209	.	.	915	231	1146
3	3	3	25	.	.	.	.	2	6	112	14	58	2	.	.	.	.	194	22			
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	71	.	65	.	30	.	7	.	173	.	.	.	182	3	185
.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	7	2	9
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	43	2	.	.	2	.	3	.	49	2	.	.	64	3	67
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	1			
.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	13	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	21	.	.	.	21	.	21
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
44	14	2	36	.	.	1	.	356	53	838	136	164	24	10	.	969	213	.	.	1190	239	1429
3	3	3	50	.	.	.	.	45	7	118	17	60	2	.	.	.	.	221	26			
2	.	.	1	6	.	1	.	.	.	312	1	22	.	4	.	341	1	.	.	372	1	373
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	31	.			
.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	4	.	290	52	2421	303	22	2	2733	357	.	.	2998	366	3364
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	26	1	233	7	6	1	.	.	265	9			
14	3	.	.	.	3	.	120	18	242	84	3325	327	96	.	.	3786	429	.	.	4019	456	4475
.	1	.	15	.	1	.	12	2	25	8	185	17	.	.	.	.	.	233	27			
79	4	.	57	.	1	.	.	.	1257	428	2436	825	.	.	.	3694	1253	.	.	5453	1402	6855
51	3	.	38	.	.	.	.	.	804	86	955	63	.	.	.	.	.	1759	149			
34	15	.	11	2	.	5	.	550	139	219	68	6883	1197	21	.	7680	1404	.	.	12981	1683	14664
35	4	.	136	.	.	13	.	657	40	213	13	4403	226	15	.	.	.	5301	279			
129	22	.	81	8	.	10	.	670	157	2320	633	15087	2652	139	2	18234	3444	.	.	25823	3908	29731
86	8	.	190	.	.	14	.	669	42	1093	108	5778	313	25	1	.	.	7589	464			
.	.	.	7	.	.	12	.	147	.	1	.	80	5	20	.	260	5	.	.	320	5	325
.	.	.	10	.	.	1	.	32	.	.	.	25	.	2	.	.	.	60	.			
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	12	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	35	.	35
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.			
.	.	.	8	.	.	12	.	159	.	14	.	80	5	20	.	285	5	.	.	355	5	360
.	.	.	11	.	.	1	.	35	.	7	.	25	.	2	.	.	.	70	.			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	9	.	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	25	.	.	.	25	.	25
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. {A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode which Prisoners have be Employed in the cou of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
LINCOLN—*continued.*																			
Louth . . . . County House of Correction	A	104	9	36	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	9	1	368	.	98	77	244	
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	30	11	18	
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	90	8	24	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	331	31	.	.	61	
	J	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1	.	.	5	
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	138	28	26	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	18	1	234	.	89	44	81	
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	14	7	4	
Falkingham. . County House of Correction.	A	60	10	13	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	4	150	18	29	10	64	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	3	8	
Spalding . . . . ,, ,,	A	140	17	12	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	82	10	97	26	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	9	1	.	
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction .	A	53	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	127	12	77	19	.	
	J	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	11	1	.	
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	24	.	.	1	12	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Stamford . . . . ,, ,,	A	7	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	18	2	7	.	19	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	
Total—County of Lincoln	A	635	85	233	28	1	.	.	1	8	.	90	14	1376	86	495	177	620	3
	J	17	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	143	6	65	23	39	1
MERIONETH.																			
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	21	5	6	4	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Merioneth.	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	24	5	6	4	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	
MIDDLESEX.																			
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3593	16
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1038	2
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction	A	755	362	57	29	1	.	2	2	7	3	33	10	3846	1433	3714	986	3	
	J	56	11	8	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	809	87	223	11	.	
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	A	.	.	99	30	3	2	1	.	5	1	25	8	.	.	.	.	2063	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	220	
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	342	95	149	35	1	.	3	.	1	1	23	6	1063	39	590	1076	703	2
	J	122	9	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	187	.	184	62	67	
Whitecross-street City Debtors' Gaol. . .	A	113	12	73	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	23	3	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Bridge-street . City Bridewell.	A	255	95	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	536	406	60	32	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	132	33	4	1	.	
Tothillfields . . County House of Correction	A	3922	2774	69	92	1	.	.	.	15	5	13	14	3559	842	1960	2189	200	1
	J	396	51	11	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	506	111	404	74	.	
Total—County of Middlesex	A	5387	3338	456	207	6	2	6	2	30	12	122	44	9004	2720	6324	4283	6562	25
	J	581	71	26	6	.	.	2	.	1	.	3	.	1694	231	815	148	1325	3
MONMOUTH.																			
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	171	36	4	1	16	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	A	499	138	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	374	108	205	76	48	
	J	24	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	6	12	.	
Total—County of Monmouth.	A	509	139	5	3	.	.	2	.	2	.	9	1	545	144	209	77	64	
	J	24	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	7	6	12	2	
MONTGOMERY.																			
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	76	9	11	3	.	.	3	.	2	.	6	2	108	18	.	.	65	1
	J	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	3	

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	2	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	98	2	.	.	.	.	98	2	.	.	111	2	113
.	.	2	3	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	.			
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1	4	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	16	1	17
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	53	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	9	.	17	9	43	.	.	.	114	9	.	.	135	14	149
.	.	9	3	.	.	.	.	.	48	2	1	5	11	.	.	.	.	.	21	5			
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	6	8	1	.	.	56	9	.	.	59	9	68
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	336	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	354	.	.	.	354	.	354
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	2	2	.	59	3	.	.	83	5	.	.			
.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	11	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	102	5	106
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	13	6	27	2	.	1	.	141	4	465	18	149	4	.	.	758	26	.	.	814	31	845
.	.	.	.	16	.	.	1	.	22	.	19	5	14	.	.	.	.	.	56	5			
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
29	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	13	1	.	.	26	1	.	.	76	1	77
.	.	1	.	1	20	36	4	.	.	.	13	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	50	.			
.	.	.	1	121	12	.	12	.	.	.	1001	146	6192	3442	457	58	7674	3682	.	.	7698	3682	11380
.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.			
.	.	4	1	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	2	14	.	3	.	99	2	.	.	122	2	124
.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	23	.			
.	.	.	.	121	3	.	.	.	.	.	276	10	595	.	.	.	876	10	.	.	1246	10	1256
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	77	.	290	.	.	.	.	.	370	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	19	.	.	.	19	.	19
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	8	30	.	.	.	76	8	.	.	149	8	157
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	31	.	.	.	.	.	73	.			
.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	461	63	5179	549	.	.	5640	613	.	.	9377	687	10064
.	.	.	.	141	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3735	74	.	.	.	.	3737	74			
.	.	3	1	11	26	37	4	.	.	.	1879	229	12023	3992	478	58	14410	4316	.	.	18687	4390	23077
.	.	4	2	420	15	.	12	.	.	.	152	.	4098	74	.	.	.	.	4277	74			
.	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	41	.	.	.	56	.	.	.	58	.	58
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	17	1	.	.	57	1	.	.	66	1	67
.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
.	.	1	.	24	2	.	.	.	40	.	13	.	58	1	.	.	113	1	.	.	124	1	125
.	.	.	.	33	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	11	.			
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode which Prisoners have be Employed in the cou of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
NORFOLK.																			
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	76	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	292	.	163	.	213	.
	J	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	.	19	.	26	.
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	135	.	6	21	215	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	.	.	2	35	3
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	276	.	4	.	227	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	20	.
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	A	7	2	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	202	56	10	12	97	28
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	3	25	.	.	.
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	16	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	42	.	48	.	37
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	7	.	.
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	75	6	8	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	92	.	29	17	62	9
	J	9	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	13	.	10	3	14	.
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	20	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	102	33
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	44	.	.	6	.	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.
Total—County of Norfolk	A	182	33	17	6	2	.	3	.	3	.	15	7	1041	98	212	104	916	140
	J	14	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	124	6	54	12	118	11
NORTHAMPTON.																			
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	125	25	11	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	16	5	157	66	247	12	.	.
	J	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	5	18	3	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	121	16	30	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	11	3	222	41	27	6	21	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	1	3	.	.	1
Peterborough. . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	50	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	133	15	16	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	1	.	.
Total—County of Northampton	A	296	49	41	5	2	.	2	.	2	.	33	9	579	107	407	33	37	10
	J	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	62	6	33	4	.	1
NORTHUMBERLAND.																			
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	107	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	1	247	36	129	14	10	4
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	7	17	2	.	1
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76	19	85	26
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	10	2
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	16	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	16	1	37	7	130	36
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	1	.	5	1
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	3	.	.	24	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	471	151	79	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	3	410	184	130	25	89	29
	J	20	17	14	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	196	49	8	3	33	1
Berwick-upon Tweed. . Borough Gaol.	A	34	8	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	30	1	21	5	9	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	4	.
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	641	191	84	42	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	5	731	225	393	70	347	102
	J	31	17	5	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	227	60	55	13	55	7
NOTTS.																			
Nottingham . . County Gaol	A	96	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	409	28
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	7
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	5	24	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	127	26	77	9	20	3
	J	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	.	7	1	14	.
Southwell. . . County House of Correction	A	25	4	29	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	436	23	70	2	120	10
	J	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	37	1	8	.	7	3
Total—County of Notts	A	142	10	58	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	.	563	49	147	11	549	41
	J	7	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	63	1	15	1	61	.

TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

TABLE No. 16.		TABLE No. 17.		TABLE No. 18.																													
				Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	
Publicly.		Privately.																															
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	45	.	36	.	.	.	83	.	.	.	.	.	92	.	92	
2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.		
4	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	67	1	.	.	.	.	96	1	97	
.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	58	1	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	54	.	65	.	.	.	.	.	75	.	75	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1	35	6	37	12	.	.	98	19	.	.	.	.	129	20	149	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	10	.	11	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	31	1	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	37	.	2	.	41	.	.	.	.	89	49	89	
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.		
2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	61	2	.	1	.	.	63	3	.	.	.	.	105	3	108	
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	42	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	
.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	12	3	15	
33	1	.	1	4	.	5	.	26	1	157	10	85	53	112	3	389	67	.	.	.	.	510	76	586	
3	.	.	19	.	.	1	.	10	.	55	.	17	8	38	1	.	.	121	9	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	109	24	.	.	138	24	.	.	.	.	159	27	186	
.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	17	3	.	.	.	.	21	3	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	42	.	5	.	65	1	.	.	.	.	70	1	71	
1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	50	.	24	.	.	.	81	.	.	.	.	.	91	.	91	
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.		
1	.	.	5	1	.	7	.	26	1	59	.	175	24	5	.	284	25	.	.	.	.	320	28	348	
.	.	.	16	.	.	1	.	4	.	9	.	22	3	.	.	.	.	36	3	.	.	.	.		
35	8	.	6	2	.	1	.	12	3	48	2	72	12	.	.	135	17	.	.	.	.	180	19	199	
3	1	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	8	.	36	1	.	.	.	.	45	2	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	139	37	34	21	14	18	4	25	197	98	.	.	.	.	517	183	700	
1	.	.	34	.	.	2	.	63	20	119	14	62	25	74	26	.	.	320	85	.	.	.	.		
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	
.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
36	8	.	6	7	.	2	.	153	40	82	23	87	30	4	22	335	115	.	.	.	.	700	202	902	
3	1	1	48	.	.	3	.	63	21	127	14	98	26	74	26	.	.	365	87	.	.	.	.		
2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	20	3	7	2	4	.	.	.	31	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
1	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	5	.	9	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	49	6	55	
0	12	.	3	.	.	.	.	7	.	37	.	6	.	.	.	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
8	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	57	.	57	
2	2	.	5	.	1	.	.	27	3	44	2	10	.	.	.	81	6	.	.	.	.	.	.		
9	12	.	23	.	.	.	.	7	.	12	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	25	1	.	.	106	6	112	

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode which Prisoners have b Employed tn the co of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	
OXFORD.																			
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	131	12	146	12	1	.	2	.	5	.	20	3	551	58	98	15	146	
	J	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	50	6	7	2	10	
,, ... City Gaol and House of Correction	A	106	58	10	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	4	73	87	10	6	50	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	3	1	.	10	
Banbury . . . Borough Gaol	A	9	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	13	2	7	3	10	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	
Total—County of Oxford	A	246	71	158	14	1	.	2	.	7	.	32	8	637	147	115	24	206	
	J	1	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	61	10	10	2	20	
PEMBROKE.																			
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction	A	10	8	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	119	21	46	20	35	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	3	2	1	
RADNOR.																			
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	41	13	.	.	4	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
New Radnor . . Borough Gaol. . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total—County of Radnor .	A	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	41	13	.	.	9	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
RUTLAND.																			
Oakham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	35	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	77	6	38	1	.	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	5	2	.	
SALOP.																			
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	460	66	51	11	.	.	.	.	14	2	59	9	449	81	463	85	3	
	J	49	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	59	11	23	2	.	
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	.	.	.	9	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	
Bridgeworth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	16	4	21	4	88	
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	5	.	8	
Total—County of Salop	A	464	70	51	11	.	.	.	.	15	2	60	12	469	85	484	89	100	1
	J	50	8	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	73	12	28	2	8	
SOMERSET.																			
Wilton . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	17	1	33	8	.	.	.	.	4	.	4	1	434	123	85	19	252	6
	J	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	84	9	3	2	25	
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	A	140	38	59	10	.	.	.	.	2	.	9	2	502	127	38	20	337	4
	J	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	122	15	6	2	49	
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	130	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	6	3	510	303	.	.	190	5
	J	86	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	217	15	.	.	15	
,, Common Gaol	A	.	.	73	8	1	1	.	.	2	.	7	3	195	67	.	.	176	4
	J	.	.	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	111	6	.	.	24	
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	178	109	11	7	2	.	2	.	2	1	19	9	318	88	125	42	83	4
	J	65	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	88	11	14	4	26	
Total—County of Somerset	A	965	198	176	33	3	1	2	.	11	4	55	18	1959	708	298	81	1038	24
	J	162	16	16	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	6	622	56	23	8	139	2
STAFFORD.																			
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction. . . .	A	1084	239	112	49	.	.	.	.	3	2	170	15	1944	296	693	120	350	7
	J	110	16	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239	40	21	2	26	
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Total—County of Stafford	A	1084	239	112	49	.	.	.	.	3	2	170	15	1944	296	693	120	359	7
	J	110	16	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	239	40	21	2	29	

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	139	7	25	8	.	.	21	.	185	15	.	.	221	18	239
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	26	3	7	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	36	3			
.	.	25	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	33	14	.	.	35	18	.	.	41	22	63
.	.	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	6	4			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	25	3	3	2	.	.	.	139	11	25	8	33	14	21	.	220	33	.	.	262	40	302
.	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	.	27	4	7	.	5	3	3	.	.	.	42	7			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	2	3	5
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	1	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	8	1	9
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	1	.	.	.	25	1	.	.	27	1	28
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	127	7	3	3	110	14	.	.	240	25	.	.	270	28	298
.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	30	3			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	127	7	3	3	110	14	.	.	240	25	.	.	270	28	298
.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	2	12	1	.	.	.	.	30	3			
.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	25	7	.	.	15	.	.	.	40	7	2	1	52	8	60
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
.	.	10	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	12	98	17	.	.	162	29	58	6	220	35	255
.	.	1	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	5	34	1	.	.	.	.					
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	9	20	1	50	10	60
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.					
.	.	.	.	70	3	.	2	.	5	.	69	15	130	33	4	3	203	51	149	12	352	63	415
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	51	10	12	.	.	.					
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	2	34	.	.	.	37	1	26	2	63	1	64
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.					
.	.	10	1	11	.	.	.	.	38	17	133	27	277	50	4	3	452	97	.	.	707	117	824
.	.	1	.	109	3	.	2	.	29	2	100	7	109	11	12	.	.	.	255	20			
.	.	.	.	6	1	.	2	.	32	2	153	9	585	41	.	2	773	54	.	.	804	71	875
.	.	.	.	67	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	1	24	14	.	.	.	.	31	17			
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	6	1	.	2	.	32	2	153	9	585	41	.	2	773	54	.	.	804	71	875
.	.	.	.	67	.	.	1	.	6	2	.	1	24	14	.	.	.	.	31	17			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, rother Prisons.	Offenders: A. Adult, J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode in which Prisoners have been Employed in the course of the Year.					
		Slight Indisposition		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SUFFOLK.																			
Bury St. Edmunds — County Gaol and House of Correction	A	41	10	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	371	40	135	11	175	15
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43	.	27	11
Ipswich — ,, ,,	A	61	4	20	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	3	227	23	.	.	362	51
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	26	5	.	.	19	6
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	135	32	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	19	4	.	.
Beccles — County House of Correction	A	70	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	110	21	.	5	66	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	20	.	.	.	6	.
Total—County of Suffolk	A	172	20	45	2	.	.	1	.	2	.	25	8	708	89	270	48	543	66
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	46	5	62	4	52	17
SURREY.																			
Horsemonger-lane — County Gaol	A	527	202	20	14	.	2	1	.	2	3	27	11	.	.	926	270	1505	697
	J	2	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	41	11	251	52
Brixton — County House of Correction	A	405	247	114	29	1	.	.	.	9	3	74	11	2008	1432	.	.	5	2
	J	68	21	17	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	9	.	540	91	.	.	.	.
Guildford — ,, ,,	A	167	20	26	6	.	2	.	6	.	.	14	1	716	.	.	208	32	2
	J	17	20	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	82	.	30	7	6	.
Kingston-upon-Thames — ,, ,,	A	78	64	46	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	521	498	88	17
	J	12	2	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	93	42	12	1
Southwark — Borough Gaol	A	.	86	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	59	.	162	.	.
	J	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	.
Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Surrey	A	1177	619	90	110	1	2	3	.	20	6	121	29	2724	1491	1447	1138	1630	718
	J	100	52	29	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	16	1	622	94	164	68	269	53
SUSSEX.																			
Lewes — County Gaol and House of Correction	A	250	42	11	5	.	.	5	.	4	.	25	1	511	140	236	52	34	7
	J	16	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	87	12	26	4	11	1
Petworth — ,, ,,	A	62	8	3	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	7	2	252	36	77	10	11	.
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	8	9	2	1	1
Battle — County House of Correction	A	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	40	.	.	.	41	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.
Hastings — Town Gaol	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	106	18
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	3
Winchelsea — ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rye — ,,	A	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	25	4	.	.
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.
Total—County of Sussex	A	329	54	14	5	1	.	7	.	5	.	37	3	803	176	358	66	193	37
	J	20	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	121	20	41	9	37	5
WARWICK.																			
Warwick — County Gaol	A	120	24	38	3	.	1	1	.	5	.	13	1	755	187	6	.	250	33
	J	30	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	74	9	.	.	2	.
,, County House of Correction	A	99	8	46	5	.	.	.	.	8	.	17	2	1361	232	.	.	126	11
	J	8	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	289	40	.	.	5	1
Coventry — City Gaol and House of Correction	A	205	26	34	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	22	3	212	47	.	.	187	27
	J	12	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	37	7	.	.	17	.
Total—County of Warwick	A	424	58	118	11	.	1	1	.	15	.	52	6	2328	466	6	.	573	71
	J	50	4	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	400	56	.	.	24	1

TABLE No. 18.
Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year	TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	6	.	10		.	.	1	.	.	.	18	.	75	.	.	.	94	.	.	.	107	.	107
.	.	.	.	7		.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	13	.			
.	.	41	9	5		.	.	.	.	.	.	40	.	.	.	10	.	52	.	.	.	52	.	52
.	.	3	2	9		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	21	.	21
.	.	.	.	9		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.			
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	7		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	7
.	.	47	9	15		2	.	1	.	.	.	33	.	94	.	10	.	165	.	.	.	187	.	187
.	.	3	2	32		.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	22	.			
.	.	13	14	.		2	.	.	.	.	.	200	35	.	.	.	.	202	35	.	.	221	35	256
.	.	1	4	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	.			
.	.	5	2	38		.	.	4	.	329	111	.	.	2129	111	.	3	2482	225	.	.	3686	279	3965
.	.	.	.	156		.	.	.	.	1163	16	.	.	1041	38	.	.	.	.	1204	54			
.	.	4	.	6		.	.	.	.	19	7	380	5	336	4	35	2	770	18	.	.	1171	18	1189
.	.	1	.	10		.	.	.	.	9	.	125	.	258	.	9	.	.	.	401	.			
.	.	.	.	.		2	.	.	.	27	15	18	12	263	302	19	30	329	359	.	.	452	385	837
.	.	.	.	3		.	2	.	.	.	.	6	3	111	16	6	5	.	.	123	36			
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	.	6	.	10	.	44	.	.	.	46	46
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	22	16	44		4	.	4	.	295	133	598	80	2428	423	54	45	783	681	.	.	5530	763	6293
.	.	2	4	169		.	2	.	.	172	16	150	5	1410	54	15	5	.	.	1747	82			
.	.	45	8	.		.	.	.	.	.	11	52	1	13	.	3	.	68	12	.	.	96	12	108
.	.	4	1	18		.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	28	.			
.	.	22	4	1		.	.	.	.	8	.	67	4	.	.	.	.	75	4	.	.	93	8	101
.	.	3	.	4		.	.	.	.	3	.	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.			
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	1	1		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	.		.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	4
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
.	.	70	14	3		.	.	.	.	9	11	192	5	13	.	3	.	147	16	.	.	193	20	213
.	.	7	1	22		.	.	.	.	3	.	39	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	46	4			
.	.	.	.	.		1	.	.	.	95	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	96	25	.	.	108	25	133
.	.	.	.	.		.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.			
.	.	1	.	1		1	4	2	.	133	39	.	.	19	2	.	.	155	45	.	.	349	71	420
.	.	1	.	12		.	3	10	.	80	23	.	.	64	.	.	.	.	.	154	50			
.	.	.	.	.		1	.	3	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	73	4	93	5	.	.	96	5	101
.	.	3	.	.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.			
.	.	1	.	1		3	4	5	.	244	65	.	.	19	2	73	4	344	75	.	.	535	79	614
.	.	1	.	15		.	3	10	.	92	23	.	.	64	.	3	.	.	.	169	23			

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — [Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death, in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15.—Mode which Prisoners have b Employed in the co of the Year.				
		Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
WESTMORELAND.																		
Appleby . . . County Gaol.	A	45	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	79	8	.	.	9
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction.	A	58	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	122	22	47	1	13
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	2
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	103	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	201	30	47	1	22
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	2
WILTS.																		
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	84	15	16	8	.	.	2	.	3	3	15	5	167	18	63	13	153
	J	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	.	5	2	11
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	A	43	8	78	17	.	.	.	.	1	.	15	2	616	125	.	.	174
	J	16	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	60	8	.	.	6
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	A	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	202
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Total—County of Wilts.	A	131	25	95	25	.	.	2	.	5	3	31	7	783	143	63	13	529
	J	20	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	74	8	5	2	41
WORCESTER.																		
Worcester. . . County Goal and House of Correction.	A	225	29	182	30	.	1	1	1	2	.	18	3	777	101	7	10	311
	J	24	7	14	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	66	4	6	7	44
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	14	9	9	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	90	25	25	3	88
	J	2	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	11	2	20
Total—County of Worcester	A	239	38	191	32	.	1	2	1	2	.	19	4	867	126	32	13	399
	J	26	8	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	83	9	17	9	64
YORK.																		
York . . . . . County Gaol.	A	458	20	37	6	3	.	.	.	2	.	28	7	.	.	.	.	.
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City House of Correction	A	125	21	31	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	226	78	.	.	118
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	18	.	.	17
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	A	595	63	160	36	.	.	1	5	1	19	3	987	139	99	17	23	
	J	80	7	23	4	.	.	.	2	.	6	1	120	21	6	1	.	
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	9	4	12	10	.	1	1	.	1	.	4	.	712	82	109	20	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	62	8	3	2	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	297	111	3	.	.	.	2	.	36	10	2380	215	2001	296	102
	J	.	.	21	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	120	18	76	20	31
Kingston-upon-Hull. . Town Gaol and House of Correction. . . .	A	478	52	30	16	.	.	2	.	1	2	27	5	691	237	128	13	21
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	140	11	82	4	.
Leeds. . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	460	54	24	9	2	.	1	.	2	.	17	4	521	139	391	67	224
	J	52	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	130	17	8	1	45
Scarborough. . Borough Gaol	A	13	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	57	21	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	3	7	21
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	5
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Doncaster . . . Town Gaol.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total—County of York . .	A	2147	218	599	186	9	1	4	1	37	3	134	30	5740	890	2789	441	526
	J	135	16	49	18	.	1	.	.	4	.	13	2	621	93	179	28	101
Grand Total Adult . .		32583	9006	5013	1644	38	15	73		272	54	1897	455	58305	15655	26947	10474	21931
Grand Total Juvenile .		2732	358	319	93	2	1	5		15	.	133	25	8687	1419	2673	574	3163

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17.—No. of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Privately Whipped in the course of the Year.	TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																		Grand Total of both Sexes.
					Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	7	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	13	.	31
.	.	11	2	.	1	.	.	.	9	2	.	.	14	.	.	.	24	2	8	.	32	2	34
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	13	2	.	1	.	.	.	9	2	6	.	21	.	.	.	37	2	.	.	45	2	47
.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	
.	.	6	3	3	.	1	1	.	9	1	.	.	59	3	33	1	102	6	.	.	107	6	113
.	.	2	.	8	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	98	5	5	.	98	5	103
.	.	6	.	4	6	5	.	.	56	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	1	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	.	.	8	5	.	.	8	5	13
.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	12	3	7	6	6	1	.	65	1	8	5	95	3	33	1	208	16	.	.	213	16	229
.	.	3	1	21	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	
.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	.	143	9	6	2	51	6	.	.	200	18	.	.	235	23	258
.	.	18	3	26	.	.	2	.	13	.	10	1	8	4	.	.	.	.	35	5	.	.	
.	.	3	.	11	1	.	.	.	13	3	52	9	6	.	.	.	72	12	.	.	96	13	109
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	24	1	.	.	
.	.	26	3	.	1	1	.	.	156	12	58	11	57	6	.	.	272	30	.	.	331	36	367
.	.	3	.	37	.	.	2	.	27	.	21	2	9	4	.	.	.	.	59	6	.	.	
649	66	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	115	13	163	2	.	.	278	15	.	.	291	15	306
13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	1	4	.	4	.	48	1	.	.	64	1	65
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	200	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	203	4	.	.	233	4	237
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	138	18	.	.	49	6	.	.	189	24	.	.	204	27	231
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	15	3	.	.	
.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	370	3	.	.	.	.	370	3	.	.	439	3	442
.	.	1	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	193	13	.	.	680	12	.	.	873	25	.	.	1273	26	1299
.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	1	.	.	340	.	.	.	.	.	400	1	.	.	
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	93	5	.	.	.	.	93	5	.	.	213	7	220
.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	2	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	4	4	5	2	12	9	.	.	14	9	23
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
649	66	6	1	2	3	.	4	.	532	38	618	22	900	24	9	2	2066	86	.	.	2731	92	2823
13	1	11	.	33	.	.	.	.	97	2	209	2	358	2	1	.	.	.	665	6	.	.	
1066	102	1033	210	*390	120	50	96	.	5531	745	8035	1424	36217	7779	1202	189	51101	10137	.	.	68290		79154
46	4	203	41	*1856	18	5	85	.	1627	133	2418	211	12770	531	280	38	.	.	17193	963		11155	

* 2 Adults and 4 Juvenile prisoners whipped publicly in the prison.

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
ANGLESEY.																
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	1	2	.	2	.	.	1	4	.	.	1	4	5
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
BEDFORD.																
Bedford. . . . County Gaol	A	20	1	3	.	1	.	4	.	28	1	.	.	28	1	29
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
,, County House of Correction	A	69	4	24	1	10	2	36	1	139	8	.	.	143	8	151
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
Total—County of Bedford	A	89	5	27	1	11	2	40	1	67	9	.	.	171	9	180
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
BERKS.																
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	95	4	33	2	17	1	31	1	176	8	.	.	194	8	202
	J	11	.	4	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	18	.			
Abingdon. . . County House of Correction.	A	40	5	14	4	4	.	2	.	60	9	.	.	67	9	76
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
Newbury . . . Borough Gaol	A	5	5	5	3	2	.	11	.	23	8	.	.	27	8	35
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
Windsor. . . . ,, ...	A	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	8	1	9
	J	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			
Total—County of Berks	A	141	14	54	9	23	1	47	1	265	25	.	.	296	26	322
	J	21	.	7	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	31	1			
BRECON.																
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	6	1	3	.	2	.	2	.	13	1	.	.	13	1	14
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
BUCKS.																
Aylesbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	122	11	77	3	41	3	70	2	310	19	.	.	326	21	347
	J	13	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	2			
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	A	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Bucks	A	125	11	77	3	41	3	70	2	313	19	.	.	329	21	350
	J	13	2	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	16	2			
CAMBRIDGE.																
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	65	1	26		17	.	29	1	137	2	.	.	144	2	146
	J	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	7	.			
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	43	6	16	2	8	3	15	2	82	13	.	.	88	13	101
	J	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	6	.			
Wisbeach. . . House of Correction . .	A	5	4	1	.	1	.	1	.	8	4	.	.	16	4	20
	J	5	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	8	.			
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	A	10	2	2	.	2	.	2	1	16	3	.	.	17	3	20
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Total—County of Cambridge	A	123	13	45	2	28	3	47	4	243	22	.	.	265	22	287
	J	15	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	33	.			
CARDIGAN.																
Cardigan . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Aberystwith* . Town Gaol.	A	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	6	1	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Cardigan	A	6	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	9	1	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			

* The old gaol has been taken down, and a new one on the same site

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
60 0 0	House, coals, candles, and oil.	54 12 0	21 0 0	3 2	108 4 0	17	6	42	6	26	7	17	4
200 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, and 2*s.* for copies of warrants.	100 0 0	40 0 0	3 2	139 6 0	* .	.	.	.	38	4	31	2
140 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and candles.	100 0 0	40 0 0	7 2	253 4 0	49	7	75	11	110	2	71	4
340 0 0		200 0 0	80 0 0	10 4	397 10 0	49	7	75	11	148	6	102	6
350 0 0	House	300 0 0	80 0 0	19 2	852 4 0	234	35	.	.	208	28	180	12
150 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and garden.	75 0 0	40 0 0	3 2	80 0 0	45	16	145	51	80	18	26	4
10 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. 1	3 18 0	4	.	15	.	.	.	.	.
50 0 0	Apartments and fuel . . .	21 0 0	10 10 0	. 1	5 5 0	8	3	24	9	16	2	9	2
560 0 0		396 0 0	130 10 0	22 6	941 7 0	291	54	184	60	304	48	215	18
150 0 0	Residence, paddock, garden, fuel, soap and candles.	100 0 0	40 0 0	2 1	137 0 0	18	4	52	12	45	3	31	2
230 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	100 0 0	17 2	761 14 11	237	17	.	.	190	18	136	8
5 0 0	House to live in	10 0 0	5 0 0	. 1	5 0 0	13	.	39	.	5	1	.	.
385 0 0		210 0 0	105 0 0	17 3	766 14 11	250	17	39	.	195	19	136	8
272 12 6	Residence, coals, candles, soap, piece of ground, removal of convicts, debtors, and copies of warrants.	150 0 0	60 0 0	5 1	317 4 0	67	5	148	13	134	12	87	4
175 0 0	House, fuel, soap, candles, and garden.	80 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	149 0 0	40	6	59	21	54	4	35	3
105 0 0	House, coals, and candles .	75 0 0	50 0 0	3 1	127 13 0	36	8	50	8	67	6	36	6
125 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.	75 0 0	50 0 0	2 1	85 0 0	42	6	.	.	52	8	30	5
677 12 6		380 0 0	190 0 0	12 4	678 17 0	185	25	257	42	307	30	188	18
97 1 11	Coals, candles, and soap . .	40 0 0	40 0 0	1 1	40 0 0	15	2	47	7	22	7	17	2
20 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
117 1 11		40 0 0	40 0 0	1 1	40 0 0	15	2	47	7	22	7	17	2

uilding on the model plan, to contain 150 prisoners in separate cells.

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
CARMARTHEN.																
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	25	5	6	1	3	.	5	6	39	12	.	.	44	12	
	J	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
CARNARVON.																
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	1	1	.	.	.	7	1	18	2	.	.	18	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
CHESTER.																
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	A	16	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	18	2	.	.	20	2	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	12	33	13	17	6	7	9	23	40	85	.	.	50	89	1
	J	2	.	4	1	3	1	1	2	.	.	10	4			
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	A	225	45	90	22	42	13	63	12	420	92	.	.	470	95	5
	J	30	3	5	.	5	.	10	.	.	.	50	3			
Total—County of Chester	A	253	80	105	39	48	20	72	40	478	179	.	.	540	186	7
	J	34	3	9	1	8	1	11	2	.	.	62	7			
CORNWALL.																
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	91	25	47	15	23	5	31	13	192	58	.	.	209	59	2
	J	11	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	17	1			
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	A	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	2	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	5	1	
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Helstone . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Cornwall	A	96	28	47	15	23	5	31	13	197	61	.	.	216	62	2
	J	13	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	19	1			
CUMBERLAND.																
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	20	4	19	6	14	8	3	1	56	19	.	.	78	33	1
	J	10	8	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	14			
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	A	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Cumberland	A	20	6	19	6	14	8	3	1	56	21	.	.	78	35	1
	J	10	8	12	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	14			
DENBIGH.																
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	22	1	9	1	7	.	5	1	43	3	.	.	45	3	
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
DERBY.																
Derby. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	112	15	43	4	20	4	40	11	215	34	.	.	223	35	2
	J	4	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	1			

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
151 15 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, copies of warrants, and taking debtors up to court.	80 0 0	80 0 0	3 1	111 0 0	34	10	122	14	42	12	31	8
125 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and diet.	70 0 0	60 0 0	2 1	95 0 0	.	.	63	6	35	8	31	3
550 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and soap.	200 0 0	100 0 0	13 2	881 0 0	124	14	177	18	165	21	127	21
106 10 0	Coals, soap, and potatoes .	100 0 0	30 0 0	3 2	145 14 0	41	20	75	44	50	35	28	18
450 0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap.	300 0 0	160 0 0	20 4	1340 0 0	214	44	642	132	332	75	258	53
106 10 0		600 0 0	290 0 0	36 8	2366 14 0	379	78	894	194	547	131	413	92
400 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing.	200 0 0	90 0 0	10 2	466 8 0	130	53	155	61	172	45	125	35
45 0 0	House and fuel	. .	5 0 0	. 1	5 0 0	3	3	15	9	27	.	.	.
40 0 0	House, coals, and candles .	. .	10 10 0	. 1	10 0 0	3	3	9	9	10	2	3	1
4 17 0	Fees as town sergeant . . .	. .	. .	1 .	4 17 0	1	1	2	2	1	.	.	.
. .	No salary as gaoler, his emoluments arise from being chief constable, crier, &c.	. .	. .	. .	. .	4	4	.	.	3	.	.	.
489 17 0		200 0 0	105 10 0	11 4	486 5 0	141	64	181	81	213	47	128	36
385 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap, and 3*s.* 6*d.* each for copies of warrants.	125 0 0	70 0 0	5 1	275 9 0	100	20	173	44	121	30	91	23
27 0 0	House	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	2	4	4	.	.	.	.
25 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8	.	.	.	5	.	1	.
437 0 0		125 0 0	70 0 0	5 1	275 9 0	110	23	179	48	126	30	92	23
115 0 0	. .	52 10 0	40 0 0	1 1	81 8 0	25	9	94	22	71	8	41	8
330 10 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.	150 0 0	120 0 0	20 4	1220 5 0	160	25	266	29	248	32	197	22

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
DEVON.																
Exeter . . . . . County Gaol	A	52	13	13	1	4	1	2	.	71	15	.	.	82	16	98
	J	8	1	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	1			
,, County House of Correction	A	163	37	52	24	35	6	21	14	271	81	.	.	298	82	380
	J	21	.	2	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	27	1			
,, County Debtors' Gaol .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	8	5	9	4	3	3	5	.	25	12	.	.	28	12	40
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	A	13	5	1	.	.	3	1	2	15	10	.	.	18	11	29
	J	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1			
Barnstaple . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Tiverton . . . . ,, ...	A	4	.	2	2	1	.	2	.	9	2	.	.	13	3	16
	J	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1			
Bideford . . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Bradnench . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Dartmouth . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Devon	A	240	60	79	32	43	13	32	16	394	121	.	.	443	125	568
	J	55	2	9	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	49	4			
DORSET.																
Dorchester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	133	10	59	7	20	3	24	12	236	32	.	.	255	33	288
	J	17	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	1			
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	A	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Dorset	A	134	10	60	7	21	3	24	12	239	32	.	.	258	33	291
	J	17	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	19	1			
DURHAM.																
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	187	49	64	24	27	11	68	53	346	137	.	.	359	139	498
	J	9	1	1	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	13	2			
ESSEX.																
Springfield . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	191	16	57	5	36	2	55	3	339	26	.	.	372	26	398
	J	22	.	7	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	33	.			
Colchester . . . County House of Correction	A	34	6	11	1	8	1	1	2	54	10	.	.	61	11	72
	J	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1			
,, Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction	A	90	11	22	3	17	3	20	1	149	18	.	.	154	18	172
	J	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.			
Malden . . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Romford . . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering Atte-bower .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Essex	A	316	33	91	9	61	6	76	6	544	54	.	.	589	55	644
	J	33	1	7	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	45	1			
FLINT.																
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	16	1	11	.	4	.	2	1	33	2	.	.	34	2	36
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
							In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.		£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
300 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and candles.	100 0 0 *40 0 0	50 0 0		4	306 12 6	87	53	125	71	160	22	84	15
200 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and candles.	100 0 0 *36 0 0	50 0 0	10	4	433 12 6	88	.	264	.	198	50	158	36
70 17 3	Letting beds, and copies of warrants for debtors.	. .	. .	1	.	25 0 0	42	.	92	.	.	.	.	.
126 3 4	Gate, and acquittal fees, house, coals, candles, potatoes, and washing.	60 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	85 0 0	10	10	43	25	59	11	39	10
30 0 0	Residence, coals, and gas light.	80 0 0	40 0 0	5	2	179 4 0	37	14	43	17	44	11	19	6
40 0 0	Residence	. .	5 0 0	1	1	. .	7	7	19	15	11	7	5	3
42 0 0	House, fuel, and candles.	52 10 0	18 0 0	1	1	30 13 0	29	6	36	9	24	4	19	.
10 0 0	Apartments in the prison .	. .	14 0 0	.	1	5 0 0	4	5	8	7	4	2	.	.
6 0 0	. .	. .	. .	.	1	1 0 0	2	1	4	2	2	.	.	.
6 0 0	. .	. .	5 19 6	.	.	. .	1	1	2	2	2	.	1	.
931 0 7		468 10 0	212 19 6	26	15	1116 2 0	307	97	636	148	504	107	325	70
250 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing.	200 0 0	50 0 0	15	2	830 10 0	138	24	208	34	225	29	151	20
33 4 0	. .	. .	15 0 0	.	1	10 0 0	6	2	18	8	13	.	3	1
283 4 0		200 0 0	65 0 0	15	3	840 10 0	144	26	226	42	238	29	154	21
373 18 0	House, fuel, and washing .	220 0 0	100 0 0	16	6	819 4 4	113	12	338	54	260	46	222	35
500 0 0	House, firing, candles, and copies of warrants.	300 0 0	100 0 0	30	3	1641 16 0	330	42	391	51	301	46	228	21
150 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and field.	70 0 0	25 0 0	3	1	148 8 0	34	22	50	30	40	4	23	6
80 0 0	. .	20 0 0	15 0 0	1	1	16 16 0	12	.	18	.	12	2	.	.
200 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and candles.	100 0 0	40 0 0	5	1	380 0 0	47	5	95	10	93	10	50	6
8 0 0	. .	. .	. .	.	1	4 0 0	2	1	6	3	4	.	.	.
54 12 0	. .	. .	. .	.	.	. .	3	.	9	.	2	.	.	.
992 12 0		490 0 0	180 0 0	39	7	2191 0 0	428	70	569	94	452	62	301	33
150 0 0	House and garden.	50 0 0	30 0 0	1	1	. .	16	4	68	11	37	3	26	3

* Assistant Chaplains' salaries.

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.	Total Juvenile. F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	Total Adult and Juvenile. F.	Grand Total of both Sexes
GLAMORGAN.																
Cardiff. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	75	25	61	9	15	6	11	4	162	44	.	.	166	48	214
	J	2	1	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	4			
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	A	22	8	6	3	.	1	.	5	28	17	.	.	29	20	49
	J	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3			
Total—County of Glamorgan	A	97	33	67	12	15	7	11	9	190	61	.	.	195	68	263
	J	3	3	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	5	7			
GLOUCESTER.																
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary	A	62	8	12	1	5	1	1	.	80	10	.	.	97	10	107
	J	12	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.			
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	3	1	2	.	1	.	10	1	.	.	19	1	20
	J	4	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
,, City Bridewell and Police Station	A	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	30	16	46
	J	12	6	6	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	22	8			
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction	A	51	12	22	4	11	2	14	5	98	23	.	.	110	24	134
	J	9	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1			
Northleach . . ,, ,,	A	75	14	38	3	13	4	30	16	156	37	.	.	199	38	237
	J	23	1	7	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	43	1			
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	A	38	4	6	1	2	.	8	.	54	5	.	.	59	7	66
	J	2	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	5	2			
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	A	18	1	5	.	6	2	9	1	38	4	.	.	39	4	43
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	8	.	8
	J	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
Total—County of Gloucester	A	260	47	86	10	39	9	63	22	448	88	.	.	561	100	661
	J	66	7	24	3	15	2	8	.	.	.	113	12			
HANTS.																
Winchester . . County Gaol	A	47	5	18	2	6	.	.	.	71	7	.	.	76	9	85
	J	3	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2			
,, County House of Correction.	A	11	1	73	7	41	2	55	1	180	11	.	.	197	11	208
	J	3	.	6	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	17	.			
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	38	23	13	7	5	5	10	5	66	40	.	.	85	41	126
	J	8	1	4	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	19	1			
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	7	4	3	1	4	.	1	1	15	6	.	.	17	7	24
	J	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1			
,, Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	2	3	5
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Total—County of Hants	A	103	33	108	19	56	8	66	7	333	67	.	.	377	71	448
	J	15	3	12	1	9	.	8	.	.	.	44	4			
HEREFORD.																
Hereford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	28	8	10	1	3	.	2	2	43	11	.	.	44	11	55
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
	A	15	2	4	1	3	1	1	4	23	8	.	.	26	8	34
,, City Gaol	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
Total—County of Hereford.	A	43	10	14	2	6	1	3	6	66	19	.	.	70	19	89
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.			
HERTS.																
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	114	10	50	3	31	1	50	1	245	15	.	.	258	15	273
	J	8	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	13	.			
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	A	14	1	14	.	15	.	9	.	52	1	.	.	54	1	55
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
Total—County of Herts	A	128	11	64	3	46	1	59	1	297	16	.	.	312	16	328
	J	10	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	15	.			

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
300 0 0	Coals, soap, candles, copies of warrants and taking debtors to the Court . .	40 0 0	90 0 0	4 1	283 16 0	30	25	88	49	96	31	58	14
200 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.	40 0 0	90 0 0	3 1	137 0 0	34	18	103	36	80	29	52	10
500 0 0		80 0 0	180 0 0	7 2	420 16 0	64	43	191	85	176	60	110	24
400 0 0	Residence, fuel and candles.*	200 0 0	180 0 0	20 4	1041 8 0	281	9	33	3	265	40	171	22
105 0 0	Residence, fuel, soap and candles.	150 0 0	. .	. .	. .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
75 0 0	. .	60 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	97 0 0	11	3	41	9	37	7	30	5
100 0 0	Apartments, fuel, candles, and washing.	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	2	12	12	9	6	2	1
100 0 0	Residence, fuel, and washing	100 0 0	50 0 0	3 2	160 0 0	60	10	94	26	68	14	35	5
75 0 0	Residence, fuel, soap, and candles.	100 0 0	30 0 0	5 2	189 0 0	52	22	78	22	77	12	50	5
90 0 0	Fuel, soap, and candles . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	3 2	112 11 3	33	9	.	.	35	2	22	1
45 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and washing.	100 0 0	40 0 0	5 2	176 0 0	57	9	.	.	48	6	32	4
		. .	17 0 0	. 1	10 0 0	8	.	17	.	11	4	.	.
990 0 0		810 0 0	397 0 0	38 14	1785 19 3	504	64	275	72	550	91	342	43
300 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.	150 0 0	75 0 0	4 1	182 10 0	107	.	253	.	179	26	134	14
300 0 0	. .	150 0 0	75 0 0	10 2	542 6 0	23	.	90	.	123	17	84	9
200 0 0	Residence, coals, and washing	100 0 0	31 10 0	2 2	201 4 0	49	22	63	22	70	21	56	12
100 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.	75 0 0	50 0 0	1 1	72 0 0	14	8	58	30	46	10	34	6
35 0 0	House	. .	. .	. .	. . .	5	1	9	3	4	.	1	.
15 0 0	Apartments in the gaol . .	20 0 0	8 3 6	. 1	5 0 0	8	.	24	.	8	6	.	.
950 0 0		495 0 0	239 13 6	17 7	1003 0 0	206	31	499	55	430	80	309	41
230 0 0	House, coals, and candles .	150 0 0	70 0 0	10 4	572 4 0	92	22	235	47	125	15	108	10
29 17 0	House, fuel, washing, and candles.	30 0 0	21 1 0	2 1	99 16 0	22	8	70	24	29	10	.	.
259 17 0		180 0 0	91 1 0	12 5	672 0 0	114	30	305	71	154	25	108	10
340 0 0	House, garden, fuel, &c.. .	200 0 0	100 0 0	13 2	655 3 11½	160	17	279	34	162	10	107	7
135 13 4	House	100 0 0	40 0 0	2 1	130 0 0	15	8	80	20	60	3	.	.
475 13 4		300 0 0	140 0 0	15 3	785 3 11½	175	25	359	54	222	13	107	7

* Assistant Chaplain's salary.

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.	Total Juvenile. F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	Total Adult and Juvenile. F.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
HUNTINGDON.																
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	59	5	23	1	13	1	19	.	114	7	.	.	117	7	124
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
KENT.																
Maidstone. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	227	110	106	50	47	18	103	65	483	243	.	.	528	254	782
	J	28	9	8	.	5	.	4	2	.	.	45	11			
St. Augustine's Canterbury ,, ,,	A	41	7	12	.	8	1	7	1	68	9	.	.	71	9	80
	J	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
Canterbury . . City Gaol	A	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	7
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
,, City House of Correction	A	8	1	5	2	3	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	16	3	19
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.			
Dover. . . . . ,, ...	A	19	9	16	3	10	2	22	3	67	17	.	.	68	17	85
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Dover Castle. . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	10	3	5	1	4	1	3	1	22	6	.	.	22	7	29
	J	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1			
Folkestone . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Romney Marsh ,, ...	A	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Faversham. . . ,, ...	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Hythe. . . . . ,, ...	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Tenterden. . . ,, ...	A	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	2
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Kent	A	313	131	144	56	75	22	136	70	668	279	.	.	719	291	1010
	J	33	10	8	.	5	.	5	2	.	.	51	12			
LANCASTER.																
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	A	14	5	5	2	1	.	.	.	20	7	.	.	20	7	27
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	A	134	50	50	26	18	4	66	35	268	115	.	.	308	116	424
	J	27	.	8	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	40	1			
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	A	219	24	67	10	33	2	69	3	388	39	.	.	400	41	441
	J	6	2	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	2			
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	A	676	426	366	254	247	191	962	1199	2251	2061	.	.	2649	2184	4833
	J	147	53	97	30	62	20	92	20	.	.	398	123			
Salford . . . . County House of Correction	A	509	156	245	113	147	79	472	314	1373	662	.	.	1599	680	2279
	J	77	13	51	3	35	.	63	2	.	.	226	18			
Total—County of Lancaster	A	1552	661	733	405	446	276	1569	1542	4300	2884	.	.	4976	3028	8004
	J	257	68	160	34	100	20	159	22	.	.	676	144			
LEICESTER.																
Leicester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	77	5	29	1	7	.	22	.	135	6	.	.	150	6	156
	J	8	.	2	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	15	.			
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	41	4	22	1	13	1	32	2	108	8	.	.	133	8	141
	J	10	.	6	.	1	.	8	.	.	.	25	.			
Total—County of Leicester	A	118	9	51	2	20	1	54	2	243	14	.	.	283	14	297
	J	18	.	8	.	3	.	11	.	.	.	40	.			

* Exclusive of a new ward to contain 60 prisoners in separate confinement.

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.		Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.			Surgeon's Salary, &c.			The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.			No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing — In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time, in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£.	s. d.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	£.	s.	d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
250	0 0	Residence, coals, and candles.	140	0	0	69	12	0	4	1	206	11	0	36*	4	19	12	92	7	57	3
500	0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles.	265	0	0	235	0	0	24	6	1646	8	1	373	36	466	83	506	125	404	95
230	0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles.	125	0	0	70	0	0	5	1	318	4	0	†33	3	99	19	66	11	43	6
60	0 0	House, fuel, candles, and bread.	30	0	0	20	0	0	2	1	49	0	0	13	2	42	6	19	2	9	1
		2s. for each person committed.	. .			. .			.	.	. .			5	2	11	2	8	.	2	1
64	0 0	House	. .			. .			.	1	6	0	0	3	1	8	2	6	.	.	.
100	0 0	Apartments, soap, candles, and fuel.	40	0	0	50	0	0	1	1	72	10	0	17	2	53	9	53	12	31	7
150	0 0	. .	. .			. .			.	.	. .			.	.	30	.	7	.	4	.
120	0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap.	28	7	0	35	0	0	1	1	64	16	0	14	4	52	16	24	7	16	3
7	2 0	Residence in the prison . .	. .			. .			.	.	. .			3	.	6	.	4	1	.	.
12	0 0	Apartments and fuel. . . .	5	0	0	. .					. .			4	.	8	.	2	.	.	.
54	12 0	House	. .			. .			.	.	. .			2	1	8	2	3	1	.	.
5	5 0	House and fuel	. .			. .			.	.	. .			3	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
4	0 0	. .	. .			. .			.	.	. .			1	2	3	3	2	.	.	.
306	19 0		493	7	0	410	0	0	33	11	2156	18	1	471	53	798	142	700	159	509	113
604	4 0	House	373	12	0	100	0	0	19	4	1190	0	0	116	45	552	169	313	51	256	38
350	0 0	House, fuel, lighting, and medical attendance . . .	350	0	0	80	0	0	22	5	1345	12	0	277	33	831	99	363	60	298	58
400	0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap.	300	0	0	180	0	0	24	6	1964	10	0	361	55	513	151	460	90	391	69
450	0 0	House, light, and fuel. . .	300	0	0	200	0	0	48	17	4023	12	0	253	114	730	430	752	440	608	328
395	0 0	House and gas	400	0	0	200	0	0	30	10	2747	11	4	433	86	525	208	633	162	528	147
1199	4 0		1723	12	0	760	0	0	143	42	11271	5	4	1440	333	3151	1057	2521	803	2081	640
365	0 0	House, garden, and fuel . .	400	0	0	197	7	0	21	4	1393	16	3	268	22	309	32	285	21	218	17
170	0 0	Apartments, coals, lighting, and soap.	60	0	0	60	0	0	5	1	241	4	0	46	11	66	11	67	6	37	6
535	0 0		460	0	0	257	7	0	26	5	1635	0	3	314	33	375	43	352	27	255	23

† There is a new wing in progress, which will contain 40 large cells in addition to the above.

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
LINCOLN.																
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	A	7	.	3	.	.	3	3	.	13	3	.	.			
,, City Gaol	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	14	3	17
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction	A	74	3	33	2	.	.	13	1	120	6	.	.			
	J	9	2	3	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	16	2	136	8	144
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	A	4	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	5	7	.	.			
	J	9	.	5	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	17	.	22	7	29
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	A	62	3	19	1	7	.	3	.	91	4	.	.			
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	95	4	99
Falkingham . . County House of Correction	A	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	4
Spalding. . . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	A	28	4	12	1	3	.	8	.	51	5	.	.			
	J	5	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	58	5	63
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	.	9	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	9
Stamford . . . ,, ,,	A	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	9
Great Grimsby Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln	A	183	16	72	6	11	3	35	3	301	28	.	.			
	J	27	2	9	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	45	2	346	30	376
MERIONETH.																
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
MIDDLESEX.																
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	A	156	157	28	24	6	1	8	5	198	187	.	.			
	J	131	2	23	1	8	.	10	.	.	.	174	3	372	190	562
Coldbath-fields . County House of Correction	A	935	499	384	218	172	131	304	465	1795	1313	.	.			
	J	198	23	62	13	44	12	81	6	.	.	385	54	2180	1367	3547
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	A	388	92	98	21	25	5	4	1	515	119	.	.			
	J	62	3	23	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	94	3	609	122	731
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	230	182	137	144	40	61	46	147	453	534	.	.			
	J	34	10	33	9	25	2	9	3	.	.	101	24	554	558	1112
Whitecross-street City Debtors' Gaol . . .	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	A	70	73	31	40	15	15	32	56	148	184	.	.			
	J	22	8	6	3	1	3	3	.	.	.	32	21	180	205	385
Tothillfields. . County House of Correction	A	1033	432	459	260	193	158	621	969	2306	1819	.	.			
	J	162	21	101	16	44	6	140	39	.	.	447	82	2753	1901	4654
Total—County of Middlesex.	A	2812	1435	1137	707	451	371	1015	1643	5415	4156	.	.			
	J	609	67	250	42	129	23	245	55	.	.	1233	187	6648	4343	10991

* The number for which proper accommodation can be found

† The surgeon of Newgate attends the prisoners at the Giltspur-street prison also fo

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
300 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	25 0 0	8 1	382 8 2	31	12	105	23	60	7	34	4
90 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	25 0 0	25 0 0	1 1	80 0 0	25	9	38	12	28	4	14	2
150 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, soap, and washing.	120 0 0	60 0 0	3 2	195 16 0	38	11	124	10	118	10	79	8
150 0 0	House, coals, soap, and candles.	120 0 0	60 0 0	3 2	156 16 0	46	23	48	24	79	3	46	4
120 0 0	House, coals, candles, two paddocks, and a garden.	150 0 0	50 0 0	3 1	191 16 0	27	4	90	20	74	9	53	6
140 0 0	House, coals, candles, and paddock.	80 0 0	50 0 0	2 1	140 0 0	31	7	38	12	61	10	43	6
157 10 0	Apartments, coals, and candles.	125 0 0	60 0 0	3 2	212 8 0	42	6	65	15	51	5	40	6
80 0 0	Apartments, coals, and candles.	100 0 0	40 0 0	2 2	199 0 0	13	2	46	6	42	6	23	4
25 0 0	Residence	20 0 0	5 5 0	2 1	22 2 0	5	5	15	15	10	1	4	.
75 0 0	Residence	25 0 0	10 0 0	1 1	61 8 0	7	4	27	12	17	2	5	2
16 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3	.	12	.	.	.	.	.
1303 10 0		965 0 0	385 5 0	28 14	1641 14 2	268	83	608	149	*540	57	341	42
76 0 0	House, coals, and candles .	30 0 0	10 0 0	1 .	33 16 0	8	.	16	.	12	2	7	1
10 0 0	Coals, and straw.	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	.	6	.	3	.	.	.
86 0 0		30 0 0	10 0 0	1 .	33 16 0	10	.	22	.	15	2	7	1
400 0 0	Residence	200 0 0	100 0 0	32 24	3154 15 6	209	77	.		141	51	80	34
700 0 0	House	400 0 }	300 0 0	104 37	11034 4 0	403	308	*766	384*	1082	295	896	258
735 14 0	Assistant chaplain . . Residence and fuel	400 0 } 500 0 0	†450 0 0	24 6	2471 7 0	56	23	287	94	322	67	194	41
500 0 0	Residence and fuel	400 0 0	. .	21 5	1750 4 0	26	10	173	30	303	151	232	46
747 0 0	Residence and fuel	300 0 0	300 0 0	15 8	1280 12 0	.	.	450	50	225	9	184	7
250 0 0	House, fuel, and candles . .	125 0 0	130 0 0	6 4	644 16 0	67	29	75	33	72	30	59	23
550 0 0	Residence, fuel, and washing Assistant chaplain . .	400 0 } 200 0 }	250 0 0	57 28	6473 10 0	228	110	532	268	669	239	581	211
3882 14 0		2925 0 0	1530 0 0	259 107	26809 8 6	999	557	2281	859	2814	842	2226	620

but the number has frequently exceeded 1,200, and reached 1,377.

this salary; and pays 100*l.* a year for assistance and medicines to an apothecary.

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F	M.	F.	
MONMOUTH.																
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	5	1	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction	A	49	20	17	12	8	5	6	5	80	42	.	.	88	49	137
	J	5	3	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	7			
Total—County of Monmouth	A	54	21	17	12	8	5	6	5	85	43	.	.	93	50	143
	J	5	3	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	7			
MONTGOMERY.																
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	17	7	1	1	2	1	2	.	22	9	.	.	22	9	31
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
NORFOLK.																
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	85	.	33	.	13	.	31	.	162	.	.	.	174	.	174
	J	7	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	12	.			
,, City Gaol and House of Correction	A	32	5	27	5	11	1	42	2	112	13	.	.	129	13	142
	J	7	.	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	17	.			
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	A	89	1	40	.	14	.	28	.	171	1	.	.	180	1	181
	J	8	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.			
Walsingham . . ,, ,,	A	27	12	5	1	6	3	5	1	43	17	.	.	44	17	61
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Wymondham . ,, ,,	A	.	9	.	6	.	2	.	4	.	21	.	.		21	21
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	1	2	1	1	1	17	.	40	3	.	.	51	3	54
	J	6	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	11	.			
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	A	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	6	1	7
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	A	5	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	10
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Norfolk.	A	258	28	113	14	48	7	123	7	542	56	.	.	594	56	650
	J	29	.	13	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	52	.			
NORTHAMPTON.																
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	96	16	37	4	28	2	31	2	192	24	.	.	203	25	228
	J	10	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	1			
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	19	8	9	2	8	3	3	1	39	14	.	.	40	14	54
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	21	.	10	.	2	.	1	.	34	.	.	.	34	.	34
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Northampton	A	136	24	56	6	38	5	35	3	265	38	.	.	277	39	316
	J	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1			
NORTHUMBERLAND.																
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	5	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	8	2	.	.	15	3	18
	J	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1			
Tynemouth . . ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	A	1	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	6	2	.	.	8	2	10
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.			
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction	A	55	29	26	21	13	6	52	34	146	90	.	.	272	115	387
	J	26	13	23	7	21	2	56	3	.	.	126	25			
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	A	6	1	1	.	1	2	.	.	8	3	.	.	9	3	12
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Total—County of Northumberland.	A	67	31	28	22	15	9	58	35	168	97	.	.	304	123	427
	J	33	14	23	7	22	2	58	3	.	.	136	26			

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
180 0 0	Apartments, fuel, candles, and washing.	120 0 0	80 0 0	4 2	228 0 0	36	1	120	12	84	14	57	4
110 0 0	House, garden, coals, and candles.	200 0 0	81 1 0	9 3	491 15 0	109	24	252	48	104	31	77	20
290 0 0		320 0 0	161 1 0	13 5	729 15 0	145	25	372	60	188	45	134	24
100 0 0	. .	40 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	95 8 0	22	5	38	10	38	8	27	6
300 0 0	. .	300 0 0	120 0 0	13 2	669 10 0	195	.	605	.	132	.	94	.
230 0 0	. .	100 0 0	50 0 0	5 1	223 8 0	84	13	19	.	81	7	53	5
200 0 0	Fuel, candles, oil, and soap	200 0 0	60 0 0	7 1	290 11 0	69	.	158	.	101	.	70	.
200 0 0	House, fuel, and candles . .	200 0 0	70 0 0	7 3	330 18 0	42	11	88	24	61	17	40	10
50 0 0	. .	100 0 0	20 0 0	. 2	95 0 0	.	31	.	39	.	23	.	14
83 9 6	Residence, fuel, candles, and washing.	50 0 0	20 0 0	3 1	158 0 0	27	2	55	11	40	2	25	2
100 0 0	. .	70 0 0	10 0 0	1 .	46 16 0	18	6	30	18	16	5	14	.
52 0 0	. .	26 0 0	12 12 0	. 1	. .	10	.	25	.	9	3	3	2
1220 9 6		1046 0 0	362 12 0	36 11	1814 3 0	445	63	980	92	440	57	299	33
300 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing.	250 0 0	110 0 0	13 2	531 6 6	154	22	.	.	180	10	136	13
157 10 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing.	80 0 0	50 0 0	8 2	282 15 0	95	19	.	.	84	15	78	6
90 0 0	House, coals, and candles .	40 0 0	26 5 0	1 1	65 0 0	35	10	.	.	38	4	22	4
547 10 0		370 0 0	186 5 0	22 5	879 1 6	284	51	.	.	302	29	236	23
220 0 0	House, fuel, lighting, soap, and washing.	150 0 0	84 0 0	8 2	497 16 0	67	5	130	18	85	15	72	9
80 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. 1	5 0 0	22	.	44	.	.	.	.	.
54 0 0	House and fuel	. .	20 0 0	. 1	4 0 0	5	3	20	12	11	6	1	.
40 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and garden.	. .	5 0 0	. 1	4 0 0	5	2	12	4	17	7	2	1
300 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and washing.	150 0 0	130 0 0	8 5	529 18 0	66	8	85	43	147	34	107	26
80 0 0	. .	20 0 0	23 15 0	1 1	18 0 0	4	3	12	5	17	3	6	1
774 0 0		320 0 0	262 15 0	17 11	1058 14 0	169	21	303	82	277	65	188	37

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
NOTTS.																
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	A	49	1	10	.	10	.	10	.	79	1	.	.	81	1	82
	J	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
,, Town Gaol and House of	A	27	2	22	2	4	1	13	2	66	7	.	.	78	7	85
Correction.	J	5	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	.			
Southwell . . . County House of Correc-	A	70	1	35	.	13	.	14	.	132	1	.	.	132	1	133
tion.	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Notts	A	146	4	67	2	27	1	37	2	277	9	.	.	291	9	300
	J	6	.	6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	14	.			
OXFORD.																
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House	A	119	7	57	6	39	7	84	.	399	20	.	.	316	20	336
of Correction.	J	13	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	17	.			
,, City Gaol and House of	A	7	5	3	1	2	.	8	56	20	62	.	.	23	62	85
Correction	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.			
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	A	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Oxford	A	127	12	60	7	41	7	92	56	320	82	.	.	340	82	422
	J	15	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	20	.			
PEMBROKE.																
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House	A	12	1	1	.	3	.	1	.	17	1	.	.	18	1	19
of Correction.	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
RADNOR.																
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House	A	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	6
of Correction.	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
New Radnor . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Rad-	A	.	.	1	2	2	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	6
nor	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
RUTLAND.																
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House	A	18	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	27	.	.	.	28	.	28
of Correction.	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
SALOP.																
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House	A	149	21	63	12	32	6	38	10	282	49	.	.	305	49	354
of Correction.	J	12	.	4	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	23	.			
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-	A	12	1	5	.	6	1	3	.	26	2	.	.	29	3	32
up House	J	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.			
Total—County of Salop.	A	161	22	68	12	38	7	41	10	308	51	.	.	335	52	387
	J	14	1	6	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	27	1			
SOMERSET.																
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House	A	184	26	43	4	13	4	25	13	265	47	.	.	294	48	342
of Correction.	J	14	.	6	1	4	.	5	.	.	.	29	1			
Shepton Mallet County House of Cor-	A	123	29	45	13	16	11	32	20	216	73	.	.	252	76	328
rection	J	16	1	14	.	4	.	2	2	.	.	36	3			
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of	A	52	27	35	13	13	12	84	54	184	106	.	.	241	107	348
Correction	J	13	.	10	.	9	.	25	1	.	.	57	1			

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
241 15 0	House and fuel	100 0 0	60 0 0	4 1	317 4 0	44	10	90	24	64	3	40	3
150 0 0	Apartments, coals, and candles.	100 0 0	60 0 0	5 2	345 4 0	62	18	104	28	61	10	47	8
200 0 0	House, garden, and coals. .	150 0 0	120 0 0	9 2	566 8 0	111	11	140	20	123	6	89	3
591 15 0		350 0 0	240 0 0	18 5	1223 16 0	217	39	334	72	248	19	176	14
350 0 0	House, fuel, garden, and fees for taking debtors up to court.	150 0 0	90 0 0	12 2	579 6 0	100	18	202	20	198	10	126	11
85 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and washing	25 0 0	31 10 0	1 1	35 0 0	32	15	40	15	34	6	22	10
80 0 0	House, &c.	20 0 0	12 0 0	. 1	10 0 0	8	2	24	9	11	2	4	1
515 0 0		195 0 0	133 10 0	13 4	624 6 0	140	35	264	44	243	18	152	22
168 16 0	Residence, garden, soap, fuel, and candles.	50 0 0	40 0 0	3 1	112 1 0	34	12	46	12	56	6	39	7
80 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap.	26 5 0	21 0 0	1 1	36 12 0	26	4	.	.	17	2	11	1
10 10 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2	1	4	2	2	2	.	.
90 10 0		26 5 0	21 0 0	1 1	36 12 0	28	5	4	2	19	4	11	1
145 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap.	100 0 0	25 0 0	1 1	67 0 0	27	6	87	12	32	4	16	4
300 10 0	House, coals, and candles .	250 0 0	80 0 0	15 2	883 4 0	156	23	186	31	188	30	136	20
40 0 0	. .	. .	5 0 0	. 1	5 0 0	5	.	14	.	6	2	.	.
23 0 0	House, fuel, and candles . .	10 0 0	5 0 0	. .	. .	5	2	12	5	6	1	1	.
363 10 0		260 0 0	90 0 0	15 3	888 4 0	166	25	212	36	200	33	136	20
412 0 0	House, fuel, and candles. .	200 0 0	80 5 0	16 1	691 16 0	97	10	245	55	202	37	147	31
264 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing.	200 0 0	79 10 0	17 3	742 6 2	106	49	180	28	206	41	160	24
150 0 0	House	80 0 0	50 0 0	4 3	280 0 0	86	.	158	.	69	18	37	10

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals of the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders { A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Bristol . . . . . Common Gaol	A	24	5	3	2	1	.	1	2	29	9	.	.	53	9	62
	J	13	.	7	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	24	.			
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	A	46	10	23	4	8	4	45	13	122	31	.	.	160	32	192
	J	12	.	8	1	5	.	13	.	.	.	38	1			
Total—County of Somerset	A	429	97	149	36	51	31	187	102	816	266	.	.	1000	272	1272
	J	70	1	45	2	23	.	46	3	.	.	184	6			
STAFFORD.																
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	235	34	100	16	44	6	99	12	478	68	.	.	529	73	602
	J	27	3	12	.	6	1	6	1	.	.	51	5			
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction	A	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Stafford	A	236	34	100	17	44	6	100	12	480	69	.	.	531	74	605
	J	27	3	12	.	6	1	6	1	.	.	51	5			
SUFFOLK.																
Bury St. Edmund's . { County Gaol and House of Correction	A	95	4	52	.	39	1	71	2	257	7	.	.	267	7	274
	J	5	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	.			
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	A	84	16	33	6	27	2	38	7	182	31	.	.	189	31	220
	J	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction	A	6	1	5	.	.	.	2	.	11	1	.	.	13	1	14
	J	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction	A	11	6	8	.	2	.	2	.	23	6	.	.	24	6	30
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Total—County of Suffolk	A	196	27	98	6	68	3	111	9	473	45	.	.	493	45	538
	J	13	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	20	.			
SURREY.																
Horsemonger Lane . . . { County Gaol	A	397	157	132	53	52	26	70	28	651	266	.	.	724	277	1001
	J	33	8	16	3	9	.	5	.	.	.	73	11			
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction	A	168	162	80	62	36	40	89	161	373	425	.	.	535	439	974
	J	80	11	34	2	15	1	33	.	.	.	162	14			
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	A	62	28	21	5	13	.	18	.	114	33	.	.	126	34	160
	J	10	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	1			
Kingston-upon-Thames . . { ,, ,,	A	112	103	32	46	13	11	27	76	184	236	.	.	217	247	464
	J	23	6	7	4	1	.	2	1	.	.	33	11			
Southwark . . . Borough Gaol	A	.	19	.	14	.	10	.	30	.	73	.	.	.	77	77
	J	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4			
Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of Surrey	A	739	469	265	182	114	87	204	295	1322	1033	.	.	1602	1074	2676
	J	156	28	59	11	25	1	40	1	.	.	280	41			
SUSSEX.																
Lewes . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	130	32	65	10	35	6	30	11	260	59	.	.	299	60	359
	J	17	.	13	.	5	.	4	1	.	.	39	1			
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	A	55	4	17	2	8	.	7	.	87	6	.	.	94	6	100
	J	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.			
Battle . . . . County House of Correction	A	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	4	2	6
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Hastings . . . . Town Gaol	A	13	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	23	2	25
	J	3	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	5	2			

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
80 0 0	House, washing, and fuel .	200 0 0	100 0 0	18 5	1037 8 0	165	42	618	132	148	45	121	30
50 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.	200 0 0	125 0 0	13 3	829 4 0	93	24	303	77	104	22	83	18
56 0 0		880 0 0	424 15 0	68 15	3600 14 2	547	125	1504	292	729	163	548	113
50 0 0	House, fuel, and candles. .	300 0 0	130 0 0	44 5	2306 8 0	553	65	973	84	577	81	503	68
55 0 0	Residence, and fuel	. .	. .	. 1	5 0 0	6	6	10	10	3	.	.	.
5 0 0		300 0 0	130 0 0	44 6	2311 8 0	559	71	983	94	580	81	503	68
56 0 0	House, coals, candles, and garden.	250 0 0	100 0 0	7 1	380 4 0	85	15	145	30	168	21	125	11
50 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap.	200 0 0	100 0 0	7 3	408 6 4	107	21	126	21	149	15	102	12
00 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and soap.	60 0 0	30 0 0	2 1	101 12 0	24	.	18	.	31	5	13	3
00 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and garden.	80 0 0	50 0 0	5 1	321 4 0	24	6	58	11	34	3	23	1
86 0 0		590 0 0	280 0 0	21 6	1211 6 4	240	42	347	62	382	44	263	27
50 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, bread, &c.	250 0 0	100 0 0	17 4	1192 18 11	144	32	284	80	255	66	190	50
75 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and bread.	250 0 0	150 0 0	24 10	2080 17 3	116	33	146	39	358	161	264	122
88 13 6	Residence, fuel, candles, bread, and garden.	175 0 0	80 0 0	12 3	773 1 0	77	8	89	16	178	35	160	23
88 16 0	Residence, fuel, candles, soap, and bread.	100 0 0	60 0 0	4 2	232 4 0	9	5	40	37	44	30	27	20
56 0 0	House, fuel, and candles. .	100 0 0	50 0 0	1 3	198 0 0	.	5	.	85	.	70	.	45
97 0 0	Residence	150 0 0	200 0 0	17 3	1976 10 0	192*	16	.	.	210	10	192	7
75 9 6		1025 0 0	640 0 0	75 25	6453 11 2	538	99	559	257	1045	372	833	267
90 0 0	Apartments, washing, fuel, and candles.	250 0 0	160 0 0	14 4	1060 4 0	107	18	219	42	186	35	140	26
90 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing.	200 0 0	100 0 0	7 2	463 12 9½	86	12	172	19	99	13	71	6
30 0 0	House and fuel	25 0 0	. .	. 1	2 8 0	8	.	24	.	14	4	4	.
25 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and candles .	2 12 0	10 0 0	1 1	10 0 0	6	1	18	3	14	2	6	1

* It formerly contained upwards of 700

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once. M.	Once. F.	Twice. M.	Twice. F.	Thrice. M.	Thrice. F.	Four Times or more. M.	Four Times or more. F.	Total Adult. M.	Total Adult. F.	Total Juvenile. M.	Total Juvenile. F.	Total Adult and Juvenile. M.	Total Adult and Juvenile. F.
Winchelsea . . Town Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Rye . . . . ,, ...	A	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	8	.	1	.	9	.
	J	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Total—County of Sussex	A	205	33	89	12	46	6	37	11	377	67	.	.	529	70
	J	27	1	15	.	6	1	4	1	.	.	52	3		
WARWICK.															
Warwick . . . . County Gaol.	A	152	26	53	8	18	4	5	.	228	38	.	.	241	39
	J	7	1	2	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	13	1		
,, County House of Correction	A	212	42	58	10	22	2	34	18	325	72	.	.	422	83
	J	55	8	27	3	11	.	13	.	.	.	106	11		
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	34	6	7	3	22	5	.	.	63	14	.	.	81	16
	J	12	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	18	2		
Total—County of Warwick	A	398	74	118	21	62	11	39	18	617	124	.	.	754	138
	J	74	9	31	3	16	2	16	.	.	.	137	14		
WESTMORELAND.															
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	A	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	6	.
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction	A	10	1	6	.	4	1	5	.	25	2	.	.	29	2
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		
Total—County of Westmoreland	A	15	1	7	.	4	1	5	.	31	2	.	.	35	2
	J	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.		
WILTS.															
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	A	20	4	14	2	12	1	5	.	51	7	.	.	52	7
	J	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.		
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	A	118	16	50	7	27	3	41	6	236	32	.	.	249	34
	J	8	2	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	13	2		
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	A	23	3	10	1	4	.	4	1	41	5	.	.	44	7
	J	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2		
Total—County of Wilts	A	161	23	74	10	43	4	50	7	328	44	.	.	345	48
	J	10	4	4	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	17	4		
WORCESTER.															
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction	A	156	12	58	4	25	.	22	4	261	20	.	.	281	20
	J	10	.	3	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	20	.		
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	A	19	3	5	.	2	.	2	1	28	4	.	.	39	6
	J	6	2	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	11	2		
Total—County of Worcester	A	175	15	63	4	27	.	24	5	289	24	.	.	320	26
	J	16	2	6	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	31	2		
YORK.															
York . . . . . County Gaol.	A	37	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	38	3	.	.	38	3
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.		
,, City House of Correction	A	14	4	7	4	4	4	13	23	38	35	.	.	41	38
	J	1	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	3	3		
Northallerton . County House of Correction	A	242	19	81	14	41	7	32	9	396	49	.	.	442	54
	J	25	2	15	2	6	1	.	.	.	.	46	5		
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	A	89	10	22	3	10	5	4	3	125	21	.	.	129	23
	J	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2		

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
						In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
25 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. 1	. .	2	.	6	3	1	.	.	.
41 12 0	House, coals, and candles .	. .	2 5 0	. 1	10 8 0	6	1	10	2	7	1	.	.
791 12 0		477 12 0	272 5 0	22 10	1546 12 9½	215	32	449	69	321	55	221	33
150 0 0	House, coals, and washing .	150 0 0	70 0 0	12 2	746 0 0	136	10	423	39	325	63	173	25
250 0 0	Coals, and candles.	150 0 0	70 0 0	14 2	775 16 0	74	9	302	54	358	54	250	40
220 0 0	. .	160 0 0	50 0 0	6 1	327 10 0	69	16	156	32	113	11	87	3
920 0 0		460 0 0	190 0 0	32 5	1849 6 0	279	35	971	125	796	128	510	68
100 0 0	House	52 10 0	15 0 0	1 1	66 12 0	22	4	36	9	29	5	14	1
171 12 0	House, garden, coals, and gas.	52 10 0	15 0 0	2 1	63 0 0	19	6	42	7	42	5	24	3
171 12 0		105 0 0	30 0 0	3 2	129 12 0	41	10	78	16	71	10	38	4
35 0 0	. .	127 10 0	105 0 0	4 1	204 0 0	77	13	114	16	97	22	65	11
100 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	100 0 0	7 1	333 0 0	208	18	.	.	236	20	138	16
86 4 0	House, and garden	75 0 0	25 0 0	1 1	41 4 0	17	7	60	20	47	6	22	2
321 4 0		402 10 0	230 0 0	12 3	578 4 0	302	38	174	36	380	48	225	29
300 0 0	House, servant, coals, and washing.	300 0 0	125 0 0	24 4	1454 1 6	194	42	339	52	273	40	210	27
100 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing.	75 0 0	30 0 0	5 1	173 16 0	44	6	56	10	42	14	30	8
400 0 0		375 0 0	155 0 0	29 5	1627 17 6	238	48	395	62	315	54	240	35
300 0 0	House	300 0 0	300 0 0	12 2	844 16 0	135	14	265	36	258	33	185	17
190 0 0	Apartments in the Prison .	75 0 0	30 0 0	3 1	119 4 0	40	10	44	26	50	11	26	9
184 7 6	House, garden, fuel, and gas	105 0 0	31 10 0	15 2	819 9 10½	34	9	270	28	265	24	186	19
300 0 0	House and coals.	180 0 0	100 0 0	8 2	547 12 0	105	22	.	.	118	26	89	14

TABLE No. 19.
Number of Recommitals in the course of the Year.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Offenders. A. Adult. J. Juvenile.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both
YORK.—*continued.*		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	
Wakefield . . . County House of Correction	A	544	75	235	41	143	22	214	39	1136	177	.	.	1195	182	137
	J	36	5	17	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	59	5			
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	A	26	6	9	9	3	2	9	10	47	27	.	.	72	29	10
	J	9	.	3	1	6	1	7	.	.	.	25	2			
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	A	132	30	37	13	7	3	7	1	183	47	.	.	229	52	28
	J	23	3	13	.	5	1	5	1	.	.	46	5			
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	A	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	9	1	1
	J	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.			
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	A	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	6	1	
	J	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.			
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Sheffield . . . Debtors' Gaol	A	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
	J	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.			
Total—County of York.	A	1091	149	395	84	210	43	279	85	1975	361	.	.	2161	383	254
	J	97	12	52	3	23	6	14	1	.	.	186	22			
Grand Total Adult . .		12230	3802	5020	1828	2446	1015	5035	4156	24731	10781	.	.	28511	11315	39826
Grand Total Juvenile .		1865	259	821	123	423	61	670	91	.	.	3780	534			

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.		Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	No. of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing.				Greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
								In separate sleeping cells.		Where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.					
£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
100 0 0		House and fuel	250 0 0	250 0 0	52	10	3662 4 9	1302	60	.	.	635	70	555	63
60 0 0		House, garden, and fuel . .	100 0 0	80 0 0	8	2	475 15 0	76	15	190	40	153	33	114	20
50 0 0		House, fuel, and gas. . . .	150 0 0	100 0 0	19	4	1209 8 10	258	47	.	.	290	37	222	31
60 0 0		House, coals, and candles. .	. .	10 0 0	.	1	20 0 0	9	3	27	9	12	4	5	1
62 11 0		House and garden.	20 0 0	18 18 0	1	1	6 6 0	6	3	12	5	12	1	.	.
5 0 0		House	5 0 0	5 0 0	.	1	2 0 0	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
80 0 0		House, garden, and fuel . .	. .	5 5 0	.	1	25 0 0	100	10	.	.	28	.	.	.
29 0 6			. .	1 17 6	.	.	. .	.	.	55	5	7	.	3	.
10 19 0			1185 0 0	932 10 6	118	27	7731 16 5½	2074	193	863	149	1830	239	1389	174
419 5 4			21570 18 0	11266 11 6	1380	436	95598 11 8¼	13993	2769	22163	5064	20976	4283	15300	2988

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread
				Oz
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	. .	224
,,	,,	County House of Correction . .	. .	224
Berks	Newbury	Borough Gaol	. .	168
,,	Windsor	,, ...	First Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	140
			Second Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	140
			Third Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	140
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class	168
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	126
			Second Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	126
			Third Class,—Males . .	126
			Females .	126
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	. .	112
Cardigan . . .	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	168
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	. .	168
Carmarthen . .	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	168
Cornwall . . .	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Males	168
			Females	112
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	168
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	. .	.
,,	Helstone	,, ...	Males	168
			Females	126
Cumberland .	Whitehaven	County House of Correction. . .	. .	112
Denbigh . . .	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labour	210
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed.	168
Devon	Exeter	County Debtors' Gaol	. . .	.
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labour,—Males . .	154
			Females .	96
			Employment not hard labour, or not employed.	96

* After six months' imprisonment an extra ½ lb. of meat in the suet dumpling.

TABLE No. 22.
Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
*16	3	8	.	7	7	.	.	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 8 ounces of onions when potatoes cannot be obtained.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
*16	3	8	.	7	7	.	.	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 2 ounces of onions in the summer instead of potatoes.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
The gruel contains 2¼ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
24	4	.	3	.	.	2½	.	28 ounces of rice with the milk, and 3 ounces with the soup.
24	4	.	3	.	.	2½	.	
16½	2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
16½	2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
12	2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
12	2½	.	3	.	.	2½	.	,,
24	7	.	.	14	.	.	.	
24	3½	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to destitute debtors and criminal prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed 2 months;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment exceeds 14 days and is under 2 months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment are for 14 days and under. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
16	7	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	3½	.	3	14	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term not exceeding 14 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners for trial, and destitute debtors;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months.

The soup is made of legs, shins, and heads of beef; cannot state the quantity of meat per quart. The gruel contains about 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	
The gruel contains 7 ounces of flour per quart.								
12	2	.	6	19½	.	.	.	7 ounces of salt.
The soup contains 3 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
.	.	.	.	†21	.	.	.	
19	2	.	4	19	.	.	.	

Debtors and prisoners committed to the common gaol are allowed 2s. each per week, and maintain themselves. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal or flour per quart. The soup contains 12 ounces of meat per quart.

16	5	.	6	21	.	.	.	

The soup contains about 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains about 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

10	4½	.	2	14	.	.	.	

Peas-soup without meat or vegetables. The gruel contains 5 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

3s. 6d. each per week is allowed for the prisoners' maintenance.

12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart, with vegetables. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart, with sugar or salt.

.	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	
The gruel contains about 6 ounces per quart.								
.	1	10½	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	10½	.	14	.	.	.	

The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per quart.

3s. 6d. each per week to destitute debtors.

.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 pound of uncooked bacon.
.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	,, ,,
.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	,, ,,

† The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Devon	Plymouth	Borough Gaol		168
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Men	134
			Women and Boys	110
			Vagrants	168
,,	Tiverton	,,		168
,,	Bideford	,,	Males	112
			Females	96
,,	Bradnench	,,		
,,	Dartmouth	,,		112
,,	Plympton Earle	,,		140
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Males	180
			Females	132
			Second Class,—Males	180
			Females	132
,,	Poole	Town Gaol		112
Essex	Colchester	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed.	168
,,	Maldon	,,		224
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering		224
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed.	168
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labour	168
			Not employed	168
			Debtors committed for fraud. Males	168
			Debtors committed for fraud. Females	120
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction		168
Gloucester	Gloucester	City Bridewell and Police Station		240
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol		168
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Men	210
			Women	168
			Boys	157½
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.		224
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol		
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol		
Hereford	Hereford	City Gaol	First Class	168
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	16 per day

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

eat len ked.	Potatoes	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
zs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
28	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	14 pints of milk broth made with oatmeal.
e milk broth contains 1 ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
16	7	.	3	2	.	1½	.	
16	7	.	3	2	.	1½	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
e soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
16	10½	.	7	.	.	.	.	14 pints of coffee or tea with milk, no sugar.
24	7	.	4	14	.	.	.	
24	7	.	4	14	.	.	.	
e prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
24	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	
16	10½	.	7	.	.	14	.	
28	½	9	6	17½	.	.	.	
12	1	6	6	14	.	.	.	Half a pound of potatoes or other vegetables for dinner on Sundays.
12	7	6	7	17½	.	.	.	
12	½	6	4	14	.	.	.	
st Class diet is given to prisoners for hard labour for periods not exceeding one month, prisoners in custody for trial, nd prisoners in custody for any time without hard labour. ond Class diet is given to prisoners for hard labour for periods exceeding one month. The soup contains 6 ounces of neat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	2	14	4½	10½	.	.	.	
e soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel not recorded.								
9	1½	6	3	17½	.	.	.	½ ounce of butter and sometimes 1 pint of coffee, or tea, instead of gruel for supper.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	,, ,,
e gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
.	.	28	.	.	.	.	.	14 pints of coffee per week.
.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	
.	10½	.	.	28	.	.	.	
.	10½	.	.	.	.	.	.	
e gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
.	7	.	6	21	.	.	.	
.	7	.	.	21	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
getable soup. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
.	3½	14	7*	14	.	.	.	6 ounces of salt.
e gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart.								
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7*d.* each per week.
24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
18	3	.	4½	22	.	.	.	
18	3	.	3	7	.	.	.	
13½	3	.	4½	18	.	.	.	
e soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled. Quantity of oatmeal per quart of gruel not recorded.								
ooked	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	10½ ounces of salt.
16								
e allowance of meat is made into soup. estitute debtors are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week. risoners before trial are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance. Persons under summary convictions are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
12	7	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	7	.	.	14	.	.	.	After 3 months, 6 ounces of cooked meat.
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

irst Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months, or imprisonment without hard labour for any term above 6 months, females nursing children, and witnesses on behalf of the Crown; Second Class diet is given to destitute debtors, prisoners for trial, examination, want of sureties, contempt of Court, deserters awaiting a route, hard labour for any term exceeding 1 month but not more than 3 months, and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months but not more than 6 months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 1 month; prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 months; and to all prisoners entitled by law to receive the prison allowance;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for offences within the prison.—N.B. Female prisoners have but 12*lb.* ounces, and children under 15 years of age 11*lb.* ounces of bread per week. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

The soup, potatoes, and cheese, are given on alternate days; but all prisoners under 15 days get bread and gruel only.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Herts.	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class	224
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Males . .	140
			Females .	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	112
			Second Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	112
			Third Class,—Males . .	160
			Females .	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	132
			Fourth Class,—Males . . .	168
			Females .	152
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	140
,,	St. Augustine's (Canterbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Males . . .	140
			Females .	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	112
			Second Class,—Males . . .	168
			Females . .	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	112
			Third Class,—Males . . .	160
			Females . .	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	132
			Fourth Class,—Males . . .	168
			Females . .	152
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age.	140
			Fifth Class	16 per d.
			Sixth Class	24 per d.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
•	•	•	4	7	•	•	•	
•	•	•	2	7	•	•	•	
•	•	•	2	7	•	•	•	

The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart.

•	•	•	•	14	•	•	•	7 pints of vegetable soup.
•	•	•	•	14	•	•	•	,, ,,
•	•	•	•	14	•	•	•	,, ,,
•	•	•	4	14	•	•	•	3 pints of vegetable soup.
•	•	•	4	14	•	•	•	,, ,,
•	•	•	4	14	•	•	•	,, ,,
13	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
13	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,
12	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,
15	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,
15	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,
12	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and for prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months, and for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—Second Class diet is given to debtors, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties or for contempt of Court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and not exceeding 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding 6 calendar months, prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months whilst not so employed, debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vic. c. 127, bankrupts committed for frauds, and debtors remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Court;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 6 calendar months whilst so employed, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar months and not exceeding 12 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar months, or sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar months, for females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown.

The soup is made from ox heads in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 20 quarts, thickened with oatmeal, peas, and rice.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal to each quart.

•	•	•	•	14	•	•	•	7 pints of vegetable soup.
•	•	•	•	14	•	•	•	,, ,,
•	•	•	•	14	•	•	•	,, ,,
•	•	•	4	14	•	•	•	3 pints of vegetable soup.
•	•	•	4	14	•	•	•	
•	•	•	4	14	•	•	•	
13	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
13	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,
12	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,
15	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	,, ,,
15	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	
12	2	•	4	12	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
•	•	•	•	14	•	•	•	

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and for prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months, and for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—Second Class diet is given to deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties or for contempt of Court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and not exceeding 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding 6 calendar months, and also prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months whilst so employed;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 6 calendar months whilst so employed, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar months and not exceeding 12 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar months, or sentenced or com-

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Kent	St. Augustines's (Canterbury.)	County Gaol and House of Correction—		
,,	Canterbury	City House of Correction		108
,,	Deal	Town Gaol		140
,,	Folkstone	,,		112
,,	Faversham	,,		
,,	Hythe	,,		
,,	Tenderden	,,	Males	168
			Females	126
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	First Class,—Males	112
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Third Class,—Females	112
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	First Class	68
			Second Class	84
			Third Class	140
			Females	140
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour,—Men	136
			Women and Boys.	128
			Employment not being hard labour,—Men	128
			Women and Boys.	128
			*Not employed	112
,,	Salford	County House of Correction.	Males	140
			Females	112
Lincoln	Lincoln	City Gaol		144
			Vagrants under one month	224
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.		
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Cortion.	Hard and other labour	142
			Not employed	182
,,	Bala	Town Gaol		
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Males	140
			Females	112

* This dietary is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 3 days; all others are employed.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when boked.	Potatoes	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	

mitted to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar months, for females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences, for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made with half a pound of ox head including bone (which contains 3 ounces of meat without bone when boiled), and an ounce and a half of oatmeal per pint, with 1 pint of peas to 10 pints of soup, seasoned with onions or leeks, and pepper and salt. The vegetable soup is made of the same quantities exclusive of the ox head.

The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per pint. The broth is made of the liquor in which the beef is boiled on meat days, flavoured with onions or leeks, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

5	1	13½	4½	.	.	.	.	10½ pints of milk porridge.
9	7	.	.	14	.	.	.	
28	7	.	.	14	.	.	.	

The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.

3*s.* 6*d.* each per week laid out in bread and butter or bread and cheese.

12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat, 3 ounces of potatoes, 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	10	4	6	28	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	2 ounces of onions, and 3½ ounces of salt.
8	5	2	8	28	.	.	.	3 ounces of salt.

The soup is made from cows' shins; one shin to 14 prisoners; average weight of a shin, 12 lbs. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	2	2	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	2	3	14	.	.	.	
12	4	4	6	28	.	.	.	
12	2	4	3	14	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to prisoners under 13 years of age;—Second Class diet to prisoners under 17 years of age;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners above 17 years of age. After the first 3 months' imprisonment, all above 17 years of age may receive, at the discretion of the governor and surgeon, an extra allowance of bread not exceeding 10 ozs. per diem, and they may at any time, if expedient, be removed from one class to another being a higher one, reporting all such changes to the Visiting Justices.

N.B.—Boys and Girls 3 days and under, 12 ounces of bread per day. Men and women 3 days and under, 20 ounces of bread per day. Boys and girls 14 days and under, half rations of second class. Men and women 14 days and under, half rations of third class. Itch patients half rations of their respective classes. 2½ ounces of meal is allowed to the quart of gruel, half pint of peas is allowed to the quart of soup, to which is added on Saturdays 4 ounces of meat which makes the soup into stew.

6	4½	.	8	21	.	.	.	The allowance of meat is made into scouse.
4	3	.	6	14	.	.	.	
4	3	.	6	14	.	.	.	
4	3	.	4	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

The soup is made from the bones of the meat with one ox head to 50 prisoners. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

10	4 lbs 6 ozs.	.	4	28	.	.	.	2 pints of stew. All prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months have 28 ozs. of bread weekly in addition, and those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 months have an additional 4 ounces of meat weekly.
10	4 lbs 6 ozs.	.	4	14	.	.	.	
18	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	Vegetables and salt.
.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	

The soup contains about 6 ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 3½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Before trial, 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week is laid out for the prisoners in meat, bread, potatoes, oatmeal, and salt.

After trial, 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week is expended for their maintenance.

15	4½	4	4	14	.	2	.	
15	3	4	4	14	.	2	.	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* each per week for their maintenance.

21	2½	.	3	14	.	.	.	
21	2½	.	3	14	.	.	.	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Middlesex . . .	Coldbath-fields.	County House of Correction. . .	First Class,—Males. . .	140
			Females. .	140
			Second Class,—Males. . .	140
			Females .	112
			Third Class,—Males . .	112
			Females .	112
,,	Whitecross-street . . .	City Debtors' Gaol	Males.	168
,,	Tothill-fields	County House of Correction. . .	Females.	126
			First Class,—Males. . .	140
			Females .	140
			Second Class,—Males. . .	140
			Females .	112
			Third Class,—Males. . .	112
			Females. .	112
Montgomery .	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	168
Norfolk. . . .	Norwich	City Gaol and Couse of Correction.	First Class	280
			Second Class	224
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class.	168
,,	Wymondham	County House of Correction. . .	. .	126
,,	King's Lynn.	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	Males . .	168
			Female .	126
Northumberland	Tynemouth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	.
,,	Alnwick.	,, ,,	. .	56
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne .	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class.	112
			Second Class,—Men . . .	168
			Women and Boys.	126
			Third Class,—Men . . .	78
			Women and Boys.	64
			Fourth Class,—Males. . .	168
			Females .	126
			Fifth Class	16 per day
Notts.	Nottingham.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	Males.	168
			Females.	112
			Male prisoners not exceeding 1 month.	168

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
24	2	.	4½	7	7	.	.	
18	.	.	3	8	7	.	.	
12	1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
12	.	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
12	1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
6	.	.	1	15½	.	.	.	
First Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months;—Second Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two months;—Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.								
21	3	.	3	7	7	.	.	
21	3	.	3	7	14	.	.	
24	2	.	4½	7	7	.	.	
18	.	.	3	8	7	.	.	
12	1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
12	.	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
12	1	.	2	13½	.	.	.	
6	.	.	1	15½	.	.	.	
First Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months;—Second Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two months;—Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.								
The ingredients forming the above dietary to be in the following proportions, namely:—For every hundred prisoners, 6½ lbs. of cocoa, 8 lbs. of molasses, and 12½ pints of milk; gruel, 9 lbs. of oatmeal, and 1 lb. of salt; soup, for every hundred pints 2 ox heads, with the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day, 4 lbs. of barley, 6 lbs. of peas, 6 lbs. of rice, 1 lb. of salt, and 2 ounces of pepper, with a due proportion of vegetables; beef and mutton alternate fortnights in the winter months. The meat diets are issued cold.								
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	½ lb. of bacon, 7 ozs. of salt, 20 ozs. rice, 1½ lbs. of grey peas.
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	Onions twice a week.
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	,,
.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	,,
First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for 3 months and upwards;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 3 months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners for any term of imprisonment without hard labour;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under summary convictions and destitute debtors.								
21*	.	3½*	.	14	.	.	.	4 ounces of onions.
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
.	.	.	10½	.	.	.	.	7 pints of oatmeal porridge; fish twice a week.
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The porridge contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per pint.								
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	14 lbs. 8 ozs.	.	6¼	28	.	7	.	2 red herrings, 56 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 10½ lbs. of potatoes.
.	11 lbs. 14 ozs.	.	6¼	21	.	7	.	2 red herrings, 42 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 7 lbs. 14 ozs. of potatoes.
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners at hard labour for any term exceeding 14 days, or under sentence of transportation; destitute debtors; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the First Class, and prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 64;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days.								
The gruel contains 1¼ ounces of oatmeal per pint.—The porridge and gruel are seasoned with salt, and sweetened with molasses on alternate days. The soup is made from ox heads, and contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart.								
.	8	.	7	10½	.	10½	.	6 ounces of uncooked meat per day to the 2 cooks; 8 ozs. of cheese when potatoes cannot be obtained.
.	8	.	7	10½	.	10½	.	
.	8	.	7	7	.	7	.	
The soup contains 4½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2¼ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								

* All prisoners whose term of imprisonment is under one month are not allowed either meat or potatoes.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Notts	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol		
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
,,	Oxford	City Gaol and House of Correction.		168
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.		280
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction.		224
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol		224
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Fifth Class	24 per day.
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour	168
			Not employed	168
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard Labour,—Males	164
			Females	164
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed,—Males	168
			Females	164
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.		140

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each for their maintenance.								
16	2	.	.	14	.	.	.	4 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
16	2	.	.	14	.	.	.	
12	1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	3 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
12	1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	
12	1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	3 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pints of pea soup.
12	1½	.	.	14	.	.	.	
8	1	.	.	10½	.	.	.	2 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pints of pea soup.
8	1	.	.	10½	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to prisoners at hard labour;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour;—Third Class diet is given to untried prisoners and destitute debtors; untried prisoners are permitted to receive eatables from their friends, and also tea and coffee, or to send out (on Tuesdays and Fridays) and purchase such from outside.

All house of correction prisoners, whose sentences do not exceed 1 calendar month, are placed on the Fourth Class dietary; and so likewise are all house of correction prisoners for the last month of their imprisonment, unless the surgeon may think additional diet requisite. Prisoners in this class work only 2 hours each day.

3 ounces of oatmeal are apportioned to 1 quart of gruel, which is seasoned with salt in the proportion of 1 ounce of salt to 5 quarts of gruel. Salt is also allowed to the boiled beef and to the boiled potatoes; and the meat soup is seasoned with pepper and salt, and thickened in the proportion of, per quart, 1½ ounce of oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions, leeks, or barley; or, in the absence of onions, leeks, or barley, 3 ounces of potatoes, mashed. The pea-soup is made of split peas, in the proportion of ¼ pint of peas to 1 pint of soup, and thickened with oatmeal, in the proportion of 1 ounce of oatmeal to 1 quart of pea soup, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

14	2	.	7	14	.	.	.	

The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The soup is made from the liquor of the meat, with peas, oatmeal, and vegetables.

.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	7 ounces of butter, and 14 pints of milk porridge, and 10½ pints of tea.

The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	7	.	.	21	.	.	.	

The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	7	.	.	21	.	.	.	Meat and potatoes occasionally.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

16	7	.	3	11	3	.	.	
16	3½	.	3	11	3	.	.	
12	3	.	3	11	3	.	.	
12	3	.	3	11	3	.	.	
6	4	.	2	10	4	.	.	
6	4	.	2	10	4	.	.	
.	.	.	.	11	3	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to prisoners condemned or sentenced to transportation; those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; and those whose imprisonment without hard labour exceeds 6 months; —Second Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 3 months; and those imprisoned without hard labour for a longer period than 3 months and not exceeding 6 months; for destitute debtors, deserters, prisoners for trial and re-examination;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for a period not exceeding 6 weeks, and those whose imprisonment without hard labour does not exceed 3 months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days.

The soup contains about 2¼ ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; ¾ oz. of cocoa sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses to each pint of cocoa.

12	10½	.	.	21	.	.	.	
12	7	.	.	14	.	.	.	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	3	.	2	21	.	.	.	Salt. 5 ozs. of rice.
6	3	.	1	14	.	.	.	,,
6	3½	.	1	21	.	.	.	,, 6½ ozs. of rice.
6	3½	.	1	14	.	.	.	,,

The soup is made with the liquor in which the beef was boiled. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	7	.	.	28	.	.	.	

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane . . .	County Gaol	First Class,—Men . . .	168
			Women .	126
			Boys . .	140
			Second Class,—Males . .	140
			Females .	112
			Third Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	126
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction . . .	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	126
			Third Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	112
			Fourth Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	112
			Fifth Class,—Males . .	140
			Females .	112
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	126
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction . .	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	126
			Third Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	112
			Fourth Class,—Males . .	168
			Females .	112
			Fifth Class,—Males . .	140
			Females .	112
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class.—Males . .	168
			Females .	126
,,	Kingston-on-Thames .	County House of Correction . .	Males	140
			Females	112

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
16	1¼	.	3	15	.	.	.	
16	1¼	.	3	15	.	.	.	
16	1¼	.	3	15	.	.	.	
16	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
16	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour, and not employed for periods exceeding 3 months;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour, and not employed for periods not exceeding 3 months; Third Class diet is given to debtors under the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 127, and 9th and 10th Vict., c. 95.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of chopped beef and 2 ounces of peas.

.	.	.	.	2 perday.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
16	3	.	9	10¼	7	.	.	
16	3	.	9	10¼	7	.	.	
21½	3	.	9	6	7	.	.	
21½	3	.	9	6	7	.	.	
16	.	.	3	8	4⅔	.	.	
16	.	.	3	8	4⅔	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	7	4⅔	.	.	
.	.	.	.	7	4⅔	.	.	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement, for 3 calendar months or under;—Fourth class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or solitary confinement above 3 calendar months;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour or solitary confinement, including destitute debtors, prisoners for re-examination before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	.	.	.	2 per day	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
16	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
16	3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
21½	3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
21½	3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
16	3	.	9	16½	.	.	.	
16	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
.	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement for any term exceeding 14 days and not exceeding 3 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour or to solitary confinement above 3 calendar months;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour or solitary confinement, including prisoners for re-examination before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days; Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

18	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	
18	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 2 ounces of barley and 1 ounce of beef.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Surrey— . . .	Southwark	Queen's Prison, Debtors' Gaol .	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House .	. .	.
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed.	168
,,	Petworth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class	168
			Second Class	16 per day
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	112
			Fifth Class	168
			Sixth Class	168
			Seventh Class	168
,,	Battle	County House of Correction . . .	. .	224
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	. .	112
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Employed	224
			Not Employed	.
,,	Winchelsea	,, ...	. .	.
Warwick . . .	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	168
Wilts	Fisherton Anger	County Gaol and House of Correction	. .	196
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction . .	. .	224
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	. .	196
York	York	County Gaol.	. .	168
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Hard labour,—Males . . .	224
			Females . .	184
			Not employed	184
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction . .	. .	168
,,	Beverley	,, ,, ...	Hard labour,—Males . . .	126
			Females . .	126
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed:—	
			Males . . .	168
			Females . .	126

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

9*d.* per day is allowed for each prisoner's maintenance.

.	.	.	7	14	.	.	.	7 lbs of potatoes after the first 3 months.
.	.	.	7	7	.	.	.	

Prisoners whose sentences to hard labour exceed 6 weeks have soup from the commencement of their imprisonment; those sentenced to 6 weeks or under who have not been previously convicted and sentenced to hard labour, have soup after the expiration of the first 14 days of their sentence; but prisoners who have previously been in this prison sentenced to hard labour, and whose sentences on the second conviction do not exceed 6 weeks to hard labour, have no soup allowed unless ordered by the surgeon; and no prisoner under sentence of hard labour on a second conviction is allowed potatoes unless ordered by the surgeon; prisoners for trial have the same diet as those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour; prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by a court of justice receive 1½ lb of bread and 2 pints of gruel per day; refractory prisoners under punishment for breaches of prison rules have the first day 1 lb. of bread, the second day 1½ lb., and the third day 1½ lb.

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of mixed meal (oatmeal and flour about equal quantities) per quart.

28	3½	.	10½	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
28	.	.	10½	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
28	.	.	10½	14	.	.	.	
28	7	.	10½	14	.	.	.	

First Class diet is given to destitute debtors wholly supported by the county: Second Class diet is given to debtors on the days they partly support themselves;—Third Class diet is given to fraudulent debtors;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners whose sentence does not exceed 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners whose sentence does not exceed 1 calendar month;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners for trial, for re-examination, and to those under sentence from and after the first calendar month of their imprisonment;—Seventh Class diet is given to all prisoners from and after the third calendar month of their imprisonment.

The soup is made from the liquors which the meat is boiled. The First Class gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The other classes contain 3 ounces of flour per quart. The allowance of meat is weighed before being cooked, and includes bone.

.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	

3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.

3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.

22	2	.	1	14	.	.	.	7 pints of beer per week to prisoners who attend the sick, and 1 pint per day to females when employed at washing; 12 ozs. of pudding.
.	4½	.	2	12	.	.	.	Ox heads on Sundays, about 3¼ ozs.

The soup is made of ox heads; quantity of meat per quart not ascertained. The gruel contains 1½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	7	.	2	14	.	.	.	To those who work more than 8 hours per day on the treadwheel, 4 ozs. of biscuit per day.

The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 ozs of meat after the first three months, and 7 lbs. of potatoes after the first month.
5	2½	.	6	32	.	.	.	2 pints of broth.

The soup contains 3½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal.

.	2	.	4	.	.	7	.	
.	2	.	4	.	.	7	.	
.	2	.	4	.	.	7	.	
12	3	.	6	28	.	.	.	4 pints of broth.

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart.

16	7	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	3½	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	

The soup contains, per quart, 6 ounces of meat. The gruel contains, per quart, 3 ounces of oatmeal.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
York—	Wakefield	County House of Correction	First Class	144
			Second Class	144
			Third Class	154
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed.	154
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	First Class	140
			Second Class	140
			Third Class	148
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.		168
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol		
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Criminals	224
,,	,,	,,	Destitute debtors	224
	Beverley	,,	,, ,,	144
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	,, ,,	
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	,, ,,	
,,	,,	Castle Liberty, Debtors' Gaol	,, ,,	
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	,, ,,	

AMENDED TABLE OF DIETARIES, PER WEEK.*

CLASS.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
First Class	112	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
Second Class,—Males	168	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	1 pint of so per week, if hard labour
Females	126	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
Third Class,—Males	140	6	4	.	2	14	.	.	.	
Females	126	6	4	.	2	14	.	.	.	
Fourth Class,—Males	168	12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
Females	126	12	2	.	3	14	.	.	.	
Fifth Class,—Males	154	16	7	.	3	11	3	.	.	
Females	126	12	3½	.	3	11	3	.	.	
Sixth Class	16 per day	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Seventh Class,—Males	168	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	
Females	126	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	

First Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 7 days;—Second Class diet t be given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 7 days, and not exceeding 21 days;—Third Class diet to b given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 21 days, but not more than 6 weeks and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 21 days, but not more than four months;— Fourth Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but no more than four months; and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 4 months; pr soners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; an destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceedin 4 months;—Sixth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceedin 3 days;—Seventh Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provision of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act. Prisoners sentenced by Courts to solitary confinement to receive the ordinary diete their respective classes.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 ounces of oatmea per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

In seasons when the potato crop has failed, 4 ounces of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally subst tuted; but the change must not be made more than *twice* in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be place on the same diet as females.

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
14½	3	.	4	14	.	.	.	—Pints of scouse.
17	3	.	5	14	.	.	.	,,
17	3	.	5	21	.	.	.	,,

First Class diet is given to prisoners committed for terms of imprisonment less than three months, and females for trial; Second Class diet is given to male prisoners for trial and examination, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners committed for unlimited periods, all male prisoners committed for 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, and to females 3 months and upwards;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, or committed for any longer period than 6 months, to witnesses on behalf of the Crown, and to females nursing children.

The soup contains 5½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

The scouse contains 3 ounces of meat, 1 pound of potatoes, and 1 ounce of carrots per pint.

5	3	.	11½	56	.	.	.	12 ounces of flour.
5	2	.	8	68	.	.	.	6 ounces of flour.

The soup contains 5 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.

14½	3	.	5	14	.	.	.	7 ounces of rice, and 6 ounces of peas.
17	3	.	6	14	.	.	.	,, ,,
17	3	.	6	21	.	.	.	,, ,,
12	12	.	3	7	.	.	.	

The soup contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
8	2	.	4	34	.	.	.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 pints of broth.

Destitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.

Destitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.

Destitute debtors receive 2*s.* each per week for their maintenance.

* The Rates of Diet in the foregoing page are those contained in the Official Code of Prison Regulations, and have been adopted with trifling alterations in the following Prisons, viz.—

nglesey--Beaumaris, County Gaol and House of Correction.
erks—Reading County Gaol and House of Correction; Abingdon County House of Correction.
ambridge—Cambridge County Gaol and House of Correction; Cambridge Town Gaol and House of Correction; Wisbeach House of Correction—Ely House of Correction.
arnarvon—Carnarvon County Gaol and House of Correction.
hester—Chester County Gaol; Chester City Gaol and House of Correction; Knutsford House of Correction.
ornwall—Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.
umberland—Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction; Cockermouth Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.
erby—Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.
evon—Exeter County Gaol; Exeter County House of Correction.
urham—Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.
ssex--Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction; Colchester County House of Correction; Colchester Borough Gaol; Ilford County House of Correction.
loucester—Gloucester County Gaol and Penitentiary; Gloucester City Gaol and House of Correction; Horsley, Northleach, Little Dean, and Lawford's-Gate County House of Correction; Tewkesbury Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
ants—Portsmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
ereford—Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction.
ertford—Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.
untingdon—Huntingdon County Gaol and House of Correction.
ent—Canterbury City Gaol; Dover Town Gaol; Sandwich Town Gaol and House of Correction; Romney Marsh Town Gaol.
ancaster—Kirkdale County House of Correction.
eicester--Leicester County Gaol and House of Correction; Leicester Borough Gaol and House of Correcton.
incoln—Lincoln County Gaol; Louth and Spilsby County House of Correction; Kirton County Bridewell; Falkingham and Spalding County House of Correction; Boston Borough Gaol and County House of Correction; Stamford Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
Middlesex—Newgate City and County Gaol; Giltspur-street City Gaol and House of Correction; City Bridewell, Bridge-street.
Monmouth—Monmouth County Gaol and House of Correction; Usk County House of Correction.
Norfolk—Norwich County Gaol and House of Correction; Swaffham and Walsingham County Houses of Correction; Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Thetford Borough Gaol.
Northampton—Northampton County Gaol and House of Correction; Northampton Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Peterborough Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.
Northumberland—Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction; Hexham County Gaol and House of Correction; Berwick upon-Tweed Borough Gaol.
Notts—Nottingham County Gaol; Southwell County House of Correction.
Oxford—Banbury Borough Gaol.
Rutland—Oakham County Gaol and House of Correction.
Salop—Bridgnorth Borough Gaol.
Somerset—Wilton County Gaol and House of Correction; Shepton Mallet County House of Correction; Bristol City Gaol and House of Correction; Bristol Common Gaol; Bath City Gaol.
Suffolk—Bury St. Edmund's County Gaol and House of Correction; Ipswich County Gaol and House of Correction; Ipswich Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Beccles County House of Correction.
Surrey—Southwark Borough Gaol.
Sussex—Rye Town Gaol.
Warwick—Warwick County Gaol; Warwick County House of Correction.
Westmoreland—Appleby County Gaol; Kendal County House of Correction.
Worcester—Worcester County Gaol and House of Correction; Worcester City Gaol and House of Correction.
York—Scarborough Borough Gaol; Richmond Borough Gaol; Halifax County Court Debtors' Prison.

TABL
Total Cost in the course of t

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ANGLESEY.							
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	119 1 4	38 11 7	...	0 14 0	33 7 8	20 0 0	1 7
BEDFORD.							
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	645 1 11	140 6 4	. .	. .	57 19 8	. .	17 0
BERKS.							
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1078 13 9	225 9 4½	. .	11 7 2½	613 16 0	. .	159 8
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction.	176 15 6½	75 4 10	. .	1 11 6	100 15 3	. .	28 3
Newbury . . . Borough Gaol	5 1 9	0 8 0	. .	. .	. .	0 8 0	. .
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	108 7 8	8 16 6	. .	1 5 8	21 19 9	0 13 0	6 6
Total—County of Berks.	1368 18 8½	309 18 8½	. .	14 4 4½	736 11 0	1 1 0	193 17
BRECON.							
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	228 12 6	47 14 2	...	0 4 0	42 11 9	0 10 9	12 3
BUCKS.							
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	771 17 5½	139 4 5	...	3 4 4	440 18 0	1 18 10	66 13
Buckingham. . Borough Gaol	6 3 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	. .	1 5 0	. .	0 5
Total—County of Bucks.	778 0 5½	142 4 5	5 0 0	3 4 4	442 3 0	1 18 10	66 18
CAMBRIDGE.							
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	679 7 0½	231 0 3	40 0 0	. . .	129 3 11½	...	28 7
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	298 6 7	71 19 10	...	. . .	69 11 5	. .	5 15 1
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	285 17 11	103 9 7	. .	. . .	86 14 2	6 9 0	15 19
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	271 13 7	35 15 0	. .	3 16 5½	74 1 3	...	10 16
Total—County of Cambridge.	1535 5 1½	462 4 8	40 0 0	3 16 5½	359 10 9¾	6 9 0	60 19
CARDIGAN.							
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	157 7 9½	26 19 6	. .	0 7 0	26 15 0½	4 19 0	2 14
Aberystwith. . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Cardigan.	157 7 9½	26 19 6	. .	0 7 0	26 15 0½	4 19 0	2 14
CARMARTHEN.							
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	353 19 10	29 7 10	0 1 6	0 8 9	55 13 2	. . .	4 7

o. 22.
ear under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	. .	243 16 0	. .	. .	. .	12 0 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	476 17 7
2 16 7	2 7 4	992 3 0	. .	. .	15 5 6	10 9 2	6 18 5	47 1 11	1937 10 2
. .	59 0 10	1591 4 0	. .	. .	97 15 11	16 10 11	422 3 7½	611 17 7½	4887 7 5
24 18 6½	4 7 1	310 0 0	70 0 0	. .	15 1 4	. .	153 3 4½	43 12 3	1003 12 11½
. .	. .	13 18 0	. .	. .	27 7 6	. .	. .	0 18 0	48 1 3
1 17 0	3 0 0	87 15 0	. .	. .	. .	0 11 10	6 16 6	5 7 2	252 16 1
26 15 6½	66 7 11	2002 17 0	70 0 0	. .	140 4 9	17 2 9	582 3 6	661 15 0½	6191 17 8½
11 0 0	2 15 2½	427 0 0	14 13 0	. .	6 15 0	17 4 6	66 2 7	47 19 1½	925 6 4
. .	13 16 3	1338 12 4	. .	. .	16 9 0	21 18 3	1224 18 11½	490 14 5½	4530 5 10½
0 10 0	. .	10 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 5 0	. .	29 8 0
0 10 0	13 16 3	1348 12 4	. .	. .	16 9 0	21 18 3	1228 3 11½	490 14 5½	4559 13 10½
. .	23 15 1	649 0 0	100 0 0	. .	8 15 6	15 11 11	179 2 8	145 4 0½	2249 7 10⅜
. .	9 17 7	379 0 0	. .	. .	3 19 0	17 17 3	40 1 1	32 13 10	929 2 5
. .	4 9 1	357 13 0	30 0 0	58 19 3	14 4 7	2 15 7	88 10 7	61 19 4	1117 1 10
6 5 11	1 10 0	335 0 0	90 0 0	. .	6 10 6	15 3 1	16 5 7	28 0 6½	894 18 3
6 5 11	39 11 9	1720 13 0	220 0 0	58 19 3	33 9 7	51 7 10	323 19 11	267 17 8½	5190 10 4½
3 12 0	0 18 0	210 0 0	. .	. .	15 5 0	51 14 6	62 10 4	29 7 6½	592 9 10½
. .	. .	20 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20 0 0
3 12 0	0 18 0	230 0 0	. .	. .	15 5 0	51 14 6	62 10 4	29 7 6½	612 9 10½
. .	5 2 9	421 0 0	50 0 0	. .	4 2 0	11 0 0	12 6 5	42 1 2	989 10 9½

TAB

Total Cost in the course of

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing and Books.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
CARNARVON.							
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	218 5 4¾	36 4 9½	. .	2 10 3	72 2 3	. .	13 5
CHESTER.							
Chester . . . . County Gaol	1049 14 11	186 18 2	. .	8 4 7	532 16 8	. .	111 13
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	290 5 6	88 15 2	30 0 0	. .	127 9 10	. .	. .
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	2103 13 1	362 17 8	. .	1 9 6	727 6 11	. .	178 6
Total—County of Chester.	3443 13 6	638 11 0	30 0 0	9 14 1	1387 13 5	. .	289 19
CORNWALL.							
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1071 2 11½	200 11 3½	. .	25 6 11	251 2 2½	49 8 0	38 5
Falmouth . . Town Gaol.	62 9 5	4 15 7	. .	. .	12 0 4	2 3 0	1 7
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	30 3 0¾	8 4 3	0 8 8	. .	9 9 7	1 6 3	6 5
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	0 3 0	0 1 0	. .	. .	0 1 1	. .	. .
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	0 18 5	. .	. .	. .	0 7 7	. .	. .
Total—County of Cornwall.	1164 16 10½	213 12 1½	0 8 8	25 6 11	273 0 9½	52 17 3	45 18
CUMBERLAND.							
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	851 12 2	230 4 6	. .	2 15 4	194 10 11	. .	34 7
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	10 18 3	. .	4 8 6	. .	2 6 0¼	0 8 0	. .
Cockermouth . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	3 6 3	0 9 0	. .	. .	0 16 8	0 19 0	. .
Total—County of Cumberland.	865 16 8	230 13 6	4 8 6	2 15 4	197 13 7½	1 7 0	34 7
DENBIGH.							
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	212 2 11	53 0 6	. .	0 2 0	31 18 4	. .	6 1
DERBY.							
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1690 14 0	360 0 7½	. .	5 14 2½	308 8 11¾	. .	108 14
DEVON.							
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	801 0 8½	181 14 0½	. .	. .	221 0 3½	. .	62 18
,, County House of Correction.	1428 10 5½	384 12 8½	. .	. .	177 6 3	. .	8 19
,, County Debtors' Gaol. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	269 10 10	55 1 3	. .	. .	40 8 10	4 14 10	5 6
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	112 19 10	51 1 0	. .	. .	33 6 4	6 11 3	7 4
Barnstaple . . ,, ,,	52 14 11	2 14 6½	. .	. .	1 12 6½	2 13 8	. .
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	192 12 9½	29 10 3½	. .	0 0 9	33 13 2	8 7 4½	2 15
Bideford . . . ,, ,,	39 8 1	4 0 6	14 0 0	. .	0 15 0	1 0 0	. .
Bradnench . . ,, ,,	2 2 11	0 11 3	0 8 0	0 2 11	0 10 6	0 6 0	0 6
Dartmouth . . ,, ,,	17 1 8	1 4 8	5 19 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Plympton Earle Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Devon	2916 2 2½	710 10 3¾	20 7 6	0 3 8	508 12 11	23 13 1¼	87 10

22.
r under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners from their Usual Prisons to Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 2 4	15 0 0	332 5 0	. .	. .	. .	13 5 9	74 4 9½	75 17 5	856 2 11¾
. .	17 7 7½	1715 10 0	. .	. .	92 12 6	58 19 7	692 0 0	797 5 10	5263 3 1½
. .	3 3 0	345 4 0	. .	. .	. .	10 0 0	131 8 1	. .	1026 5 7
. .	16 17 9	2170 12 6	. .	. .	. .	81 4 1	3204 12 2	289 3 6	9136 3 5
. .	37 8 4½	4231 6 6	. .	. .	92 12 6	150 3 8	4028 0 3	1086 9 4	15425 12 1½
. .	16 1 6	1156 8 0	. .	. .	77 16 8½	111 10 2	125 8 6	175 11 8½	3298 13 7½
. .	. .	45 0 0	. .	. .	3 0 0	. .	41 12 6	. .	172 7 10
1 10½	8 0 8	60 10 0	. .	. .	2 17 6	. .	5 18 9½	1 13 6	139 19 7¾
. .	. .	9 14 0	. .	4 12 0	3 0 0	. .	0 5 0	. .	17 16 1
. .	3 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	8 1 10	. .	. .	12 7 10
1 10½	27 2 2	1271 12 0	. .	4 12 0	86 14 2½	119 12 0	173 4 9½	177 5 2¼	3641 5 0¼
. .	35 4 2	902 6 6	. .	. .	31 18 8	84 0 0	179 15 0	164 18 7	2711 12 10
. .	. .	27 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 15 2¼	49 16 0
2 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 8 4	56 1 3
2 0	60 4 2	954 6 6	. .	. .	31 18 8	84 0 0	179 15 0	170 2 1¼	2817 10 1
19 10	2 4 8	288 18 0	30 0 0	. .	9 14 10	17 0 0	322 4 8	23 16 9	1048 3 8
. .	34 14 3½	1941 7 10	. .	. .	28 13 8	41 10 1	475 11 2¼	205 18 11¼	5201 8 5¾
. .	18 8 0	796 12 6	. .	. .	. .	86 1 9	288 18 9	83 1 3¾	2539 15 10¾
. .	12 12 11	869 12 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	55 4 7½	123 3 6½	3060 1 7½
. .	. .	125 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	125 0 0
11 3	1 1 3	429 9 9	. .	. .	. .	57 4 0	57 1 8	10 2 11	956 12 9
2 8	. .	233 9 0	27 6 0	133 8 5	8 14 6	11 6 2	12 13 3	23 17 9	686 1 1
17 6	. .	45 0 0	. .	. .	. .	16 18 0	8 2 6	2 4 3	132 17 11
19 5	. .	143 3 0	. .	. .	. .	6 3 6	7 11 9	14 3 10½	441 1 8
. .	20 0 0	15 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	12 16 9	. .	107 0 4
9 4	1 10 0	7 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 8 6	. .	14 15 11
. .	. .	6 0 0	. .	. .	. .	7 9 0	0 12 0	. .	38 6 10
. .	. .	*2 10 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 10 0
0 2	53 12 2	2672 16 9	27 6 0	133 8 5	8 14 6	185 2 5	444 9 9½	256 13 7¼	8104 4 0¼

* One shilling per day when any prisoner is under his charge.

TAB

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost in the course of							
	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
DORSET.							
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1083 10 4	432 5 0	131 10 11	. .	286 8 0	. .	122 8 1
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol	66 13 9	6 14 0	. .	. .	14 17 4	. .	0 5
Total—County of Dorset.	1150 4 1	438 19 0	131 10 11	. .	301 5 4	. .	122 13 1
DURHAM.							
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1191 1 0	423 12 10	37 9 2	6 1 6	470 4 5	. .	122 19
ESSEX.							
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1513 3 8	133 8 4	57 13 5½	40 15 10	437 13 11½	. .	85 17
Colchester. . . County House of Correction.	178 19 3	67 2 3	9 2 9	0 4 0	60 15 0	. .	18 18
,, Borough Gaol	64 18 6	3 12 9	. .	. .	11 15 2	1 2 6	0 6
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	462 4 4	206 16 0	. .	. .	122 19 9	. .	24 15
Malden . . . . Borough Gaol	2 14 0	. .	0 5 0	. .	0 11 6	0 7 6	. .
Romford. . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower.	0 18 0	0 10 0	. .	. .	4 6 6	. .	5 11
Total—County of Essex	2222 17 9	411 9 4	67 1 2½	40 19 10	688 1 10½	1 10 0	135 8
FLINT.							
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	210 1 9	71 15 10½	. .	. .	18 0 3½	. .	0 14
GLAMORGAN.							
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	391 9 1½	174 4 1½	. .	. .	111 2 7	5 9 7	18 9 1
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	455 15 2¾	128 8 1½	10 0 0	. .	94 1 1	3 0 0	34 0 1
Total—County of Glamorgan.	847 4 4½	302 12 3	10 0 0	. .	205 3 8	8 9 7	52 10
GLOUCESTER.							
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	1417 2 1½	350 17 11	187 12 0½	. .	288 13 6	. .	35 5
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	236 7 0	83 4 6	30 0 0	0 19 0	37 14 11	0 9 0	12 9
,, City Bridewell and Police Station.	12 9 4	1 3 4	. .	. .	21 6 0	0 4 0	. .
Horseley. . . . County House of Correction.	275 11 0½	79 4 6½	. .	. .	83 18 11	. .	11 5
Northleach . . ,, ,,	366 6 7½	41 9 8	. .	0 2 0	137 11 8	. .	0 19
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	167 14 6	80 11 8	. .	. .	73 9 3½	. .	13 14
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	266 3 9½	103 12 4	. .	. .	77 12 8½	3 0 0	1 4
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	44 15 1	2 13 1	17 0 0	. .	7 1 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Gloucester.	2786 9 6	742 17 0½	234 12 0½	1 1 0	727 8 6	3 13 0	74 17

o. 22.
ear under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
20 2 8	16 8 0	1094 16 4	170 0 0	. .	28 19 5	17 6 3	. .	39 10 0	3543 5 10
. .	. .	58 4 0	. .	. .	0 19 0	. .	11 6 2	2 12 4	161 11 7
20 2 8	16 8 0	1153 0 4	170 0 0	. .	29 18 5	17 6 3	11 6 2	42 2 4	3704 17 5
3 7 6	23 18 4	1499 4 4	. .	. .	. .	76 3 7	682 17 6	163 8 0	4700 7 4
21 12 0	24 1 5	2485 3 3	60 1 0	. .	26 12 3	50 4 3	358 10 3	531 2 11½	5876 0 4½
11 17 9	8 2 0	393 8 0	. .	. .	10 17 6	4 14 6	55 0 8	59 1 4	878 3 6
. .	. .	131 16 0	. .	238 0 1	8 10 0	2 8 0	17 17 2	3 0 2	483 6 4
51 13 8	0 12 6	622 0 0	. .	. .	12 19 0	. .	72 3 1	181 2 1	1757 5 7
. .	. .	12 0 0	. .	73 15 6	16 10 0	. .	. .	0 5 0	106 8 6
. .	2 14 0	54 12 0	. .	. .	2 17 6	. .	13 9 2	. .	84 18 4
35 3 5	35 9 11	3698 19 3	60 1 0	311 15 7	78 6 3	57 6 9	517 0 4	774 11 6½	9186 2 7½
. .	0 14 0	230 0 0	. .	. .	7 14 6	. .	30 13 2	112 12 10	682 6 5
27 10 10	21 12 9½	613 16 0	. .	. .	103 18 9½	11 5 0	307 3 8½	224 8 11	2010 11 3½
36 0 6	0 4 4½	457 0 0	. .	. .	54 7 3	74 2 3	161 4 7½	63 14 9½	1571 19 0½
53 11 4	21 17 2	1070 16 0	. .	. .	158 6 0½	85 7 3	468 8 4	288 3 8½	3582 10 4
2 19 6	. .	1959 17 4	10 0 0	. .	109 16 11	96 13 3	89 7 6½	499 14 10	5048 0 1
. .	0 11 5	202 0 0	. .	. .	. .	11 17 6	31 15 0	. .	647 7 8
. .	4 10 0	75 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 3 0	4 12 0	119 7 8
0 5 6	. .	412 8 11	. .	. .	. .	. .	30 18 11½	33 17 6	927 10 10½
. .	. .	439 0 0	. .	. .	1 8 0	. .	67 15 6½	33 13 3½	1088 5 9½
. .	. .	317 11 3	20 0 0	. .	1 17 0	. .	79 19 7	47 9 11½	802 7 4½
. .	. .	370 1 2	. .	. .	. .	. .	41 6 2	58 2 0½	921 2 10½
. .	. .	55 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 7 10	6 1 2	134 18 8
3 5 0	5 1 5	3830 18 8	30 0 0	. .	113 1 11	108 10 9	343 13 7½	683 10 9½	9689 0 11½

TABLE
Total Cost in the course of the

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.
	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HANTS.							
Winchester . . County Gaol	892 19 5	106 18 6½	. .	. .	145 12 8½	. .	7 15 2
,, County House of Correction.	681 13 7½	83 11 3	. .	. .	115 3 0	. .	0 13 8
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	499 3 10	86 12 0	. .	. .	101 8 0	. .	25 12 0
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	241 18 10	25 5 4	. .	4 1 8	38 3 6	. .	15 2 11
,, Debtors' Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 10 0	1 2 6	. .
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	25 9 6	7 2 0	8 3 6	1 0 0	3 5 0	0 7 0	. .
Total—County of Hants	2341 5 2½	309 9 1½	8 3 6	5 1 8	407 2 2½	1 9 6	49 3 9
HEREFORD.							
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	861 13 11	190 15 6	. .	. .	189 12 0	103 13 8	58 15 6
,, City Gaol	238 16 2	27 9 10	. .	. .	77 0 8	2 14 11½	6 5 0
Total—County of Hereford.	1100 10 1	218 5 4	. .	. .	266 12 8	106 8 7½	65 0 6
HERTS.							
Hertford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	724 0 1	142 16 10	17 9 9	1 1 9	217 14 9	. .	39 1 10
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	513 0 9	71 2 10	. .	. .	40 0 0	. .	7 0 0
Total—County of Herts .	1237 0 10	213 19 8	17 9 9	1 1 9	257 14 9	. .	46 1 10
HUNTINGDON.							
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	388 15 4	103 16 0	. .	. .	98 3 10	11 17 6	19 1 1
KENT.							
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2616 17 3	608 17 4	. .	27 1 7	346 6 10	. .	76 16 6
St. Augustine's, Canterbury ,, ,,	230 7 3	79 8 11	. .	1 14 10	126 18 6	. .	11 1 4
Canterbury . . City Gaol	75 6 10	8 8 4½	. .	. .	30 19 9½	2 0 0	10 16 0
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	18 2 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dover . . . . ,, ...	242 15 7	39 7 7	. .	0 7 11	50 10 2	. .	4 15 0
Dover Castle . . Debtors' Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	168 17 2½	58 7 7½	. .	0 5 10	79 0 11½	1 2 6	18 13 10
Folkstone . . . Town Gaol	. .	0 8 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Romney Marsh ,, ,,	1 14 6	0 2 0	. .	. .	3 1 6	. .	0 18 2
Faversham . . ,, ,,	4 15 6	. .	. .	. .	4 0 7½	0 13 6	. .
Hythe . . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Tenterden . . ,, ,,	2 2 9	0 13 6	. .	. .	0 9 0	0 6 6	. .
Total—County of Kent .	3360 19 4½	795 13 4	. .	29 10 2	641 7 4	4 2 6	123 0 10
LANCASTER.							
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	1435 14 6	321 15 8	22 15 7	1 10 0	273 19 2	. .	62 15 7
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	1756 0 6	812 17 1	66 9 3	0 14 0	582 2 6	40 0 0	132 13 11
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,, .	2892 0 1	715 1 0	104 3 6	6 6 9	842 18 4	50 2 5	152 6 4
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	4357 2 1	1696 0 3	96 19 3	15 6 3	651 1 6	396 3 11	271 10 3
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	3371 0 2	552 0 9	101 4 2	19 10 8	426 16 11	131 4 9	181 6 10
Total—County of Lancaster.	12811 17 4	4097 14 9	391 11 9	43 7 8	2776 18 5	617 11 1	800 12 11

22.
r under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prisons.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. . .	11 8 8	707 10 0	. .	. .	26 10 0	32 9 1	10 13 2	27 17 11	1969 14 8
9 6 6	16 1 5	1067 6 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	13 0 0	29 2 9	2006 18 2½
9 17 0	47 12 0	532 14 0	84 0 0	6 1 0	2 4 6	11 4 0	62 19 11	26 4 7	1486 12 10
3 16 9	11 4 11	297 0 0	. .	12 17 10	11 9 6	12 0 0	22 6 1	5 14 0	706 1 4
. . .	7 8 9½	35 0 0	. .	. . .	. . .	. .	4 5 3	0 17 0	52 3 6½
. .	. .	40 0 0	. .	134 17 11	35 13 9	. .	214 16 8	. .	470 15 4
0 3	93 15 9½	2679 10 0	84 0 0	153 16 9	75 17 9	55 13 1	328 1 1	89 16 3	6692 5 11
. .	3 7 11	1022 4 0	25 0 0	. .	. .	39 6 6	133 18 6	120 11 5	2748 18 11
. . .	. .	180 14 0	. .	. .	. .	24 11 9	66 16 2½	29 9 9	653 18 4
. .	3 7 11	1202 18 0	25 0 0	. .	. .	63 18 3	200 14 8½	150 1 2	3402 17 3
12 3	32 1 10	1295 3 11½	. . .	. .	11 9 0	17 7 6	4819 15 11	428 1 1	7774 16 6½
. .	4 0 0	418 5 0	. .	. .	. .	15 0 0	129 8 0	60 7 9	1258 4 4
12 3	36 1 10	1713 8 11½	. .	. .	11 9 0	32 7 6	4949 3 11	488 8 10	9033 0 10½
. .	6 5 7	589 11 0	. .	. .	5 5 0	19 14 2	168 13 3	130 18 3	1542 1 0
2 0	29 12 10	2646 8 1	82 19 8	. .	10 11 3	55 18 2	505 14 3	748 19 3	7770 5 0
12 0	17 8 2	743 4 0	. .	. .	16 4 4	6 11 0	3248 3 5	86 18 11	4568 12 8
17 6½	. .	159 0 0	20 0 0	. .	. .	2 18 6	6 19 6	30 19 2½	354 5 8½
. .	13 0 0	70 0 0	. .	65 3 0	3 11 9	. .	22 6 4	. .	192 3 7
7 9	. .	293 10 0	. .	38 5 0	3 14 6	23 13 10	113 4 6	18 6 9	831 18 7
. .	. .	150 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. . .	. .	. .	150 0 0
. .	. .	248 14 6	. .	. .	. .	3 11 6	26 0 6	55 1 11	659 16 4½
. .	. .	5 0 0	. .	. .	19 11 6	. .	. .	. .	24 19 6
4 11	. .	10 0 0	. .	8 17 0	5 5 6	. .	1 3 2	. .	31 6 9
. . .	. .	54 12 0	20 0 0	20 1 9	4 1 4	. .	15 15 6	9 8 2½	133 8 4½
. .	. .	5 5 0	. .	2 19 0	. . .	. .	. . .	1 11 0	9 15 0
. .	. .	4 0 0	. .	69 8 0	12 11 0	. .	3 11 7	. .	93 2 4
4 2½	60 1 0	4389 13 7	122 19 8	204 13 9	75 11 2	92 13 0	3942 18 9	951 5 3	14819 13 10½
10 0	8 1 7	2240 0 0	15 0 0	. .	87 5 6	. .	533 15 3	20 3 4	5113 6 2
. .	38 17 7	2034 13 4	13 13 0	. .	. .	. .	283 8 9	648 2 11	6409 12 10
6 8	52 0 6	2844 10 0	417 1 4	. . .	. . .	. . .	3691 15 2	598 9 6	12652 1 7
0 2	46 15 6	4535 6 5	63 0 0	286 14 0	160 10 0	250 11 8	1353 11 7	334 0 8	14552 13 6
. .	27 1 9	3527 2 6	231 5 0	. .	. .	. .	456 19 0	1159 0 2	10184 12 8
16 10	172 16 11	15182 12 3	739 19 4	286 14 0	247 15 6	250 11 8	6319 9 9	2759 16 7	48912 6 9

TABL
Total Cost in the course of th

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LEICESTER.							
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1739 10 1¼	401 16 1	. .	12 15 6½	363 9 2¼	. .	75 17 7
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	301 15 3	108 19 4	. .	. .	91 0 11	. .	38 10 9
Total—County of Leicester.	2041 5 4¾	510 15 5	. .	12 15 6½	454 10 1½	. .	114 8 4
LINCOLN.							
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	337 7 6½	61 19 7	25 0 0	2 15 7	264 0 6½	44 11 9½	19 3 2
,, City Gaol	101 16 11	29 16 9½	. .	. .	99 17 3½	. .	1 5 8
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction.	605 16 11	111 18 5	. .	11 19 6	118 19 2	. .	30 5 3
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	340 7 5½	174 17 1	. .	5 11 0	93 15 4	. .	18 13 5
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	394 14 11	64 3 5	25 0 0	0 16 10	104 15 6	46 16 0	21 19 8
Falkingham . . County House of Correction.	343 12 11½	64 5 2½	. .	. .	76 15 5	2 0 0	4 10 3
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	278 14 10	181 5 2	. .	. .	98 13 0	6 7 11	4 6 5
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	199 16 8	80 3 5	0 17 0	1 2 6	53 11 6	7 13 4	11 6 4
Grantham. . . Borough Gaol	43 3 9	12 2 0	5 5 0	. .	19 10 0	. .	0 7 0
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	53 18 0	9 15 0½	. .	0 10 10	20 18 9½	0 6 0	1 10 0
Great Grimsby ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Lincoln	2699 9 11	790 6 1½	56 2 0	22 16 3	950 16 6½	107 15 0½	113 7 3
MERIONETH.							
Dolgelly . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	48 17 10½	14 7 8½	. .	. .	26 5 10	3 19 6	2 13 6
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Merioneth.	48 17 10½	14 7 8½	. .	. .	26 5 10	3 19 6	2 13 6
MIDDLESEX.							
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . . .	574 17 5	26 4 7	. .	4 19 6	487 19 0	. .	102 18 5
Coldbath-fields . County House of Correction.	6854 14 6	1172 15 6	. .	. .	1045 7 5	. .	192 16 4
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	2038 7 5	301 8 8	. .	71 10 11	565 14 11	. .	247 0 5
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	2131 12 0	483 5 5	. .	. .	462 9 3	. .	32 5 2
Whitecross-street City Debtors' Gaol. . .	601 15 3	46 5 11	. .	. .	471 18 9	31 16 9	9 18 6
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	828 2 6	167 12 10	45 19 0	. .	255 12 2	. .	5 16 9
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction.	4778 12 8	583 14 8	. .	77 13 0	651 2 8	. .	68 4 3
Total—County of Middlesex.	17808 1 9	2781 7 7	45 19 0	154 3 5	3940 4 2	31 16 9	658 19 10
MONMOUTH.							
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	31 8 9½	102 13 9	. .	. .	149 2 7¾	. .	22 11 8
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction.	524 15 2½	78 3 0½	. .	1 8 9	188 0 11	39 0 0	31 14 3
Total—County of Monmouth.	1156 4 0½	180 16 9½	. .	1 8 9	337 3 6¾	39 0 0	54 5 11

o. 22.
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£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 14 2	19 11 5	2356 3 3	193 14 8	. . .	4 19 0	52 17 3	327 12 9½	191 6 0½	5741 7 1½
. .	19 7 11	483 14 6	. .	440 8 7	2 17 6	23 0 6	218 17 4	111 6 2	1839 18 9
1 14 2	38 19 4	2839 17 9	193 14 8	440 8 7	7 16 6	75 17 9	546 10 1½	302 12 2½	7581 5 10¾
18 13 0	16 16 10	967 8 2	15 0 0	. . .	34 17 4	47 4 6	902 8 1½	197 1 0½	2894 7 3
. .	. .	220 0 0	. .	. .	. .	5 7 10	68 1 1½	46 4 7	572 10 2½
. .	6 14 9	525 16 0	. .	. .	18 1 0	17 19 1	114 5 1	57 6 10	1619 2 0
9 0 0	6 3 5	480 16 0	. .	. .	14 1 0	. .	96 8 6	33 15 2½	1273 8 5½
1 19 7	12 9 5	432 16 0	. .	. .	13 2 2	5 4 4½	72 0 0	47 3 0	1243 0 10½
. .	11 4 9	395 0 0	. .	. .	63 0 0	24 14 6	274 3 7¾	38 15 3½	1298 2 0
. .	12 8 1	554 18 0	. .	. .	. .	22 1 0	741 8 4	41 13 1	1941 15 10
8 15 4	4 0 9	379 0 6	. .	. .	18 3 6	32 10 8	92 4 5	53 3 8	942 9 7
. .	. .	67 2 0	20 0 0	. .	. .	8 4 9	29 11 4	3 14 4	209 0 2
. .	10 4 10	171 8 0	. .	. .	. .	4 19 6	39 7 6	5 9 3	318 7 9
. .	. .	16 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	16 0 0
38 7 11	80 2 10	4150 4 8	35 0 0	. .	161 5 0	168 6 2½	2429 18 0½	524 6 3½	12328 4 1½
3 15 6	. .	149 16 0	. .	. .	4 4 0	. .	42 13 9½	7 3 2½	303 16 10½
. .	. .	10 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10 0 0
3 15 6	. .	159 16 0	. .	. .	4 4 0	. .	42 13 9½	7 3 2½	313 16 10½
17 16 9	82 8 2	3884 15 6	454 16 8	. . .	. .	. .	387 16 7	269 2 3	6293 14 10
. .	63 13 4	12513 19 6	108 9 6	. .	85 13 0	5 2 8	1234 17 3	2089 3 5	25366 12 5
87 18 6	125 18 6	4171 7 0	200 4 0	. . .	129 4 6	54 1 0	713 6 2	85 0 0	8791 2 0
30 0 3	97 19 5	2650 4 0	241 18 9	. .	6 12 0	. .	746 14 0	151 5 5	7034 5 8
. .	163 6 10	2480 12 0	17 17 0	. .	. .	. .	485 10 0	52 5 8	4361 6 8
. .	24 14 0	1182 4 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	139 6 10	2649 8 1
. .	19 19 2	7498 8 11	394 13 4	. .	55 0 0	9 4 6	689 18 4	662 2 10	15438 14 4
35 15 6	577 19 5	34381 10 11	1417 19 3	. .	276 9 6	68 8 2	4208 2 4	3448 6 5	69935 4 0
. .	. .	613 17 6	. .	. .	20 3 9	24 8 0	231 12 7½	92 16 3	1888 14 11½
. .	1 4 6	843 16 0	. .	. .	20 12 2	34 7 6	57 11 0½	96 13 11½	1917 7 4½
. .	1 4 6	1457 13 6	. .	. .	40 15 11	58 15 6	289 3 8	189 10 2½	3806 2 4

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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
MONTGOMERY.							
Montgomery . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	212 14 4	56 2 6	. . .	. .	69 4 9	. .	3 8 0
NORFOLK.							
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	501 19 7	72 9 10	. .	. .	136 2 7	11 15 0	8 0 0
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	270 5 8	54 13 7	. .	. .	85 1 6	. .	27 9 6
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	401 12 7	68 5 2	. .	. .	74 10 0	0 16 0	3 5 0
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	315 9 9	35 4 2	. .	. .	59 11 5	. .	17 19 6
Wymondham . ,, ,,	86 17 1	18 4 0	. .	. .	48 18 0	. .	4 13 3
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	243 5 2	39 7 7	. .	. .	52 17 9	15 18 9	13 11 3
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	121 10 7	32 15 9	. .	. .	21 7 4	14 10 0	0 2 0
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	48 14 8	4 12 4	. .	. .	7 10 9	5 10 8	0 9 0
Total—County of Norfolk.	1989 15 1	325 12 5	. .	. .	485 19 4	48 10 5	75 9 6
NORTHAMPTON.							
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1231 18 7	240 13 4½	. .	. .	331 2 11½	. .	59 3 6
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	649 17 6	112 19 8½	. .	. .	218 8 4	. .	42 17 0
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	260 9 2	48 8 1	7 2 7	. .	117 9 4	52 3 3	6 0 0
Total—County of Northampton.	2142 5 3	402 1 1½	7 2 7	. .	667 0 7½	52 3 3	108 0 6
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	459 15 0	248 17 11	. .	. .	137 12 11½	20 11 1	25 15 5
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	28 2 2	7 0 3	. .	. .	22 16 0	1 7 0	0 17 6
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	20 5 6	12 15 5½	. .	. .	25 16 11½	. .	6 18 5
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	22 10 6½	3 5 11	. .	. .	12 11 3	1 1 0	0 13 10
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction.	846 18 8	282 9 0	. .	1 14 3	171 6 8	. .	30 18 4
Berwick-upon-Tweed ,, ,,	38 9 9½	2 12 6½	7 14 6	. . .	13 3 6	8 7 1	1 10 2
Total—County of Northumberland.	1416 1 8	557 1 1	7 14 6	1 14 3	383 7 3¾	31 6 2	66 13 8
NOTTS.							
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	253 10 5	50 18 11	. .	. .	78 3 11½	25 16 5	14 12 6
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	357 16 6	45 14 0	. .	0 6 0	104 10 6	. .	12 18 10
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	634 16 4	81 8 4	. .	6 18 6	169 6 0	11 3 3	50 9 2
Newark-upon-Trent. Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Notts	1246 3 3	178 1 3	. .	7 4 6	352 0 5½	36 19 8	78 0 6

o. 22.
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£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	. .	265 8 0	10 0 0	. .	11 13 0	19 15 4	46 15 7½	35 17 6	731 4 0½
58 14 6	32 5 3	1440 14 0	36 8 0	. .	9 3 0	18 15 0	363 7 6	59 17 10	2754 12 1
. .	20 7 2	609 11 6	26 0 0	. .	17 2 0	10 13 0	267 0 2	46 11 0	1434 15 1
. .	2 18 6	760 11 0	. .	. .	87 16 0	. .	50 0 0	65 0 0	1514 14 3
. .	4 1	800 18 0	. .	.	47 0 1	7 7 3	107 0 10	64 19 1	1459 11 1
. .	9 5 0	223 8 0	100 0 0	. .	8 11 4	8 10 6	111 10 9	9 18 9	629 16 8
. .	. .	308 0 0	20 0 0	. .	. .	15 7 6	98 16 9	15 10 0	822 14 9
17 2 7	3 15 8	224 6 0	15 0 0	. .	. .	5 3 11	41 14 6	9 7 3	506 15 7
. .	1 3 1	90 12 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	12 14 7	3 5 7	174 12 8
75 17 1	73 15 8	4458 0 6	197 8 0	. .	169 12 5	65 17 2	1057 5 1	274 9 6	9297 12 2
. .	45 0 4	1191 6 6	215 0 0	. .	. .	44 5 0	525 17 0	422 10 0½	4306 17 3½
5 5 0	58 8 10	570 5 0	50 0 0	. .	2 16 0	34 12 0	388 19 8	211 4 4	2345 13 4½
9 12 0	. .	221 5 0	. .	. .	. .	14 0 0	181 8 2	129 10 1	1047 7 8
14 17 0	103 9 2	1982 16 6	265 0 0	. .	2 16 0	92 17 0	1096 4 10	763 4 5½	7699 18 3½
35 5 3	37 12 0	951 16 0	66 13 4	. .	48 13 10	44 19 8	237 17 4	82 4 4	2417 14 1½
. .	0 2 6	85 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8 0 0	153 5 5
. .	*0 0 6	78 0 0	. .	. .	4 16 0	. .	55 12 2	7 17 6	212 2 6
2 6 3	3 5 5½	56 0 0	. .	. .	3 5 6	. .	52 0 6	3 5 8½	160 5 11½
. .	23 18 9	1092 7 2	22 3 6	. .	. .	107 6 5	343 1 6½	202 17 3	3125 1 6½
. .	. .	141 15 0	40 0 0	. .	2 1 2	9 1 0	3 13 7	3 17 5	272 5 9
37 11 6	64 19 2½	2404 18 2	128 16 10	. .	58 16 6	161 7 1	712 5 1½	308 2 2½	6340 15 3
23 5 0	4 8 8	593 6 0	. .	. .	3 3 9	27 14 5	49 3 9	18 7 4	1142 11 1½
. .	5 14 2	656 4 0	. .	. .	2 2 0	12 7 9	122 3 5	28 1 2	1347 18 4
2 10 0	6 1 1	1036 8 0	. .	. .	63 11 10	. .	165 19 10	115 17 1	2344 9 5
. .	. .	20 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	20 0 0
25 15 0	16 3 11	2305 18 0	. .	. .	68 17 7	40 2 2	337 7 0	162 5 7	4854 18 10½

* Quit rent.

TABL

Total Cost in the course of t

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.
OXFORD.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	749 14 7	142 17 10½	41 1 0	19 0 6½	252 0 11	. .	74 7 2
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	225 16 0	48 1 10	. .	. .	40 13 4	0 12 10	29 13 6
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	39 17 5	8 2 7½	. .	. .	32 1 3	. .	. .
Total—County of Oxford	1015 8 0	199 2 4	41 1 0	19 0 6½	324 15 6	0 12 10	104 0 8
PEMBROKE.							
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.	262 0 10	56 15 3	. .	. .	97 7 8	1 17 10	0 17 4
RADNOR.							
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	89 16 1½	39 0 8	0 11 0	. .	44 3 0	. .	5 18 10
New Radnor. . Borough Gaol	2 10 8	3 2 9	. .	. .	1 4 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Radnor	92 6 9½	42 3 5	0 11 0	. .	45 7 6	. .	5 18 10
RUTLAND.							
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	137 11 6¾	40 1 6	. .	. .	57 2 11	8 16 0	16 7 8
SALOP.							
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1282 11 2¼	277 13 8	37 10 2	82 3 4½	377 1 7½	. .	76 16 9
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	24 14 4	8 16 9	. .	. .	12 4 1½	2 9 4	0 9 9
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	29 0 0	2 0 0	. .	. .	8 1 11	1 2 6	0 0 6
Total—County of Salop	1336 5 6¼	288 10 5	37 10 2	82 3 4½	397 7 8	3 11 10	77 7 0
SOMERSET.							
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1311 6 6	344 17 8	. .	14 0 3	244 0 5	. .	49 5 10
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	1255 0 6	246 8 11	. .	4 1 6	221 9 11	. .	30 3 6
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	326 14 7	74 7 4	. .	. .	64 8 7	0 11 0	16 2 6
,, ... Common Gaol	1082 16 9	184 9 5	26 6 4	31 2 1	154 15 3	. .	25 16 0
Bath . . . . . City Gaol.	676 3 0½	67 9 0½	38 12 2	. .	267 11 7½	. .	57 8 9
Total—County of Somerset.	4652 1 4½	917 12 4½	94 18 6	49 3 10	952 5 9½	0 11 0	178 16 7
STAFFORD.							
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3445 5 6	597 11 9	. .	29 13 7	802 1 4	. .	71 3 2
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Stafford.	3445 5 6	597 11 9	. .	29 13 7	802 1 4	. .	71 3 2

. 22.
ar under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, and from their Sentences to other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 6 0	18 12 3	1185 4 8	13 0 0	. .	. .	8 10 1½	253 2 0	179 11 1	2957 8 3
. .	. .	176 10 0	30 0 0	. .	. .	12 14 4	34 9 3	44 18 1	643 9 2
. .	2 10 0	122 0 0	6 13 4	19 13 0	4 3 0	. .	30 1 9	6 13 2	271 15 6½
0 6 0	21 2 3	1483 14 8	49 13 4	19 13 0	4 3 0	21 4 5½	317 13 0	231 2 4	3872 12 11½
. .	1 18 1	329 8 0	. .	. .	. .	39 8 0	22 5 9	88 0 1	899 18 10½
0 0 0	1 0 0	163 17 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	147 10 9	8 10 1	510 7 5½
. .	. .	10 10 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 0 7	. .	20 8 6
0 0 0	1 0 0	174 7 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	150 11 4	8 10 1	530 15 11½
6 0 7	4 8 11½	335 15 0	. .	. .	. .	4 2 6	100 2 4½	65 3 8	795 12 8½
7 7 5	18 10 5	1532 14 2	. .	. .	12 12 0	26 2 2	311 12 8	182 11 10	4305 7 5½
. .	1 7 6	50 0 0	. .	1 10 0	. .	. .	9 0 6	5 19 1	116 11 4½
2 1 6	. .	38 0 0	. .	. .	14 3 0	. .	2 8 6	2 14 0	99 11 11
9 8 11	19 17 11	1670 14 2	. .	1 10 0	26 15 0	26 2 2	323 1 8	191 4 11	4521 10 8¾
3 3 10	46 5 6	1389 1 0	. .	. .	210 14 3	206 14 8	155 18 8	95 19 1	4201 7 8
0 0 10	16 14 11	1237 6 2	. .	. .	48 7 0	. .	150 15 11	188 1 8	3448 10 10
7 11 3	9 19 4	524 18 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	71 15 0	31 19 6	1129 7 1
. .	14 1 0	1725 5 3	. .	. .	30 11 0	21 10 0	993 2 6	339 8 0	4629 3 7
2 12 10	14 4 4	1304 4 0	. .	. .	129 15 0	58 10 6	785 8 3	126 15 8	3628 15 2½
3 8 9	101 5 1	6189 14 5	. .	. .	419 7 3	286 15 2	2157 0 4	782 3 11	17036 4 4½
9 19 10	19 19 9	3186 8 0	60 0 0	. .	50 6 4½	195 11 7½	250 14 4	391 0 5	9119 15 8
. .	. .	65 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	65 0 0
9 19 10	19 19 9	3251 8 0	60 0 0	. .	50 6 4½	195 11 7½	250 14 4	391 0 5	9184 15 8

TAB

Total Cost in the course of

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
SUFFOLK.							
Bury St. Edmunds. — County Gaol and House of Correction.	905 17 3½	326 3 10	. .	. .	186 4 7½	33 19 6	30 12
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	1430 9 6	301 0 0	. .	. .	167 9 6	14 1 8	35 18 1
,, Borough Gaol	113 15 6	50 6 8	. .	. .	52 11 0	8 5 6	4 2
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	123 3 7	18 14 4½	. .	. .	24 18 11½	4 4 0	12 19
Total—County of Suffolk.	2573 5 10½	696 4 10½	. .	. .	431 4 1	60 10 8	83 13
SURREY.							
Horsemonger-lane. — County Gaol.	1443 18 0½	234 19 2	. .	28 5 4	297 16 9	. .	102 7
Brixton . . . County House of Correction.	2670 6 11½	349 0 2½	30 0 0	23 19 3½	256 7 11	12 7 7	92 14
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	1289 11 1	144 15 8	20 0 0	41 12 1	197 7 0	3 18 0	11 3
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	213 6 9	28 8 6	10 0 0	. .	110 11 8	. .	11 16
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	344 10 3	53 3 8	. .	10 6 0	82 8 3	. .	12 16
Queen's Prison. Debtor's Gaol	. .	. .	30 16 10	. .	329 9 9	29 7 6	. .
Total—County of Surrey.	5916 13 0¾	810 7 2½	90 16 10	104 2 8½	1274 1 4	45 13 1	230 16
SUSSEX.							
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1052 8 0	186 18 11	160 0 0	. .	193 8 0	. .	68 7
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	601 14 4½	161 7 10½	. .	15 7 6½	157 10 9	4 1 4½	20 3 1
Battle. . . . . County House of Correction.	26 4 9½	7 1 8½	. .	8 14 0	1 15 7	. .	1 4
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	47 4 6½	1 16 2	. .	. .	13 9 1	1 2 4	0 2
Winchelsea . . ,, ,,	0 17 0	1 11 4	. .	. .	0 6 3	0 1 0	. .
Rye . . . . ,, ,,	32 2 11	3 6 4	2 5 0	. .	10 0 11	1 3 0	1 6
Total—County of Sussex.	1760 11 7¾	362 2 3½	162 5 0	24 1 6½	376 10 7	6 7 8½	91 3 1
WARWICK.							
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	1848 19 9	290 0 0	. .	7 7 9	316 10 9	. .	69 14
,, County House of Correction.	2084 19 11	439 17 8	. .	. .	289 13 1	. .	57 17
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	612 8 3	192 4 0½	. .	5 7 9	155 16 3	12 0 11½	37 8 1
Total—County of Warwick.	4546 7 11	922 1 3½	. .	12 15 6	762 0 1	12 0 11½	165 0
WESTMORELAND.							
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	95 11 11	12 16 6	. .	0 10 0	56 3 8	0 16 1	9 3
Kendal . . . County House of Correction.	179 5 3	45 4 0	. .	. .	52 9 0	1 0 3	17 10
Total—County of Westmoreland.	274 17 2	58 0 6	. .	0 10 0	108 12 8	1 16 4	26 14
WILTS.							
Fisherton-Anger(Salisbury) — County Gaol and House of Correction	647 7 0½	146 18 9½	. .	61 1 0	102 7 9½	12 17 6	17 7 1
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	1273 8 11	429 18 0	. .	14 10 0	203 9 11	. .	32 7
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	116 15 7	41 15 4	. .	. .	32 5 4	18 9 6	4 6
Total—County of Wilts.	2037 11 6¾	618 12 1½	. .	75 11 0	338 3 0¾	31 7 0	54 1

22.
r under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, Removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials, and after Convictions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries, not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	. .	1115 0 0	150 0 0	. .	37 8 6	33 8 0	424 0 8½	107 15 6½	3350 10 8½
. .	13 2 4	1058 6 4	100 0 0	. .	53 15 0	25 0 0	399 11 5	117 8 7	3716 3 3
. .	1 3 1	291 12 0	40 0 0	. .	10 3 0	11 15 0	46 17 8	23 6 0	653 17 5
. .	. .	451 4 0	21 0 0	. .	16 17 0	14 1 1	26 14 6	20 0 6½	733 17 4½
. .	14 5 5	2916 2 4	311 0 0	. .	118 3 6	84 4 1	897 4 3½	268 10 8	8454 8 9½
4 8 0	25 0 0	2202 18 11	. .	. .	121 13 2	18 3 8	1118 12 8	120 9 1	5808 11 10
3 3 0	6 15 2	2880 17 3	60 0 0	. .	. .	. .	526 6 5	142 16 5½	7114 14 3½
. .	11 10 1	1374 9 6	. .	. .	10 9 6	. .	53 4 2	85 5 7	3243 6 2
. .	0 10 10	562 4 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	31 17 1	76 0 10	1044 15 8
7 14 11	35 5 7	521 10 4	. .	. .	. .	. .	271 15 2	33 2 11	1372 13 1
. .	272 16 0	3258 9 3	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	68 19 5	3989 18 9
5 5 11	351 17 8	10800 9 3	60 0 0	. .	132 2 8	18 3 8	2001 15 6	526 14 3½	22573 19 9½
. .	4 6 4	1626 0 6	133 15 0	283 3 4	18 8 6	29 10 1	129 0 9	82 14 6	3963 1 0
3 14 7	13 5 1½	1063 12 9½	11 14 0	. .	83 8 5½	6 14 9	93 9 11½	58 9 8½	2304 15 2½
. .	4 1 2	107 8 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	17 11 7	21 7 5	195 8 10½
. .	2 10 0	67 12 0	30 0 0	100 2 6	3 17 6	. .	1 7 2	3 13 1	272 16 8½
.	. .	25 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0 3 8	27 19 3
. .	. .	52 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	12 16 0	1 3 9	116 3 11
3 14 7	24 2 7½	2941 13 3½	175 9 0	383 5 10	105 14 5½	36 4 10	264 5 5½	167 12 1½	6885 4 11½
. .	43 15 6	1416 0 0	39 8 0	. .	. .	100 11 8	203 9 4	208 0 0	4543 16 11
. .	. .	1245 16 0	95 10 0	. .	. .	. .	231 12 8	252 5 9	4097 12 1
. .	37 16 3	757 10 0	. .	. .	9 10 6	39 8 8	237 13 2	192 11 4	2289 16 0
. .	81 11 9	3419 6 0	134 18 0	. .	9 10 6	140 0 4	672 15 2	652 17 1	11531 5 0
. .	. .	219 2 0	. .	. .	8 14 0	25 7 0	17 8 5	10 0 9	455 13 11
. .	0 1 0	202 2 0	. .	. .	17 8 0	. .	147 3 10	38 13 10	700 17 8
. .	0 1 0	421 4 0	. .	. .	26 2 0	25 7 0	164 12 3	48 14 7	1156 11 7
1 11 1½	16 2 1	761 10 0	. .	. .	63 9 0	69 9 9½	230 3 5½	163 17 4½	2304 2 10
. .	13 11 4	933 0 0	. .	. .	67 4 9	. .	461 17 4	284 2 9	3713 10 9
. .	5 16 8	216 4 0	. .	. .	31 14 0	. .	50 19 9	48 0 6	566 6 10
1 11 1½	35 10 1	1910 14 0	. .	. .	162 7 9	69 9 9½	743 0 6½	496 0 7½	6584 0 5

TABLE
Total Cost in the course of the

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Clothing, Bedding, and Straw, for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Total Cost of Washing and Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.
WORCESTER.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1439 19 1	313 13 0	. .	3 18 9	375 15 11	5 6 11	147 8 7
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	247 19 11	57 3 5	. .	2 11 4½	82 4 7	1 10 0	21 11 9
Total—County of Worcester.	1687 19 0	370 16 5	. .	6 10 1½	458 0 6	6 16 11	169 0 4
YORK.							
York . . . . . County Gaol	1573 6 5	484 19 9	. .	4 14 0	334 16 6	. .	94 17 10
,, City House of Correction	343 12 0	56 0 4	. .	0 3 4	69 14 11	. .	8 6 9
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	1219 19 4¼	305 1 6½	329 2 2	37 3 0	187 4 5½	. .	3 16 0
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	647 13 1½	116 11 3	. .	. .	213 12 11	. .	40 17 10
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	4560 11 8	1419 4 7	. .	31 19 8	1139 19 4	102 19 3	177 9 1
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	737 13 1	219 8 5	. .	3 9 6	136 6 10	. .	25 0 3
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1505 15 1	361 6 8	41 4 0	. .	367 6 1	194 18 11	63 15 5
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	44 5 2	10 2 4	. .	. .	18 8 10½	. .	1 15 6
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	31 9 3	19 13 10	. .	. .	19 0 2	0 5 7	2 8 8
Richmond . . . Borough Gaol	9 17 11	7 17 6	. .	. .	1 9 10	1 8 5	. .
Doncaster . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol.	91 3 7	3 7 5½	. .	. .	20 6 9½	2 0 0	2 5 0
Total—County of York .	10765 6 7½	3003 13 8	370 6 2	77 9 6	2508 6 8½	301 12 2	420 12 4
Grand Total . . . £. 117,655	s. d. 16 9	26,355	12 5	1,925	6 9½	864 17 10½	27,992 5 9½	1,701 2 10½	5,528 9 2

22.
r under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
15 6	22 7 8	2179 1 6	162 10 0	. .	37 12 3	87 5	225 5 6	455 2 8	5465 2 6
3 0	21 8 6	478 16 0	26 0 0	. .	. .	35 15 3	109 9 10	29 19 4½	1140 13 0
18 6	43 16 2	2657 17 6	188 10 0	. .	37 12 3	123 0 5	334 15 4	485 2 0½	6605 15 6
. .	20 4 5	1987 4 0	26 5 0	23 8 11	162 17 7	395 15 8	481 11 1	293 1 10	5883 3 0
. .	3 10 8	352 0 0	. .	. .	. .	1 2 0	103 5 3	121 17 1	1059 12 4
. .	7 7 6	1305 19 10½	. .	. .	. .	4 5 8	218 10 3	86 10 6½	3705 0 4½
. .	22 2 0	1154 1 9½	. .	. .	. .	32 16 9	217 3 4	85 3 8	2530 2 8
. .	92 12 5	4662 4 9	20 14 2	. .	337 11 0	. .	1289 3 10	399 14 10	14234 4 7
. .	34 6 4	815 15 0	10 0 0	. .	15 8 6	16 0 7	277 0 2	380 3 10	2670 12 6
1 1	. .	1709 8 10	. .	. .	52 19 10	. .	228 8 5	602 10 4	5323 14 8
. .	2 5 0	80 0 0	. .	26 6 3½	6 6 6	1 14 11	10 10 3	6 1 3	207 16 1
. .	17 15 10	102 19 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	21 3 6	6 5 0	221 0 10
. .	. .	17 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	14 17 5	1 0 0	53 11 1
. .	. .	100 0 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100 0 0
. .	6 6 11	105 5 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	33 4 10	1 5 4	265 4 11
1 1	206 11 1	12391 18 3	56 19 2	49 15 2½	575 3 5	451 15 7	2894 18 4	1983 13 8½	36254 3 0½
2,047 18 8	2,721 4 9½	161,610 16 1¾	4,923 7 3	2,048 12 4½	3,763 4 4	3,935 19 2	47,996 17 6¾	22,625 4 0¾	439,701 15 10¼

TABLE No. 23.—Receipts

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ANGLESEY.					
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
BEDFORD.					
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	2 1 6	98 10 8	2 1 0
BERKS.					
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2 15 0	. .	1 14 6	1005 10 11¼	2 10 0
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction.	. .	5 0 10½	0 4 6	74 7 8	0 13 6
Windsor. . . . Borough Gaol	2 16 5	. .	0 3 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Berks	5 11 5	5 0 10½	2 2 6	1079 18 7¼	3 3 6
BRECON.					
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	20 0 0	2 19 6	. .	. .
BUCKS.					
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 9 0	. .	. .
CAMBRIDGE.					
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	94 5 6	4 9 3
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 0 1
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	0 19 0	2 0 0	. .
Total—County of Cambridge.	. .	. .	0 19 0	96 5 6	8 9 4
CARDIGAN.					
Cardigan . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	12 1 6	. .	. .	. .
CARMARTHEN.					
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2 10 0	. .	5 12 6	50 14 9½	1 0 6
CARNARVON.					
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	10 15 0	. .	. .	25 16 0
CHESTER.					
Chester . . . . County Gaol.	56 6 0	295 11 9	1 1 0	. .	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	46 1 4½	40 0 0	1 19 0	. .	116 16 3
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	526 11 1	. .	6 14 0	.	1 10 0
Total—County of Chester	628 18 5½	335 11 9	9 14 0	. .	118 6 3

under the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	12 0 0	. .	. .	114 15 2½	11 3 6	137 18 8½
0 13 8	5 5 10	. .	. .	303 10 8	. .	412 3 4
. .	13 3 1	1039 17 6½	. .	551 2 7½	25 13 6½	2642 7 3
. .	. .	. .	. .	112 2 9½	. .	192 9 3½
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 9 3	5 9 2
. .	13 3 1	1039 17 6½	. .	663 5 4½	28 2 9½	2840 5 8½
. .	17 4 6	. .	1 10 0	165 1 4½	. .	206 15 4½
. .	8 9 6	. .	. .	233 8 0	4 2 10	246 9 4
. .	15 11 11	. .	. .	316 2 4	21 17 6	452 6 6
. .	17 17 3	. .	. .	164 11 9	22 1 0	208 10 1
. .	. .	. .	.	. .	. .	2 19 0
. .	33 9 2	. .	. .	480 14 1	43 18 6	663 15 7
. .	51 14 6	. .	1 12 0	. .	. .	65 8 0
. .	11 0 0	. .	2 19 6	244 17 6	. .	318 14 9½
. .	37 16 3	. .	. .	305 6 8	. .	379 13 11
. .	58 19 7	. .	. .	1098 7 1½	255 15 1½	1766 0 7
3 1 6	10 0 0	. .	. .	79 13 10	. .	297 11 11½
0 14 0	81 4 1	. .	57 9 6	1480 4 4	18 12 10	2172 19 10
3 15 6	150 3 8	. .	57 9 6	2658 5 3½	247 7 11½	4236 12 4½

TABLE No. 23.—Receip

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CORNWALL.					
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 17 0	104 7 0	. .
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 8 6
Helstone . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Cornwall.	. .	. .	0 17 0	104 7 0	3 8 6
CUMBERLAND.					
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	1 5 0	. .	. .
DENBIGH.					
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction,	. .	19 18 0	. .	. .	. .
DERBY.					
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	83 14 2¾	. .	0 17 6	1002 19 10¼	. .
DEVON.					
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	. .	. .	2 3 0	. .	. .
,, County House of Correction.	19 14 5	. .	58 3 6	. .	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	122 9 6
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	9 0 5	. .	0 8 0	. .	. .
Tiverton . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	0 8 6	181 16 11	23 10 0
Bideford. . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Devon	18 14 10	. .	61 3 0	181 16 11	145 19 6
DORSET.					
Dorchester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	64 19 6	60 0 0	1 0 0	99 17 10	. .
DURHAM.					
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	170 9 2	1192 10 11	7 6 0	. .	38 15 0
ESSEX.					
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 3 0	. .	0 5 0	296 6 11½	23 6 8
Colchester . . . County House of Correction.	. .	50 0 0	0 4 0	180 6 0	. .
,, Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	13 8 0
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	1 16 0	. .	10 12 0	60 15 4½	. .
Total—County of Essex	9 19 0	50 0 0	11 1 0	537 8 4	36 14 8

under the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	236 16 11	. .	. .	749 12 8½	1 17 8	1093 11 3½
. .	. .	. .	48 16 0	2 12 6	. .	54 17 0
. .	. .	. .	. .	4 4 4	. .	4 4 4
. .	236 16 11	. .	48 16 0	756 9 6½	1 17 8	1152 12 7½
. .	84 0 0	. .	. .	477 5 8	. .	562 10 8
. .	49 2 6	. .	. .	211 16 0	. .	280 16 6
. .	41 10 1	. .	. .	1008 11 3	92 13 1½	2230 6 1
. .	86 1 9	. .	45 5 9	. .	3 18 6	137 9
. .	. .	. .	5 19 6	. .	. .	73 17 5
. .	48 17 6	. .	. .	176 14 8	. .	225 12 2
. .	11 6 2	. .	. .	186 19 6	. .	320 15 2
. .	16 18 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	26 6 5
0 4 0	5 11 6	. .	. .	27 14 1	. .	239 5 0
. .	. .	. .	. .	32 0 0	. .	32 0 0
0 4 0	168 14 11	. .	51 5 3	423 8 3	3 18 6	1055 5 2
. .	. .	. .	. .	617 12 1	59 10 7	903 0 0
. .	76 3 7	. .	23 12 1	785 10 10	. .	2294 7 7
. .	21 13 3	. .	. .	990 10 6½	4 2 9	1344 8 2½
. .	4 14 6	. .	11 16 0	101 7 6	. .	348 8 0
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13 8 0
. .	. .	. .	. .	230 4 2½	. .	303 7 7
. .	26 7 9	. .	11 16 0	1322 2 8½	4 2 9	2009 11 9½

TABLE No. 23.—Receip

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for Manufacturing or other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FLINT.					
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GLAMORGAN.					
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	3 0 6	. .	10 10 6
Swansea . . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 14 0	. .	. .
Total—County of Glamorgan	. .	. .	3 14 6	. .	10 10 6
GLOUCESTER.					
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	59 12 2¾	. .	. .	. .	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Horseley . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 16 6	. .	5 2 10
Northleach . . ,, ,,	18 15 5	. .	1 17 6	. .	. .
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Lawfordsgate . . ,, ,,	9 0 10	. .	1 6 0	. .	. .
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	3 1 9	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Gloucester	90 10 2¾	. .	4 0 0	. .	5 2 10
HANTS.					
Winchester . . County Gaol.	. .	. .	4 10 6	374 18 9	. .
,, County House of Correction.	142 14 9	. .	. .	293 18 0	. .
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	11 15 1	. .	6 4 0	. .	101 0 0
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	3 8 6	. .	0 10 6	. .	29 5 0
Total—County of Hants	157 18 4	. .	11 5 0	668 16 9	130 5 0
HEREFORD.					
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	9 3 5	. .	. .	1 6 1
,, . . . City Gaol	. .	54 17 1	. .	. .	6 5 0
Total—County of Hereford.	. .	64 0 6	. .	. .	7 11 1
HERTS.					
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	18 11 0	190 11 5	0 18 0	27 13 5	17 17 3
St. Alban's. . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Herts	18 11 0	190 11 5	0 18 0	27 13 5	17 17 3

der the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	24 0 0	24 0 0
. .	11 4 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	24 15 6
. .	74 2 3	. .	. .	365 1 0	. .	439 17 3
. .	85 6 9	. .	. .	365 1 0	. .	464 12 9
. .	96 13 3	. .	. .	1409 1 2	4 17 7	1570 4 2½
. .	11 17 6	. .	. .	236 19 5	. .	248 16 11
. .	. .	. .	. .	229 9 11	3 2 7½	238 11 10½
6 6 10	. .	. .	. .	159 14 5½	0 7 6	187 1 8½
. .	. .	. .	. .	98 19 4½	. .	98 19 4½
. .	. .	. .	. .	258 9 11½	. .	268 16 9½
0 3 6	. .	. .	. .	41 6 8	. .	44 11 11
6 10 4	108 10 9	. .	. .	2434 0 11½	8 7 8½	2657 2 9½
. .	32 9 1	. .	14 0 0	543 5 10	. .	969 4 2
. .	. .	. .	22 19 0	252 11 11½	. .	712 3 8½
. .	11 4 0	. .	24 12 0	145 17 6	. .	300 12 7
. .	12 0 0	. .	. .	181 4 6	. .	226 8 6
. .	55 13 1	. .	61 11 0	1122 19 9½	. .	2208 8 11½
. .	39 6 6	. .	. .	796 1 0	25 13 1	871 10 1
. .	24 11 9	. .	. .	146 14 3	. .	232 8 1
. .	63 18 3	. .	. .	942 15 3	25 13 1	1103 18 2
. .	17 7 6	. .	. .	459 3 10½	. .	732 2 5½
. .	15 0 0	. .	. .	146 8 0	. .	161 8 0
. .	32 7 6	. .	. .	605 11 10½	. .	893 10 5½

TABLE No. 23.—Receip

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for or Manufacturing other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HUNTINGDON.					
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 10 6	. .	16 14 10
KENT.					
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	677 19 10	. .	61 2 0	1042 10 6	. .
St. Augustine's, Canterbury ,, ,,	18 19 6	. .	0 14 0	102 3 6	. .
Canterbury . . City Gaol	. .	3 12 0	2 4 6	. .	. .
Deal . . . . . Town Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Dover . . . . . ,, ,,	16 2 4	. .	1 13 5	49 6 0	9 3 0
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1 10 5	. .	. .	71 7 0½	. .
Total—County of Kent	714 12 1	3 12 0	65 14 0	1265 7 0½	9 3 0
LANCASTER.					
Lancaster . . . County Gaol, ...	90 10 9	303 2 10	0 8 0	1825 1 1	. .
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	157 5 3	2499 14 9	84 12 6	724 12 6	. .
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	303 17 9	. .	38 16 0	4685 16 1	. .
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	1029 5 5	. .	17 2 7	. .	. .
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	797 7 9	819 4 6	79 12 6	5073 19 11	. .
Total—County of Lancaster.	2378 6 11	3622 2 1	220 11 7	12309 9 7	. .
LEICESTER.					
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	260 8 9½	. .	. .	440 8 7	31 16 1
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	21 17 5	30 0 0	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Leicester.	282 6 2½	30 0 0	. .	440 8 7	31 16 1
LINCOLN.					
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	1 1 9	. .	. .	. .	0 1 0
,, City Gaol	0 9 1	. .	0 5 6	. .	9 8 0
Louth, ... County House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	. .	80 0 0	0 6 0	. .	. .
Falkingham. . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 10 0
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	33 14 10	. .	. .	. .	9 10 6
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	16 17 9
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 4 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Lincoln	35 5 8	80 0 0	0 16 0	. .	38 7 3

ıder the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	19 14 2	. .	0 13 6	295 9 7	. . [illegible]	333 2 7
6 1 6	55 18 2	. .	41 7 10	1885 7 11	49 1 3	3819 9 0
. .	6 11 0	. .	. .	200 7 8	3 16 9	332 12 5
. .	2 18 6	. .	. .	40 12 7	0 16 6	50 4 1
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	23 13 10	. .	6 16 0	204 8 6	0 12 2	311 15 4
2 2 11	3 11 6	. .	. .	113 13 2½	0 10 0	192 15 0½
8 4 5	92 13 0	. .	48 3 10	2444 [illegible] 10½	54 16 8	4706 15 10½
. .	. .	. .	4 3 0	782 0 7	61 15 3	3067 1 6
. .	. .	213 12 6½	37 9 6	1311 17 0	9 12 6	5038 16 6½
1 3 4	. .	. .	1 10 0	1622 2 9	520 11 3	7173 17 2
8 7 4	. .	. .	128 1 0	. .	3 2 10	1185 19 2
3 11 4	. .	. .	156 6 6	1672 10 2	82 10 0	8685 2 8
13 2 0	. .	213 12 6½	327 10 0	5388 10 6	677 11 10	25150 17 0½
. .	52 17 3	2270 9 3	. .	707 15 7	5 13 2½	3769 8 8½
. .	23 0 6	. .	. .	276 4 0½	. .	351 1 11½
. .	75 17 9	2270 9 3	. .	983 19 7½	5 13 2½	4120 10 8½
. .	20 4 6	. .	. .	13 5 4	10 0 0	44 12 7
. .	5 7 10	. .	. .	. .	. .	15 10 5
. .	. .	. .	. .	187 14 6	. .	187 14 6
. .	. .	. .	. .	230 18 5	. .	250 18 5
. .	5 4 4½	. .	. .	217 5 10½	5 5 11	308 2 2½
. .	18 3 0	. .	. .	236 10 1	. .	257 3 1
. .	10 17 6	. .	. .	478 6 10	. .	532 9 8
. .	32 10 8	. .	. .	81 2 6	. .	130 10 11
. .	8 4 9	. .	5 4 4	24 11 0	. .	38 0 1
. .	4 19 6	. .	. .	29 3 1½	. .	34 7 1½
. .	105 12 1½	. .	5 4 4	1518 17 8½	15 5 11	1799 8 11½

TABLE No. 23.—Rece

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for or Manufacturing other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.
MERIONETH.					
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 17 3½	4 0 0	. .	. .	. .
MIDDLESEX.					
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Coldbath Fields County House of Correction.	1234 2 11	2320 4 7	26 18 11	29 15 0	. .
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	. .	200 0 0	. .	446 11 6	. .
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	67 7 6	93 3 0	2 13 6	. .	. .
Tothillfields . . County House of Correction.	422 4 5	1546 15 0	25 11 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Middlesex.	1723 14 10	4160 2 7	55 3 11	476 6 6	. .
MONMOUTH.					
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	2 15
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	. .	36 2 10	4 16 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Monmouth.	. .	36 2 10	4 16 6	. .	2 15
MONTGOMERY.					
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NORFOLK.					
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	16 8 7	. .	1 4 0	. .	. .
,, . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	23 0 0	. .	. .	4 19
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	39 5 0	67 11 9	. .	. .	. .
Wymondham . ,, ,,	. .	83 0 0	. .	. .	. .
Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 1 0	. .	7 4
Total—County of Norfolk	55 13 7	173 11 9	1 5 0	. .	12 3
NORTHAMPTON.					
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	3 5 0	. .	128 2
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	62 4 6	60 0 0	. .	. .	63 16
Total—County of Northampton	62 4 6	60 0 0	3 5 0	. . .	191 18

the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	. .	. .	. .	31 2 7	0 12 0	42 11 10½
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	96 5 0	96 5 0
4 3 6	. .	. .	. .	8448 4 0	30 5 4	12093 14 3
. .	45 15 6	. .	. .	. .	319 10 8	1011 17 8
3 14 7	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	166 18 7
6 1 10	. .	. .	1 10 6	5028 16 8	80 15 7	7111 15 6
13 19 11	45 15 6	. .	1 10 6	13477 0 8	526 16 7	20480 11 0
. .	24 8 0	. .	. .	458 17 4	. .	486 0 10
. .	. .	. .	. .	265 1 4½	. .	306 0 8½
. .	24 8 0	. .	. .	723 18 8½	. .	792 1 6½
. .	. .	. .	. .	108 9 6	. .	108 9 6
0 8 0	18 15 0	. .	. .	267 6 5	12 5 0	316 7 0
. .	10 13 0	. .	. .	233 4 3½	. .	271 16 3½
. .	. .	. .	. .	255 19 6	. .	255 19 6
. .	7 7 3	. .	. .	112 13 6	6 8 0	233 5 6
. .	8 10 6	. .	. .	45 11 6	. .	137 2 0
0 4 0	15 7 6	. .	3 13 0	84 8 11	. .	110 18 7
0 12 0	60 13 3	. .	3 13 0	999 4 1½	18 13 0	1325 8 10½
. .	29 5 6	. .	. .	788 5 2	15 2 5	964 0 2
. .	34 12 0	1214 0 9	. .	288 0 7½	. .	1722 13 10½
. .	63 17 6	1214 0 9	. .	1076 5 9½	15 2 5	2686 14 0½

TABLE No. 23.—Receipts

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. / Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for or Manufacturing other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
NORTHUMBERLAND.					
Morpeth . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	37 19 3¼	97 19 9¼	6 14 0	. .	. .
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	9 3 11	. .	. .	. .	. .
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	1 14 11	. .	. .	. .	30 7 6
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	157 10 11½	253 2 6	28 4 1	. .	. .
Berwick-upon-Tweed. Borough Gaol	9 19 2	. .	8 10 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Northumberland.	216 8 3	356 2 3¼	43 8 7	. . .	30 7 6
NOTTS.					
Nottingham . . County Gaol	. .	. .	1 9 6	. .	. .
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	1 19 0	. .	6 0 0
Southwell. . . County House of Correction.	0 5 3	. .	0 5 0	204 2 0	7 4 10½
Total—County of Notts	0 5 3	. .	3 13 6	204 2 0	13 4 10½
OXFORD.					
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 0 0	. .	0 12 6	49 2 6	55 16 8
,, ... City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	1 14 0	. .	16 8 0
Banbury . . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 1 0
Total—County of Oxford	10 0 0	. .	2 6 6	49 2 6	73 5 8
PEMBROKE.					
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	71 8 0	4 0 0	94 12 4	0 8 6
RUTLAND.					
Oakham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	0 12 0	. .	. .
SALOP.					
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	31 0 2¾	101 8 0	. .	. .	. .
SOMERSET.					
Wilton . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	14 2 6	129 0 0	2 2 0	223 4 0	11 5 0
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	. .	29 12 11	0 4 0	. .	3 16 0
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	22 9 0	. .	. .	. .
,, Common Gaol	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	44 18 2	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Somerset	59 0 8	181 1 11	2 6 0	223 4 0	15 1 0

the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	50 9 8	. .	. .	. .	. .	193 2 9½
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	9 3 11
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	32 2 5
2 2 2½	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 6 7½	447 6 4½
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	18 9 8
2 2 2½	50 9 8	. .	. .	. .	1 6 7½	700 5 1½
. .	27 14 5	. .	. .	.	. .	29 3 11
. .	112 7 9	. .	15 10 6	216 14 5½	4 12 3	257 3 11½
. .	. .	. .	. .	448 7 10	. .	660 4 11½
. .	40 2 2	. .	15 10 6	665 2 3½	4 12 3	946 12 10
. .	14 17 5½	. .	. .	447 19 4½	46 9 7	624 18 0½
46 17 2	17 10 2	. .	. .	260 2 9	18 15 8	361 7 9
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	3 1 6	4 2 6
46 17 2	32 7 7½	. .	. .	708 2 1½	68 6 9	990 8 3½
. .	39 8 0	. .	6 9 0	128 14 0	. .	344 19 10
. .	19 6 0	. .	. .	40 3 9	. .	60 1 9
. .	25 4 4	. .	. .	684 10 10	125 6 4½	967 9 9½
. .	206 14 8	. .	. .	746 3 9	. .	1332 11 11
. .	. .	. .	1 1 0	874 2 8½	. .	908 16 7½
0 10 6	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	22 19 6
. .	. .	. .	. .	1897 0 3	. .	1897 0 3
. .	58 10 6	. .	. .	385 14 0	30 7 9	519 10 5
0 10 6	265 5 2	. .	1 1 0	3903 0 8½	30 7 9	4680 18 8½

TABLE No. 23.—Receip

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for or Manufacturing other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
STAFFORD.					
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	11 1 10	1089 0 2½	. .	1083 14 1	. .
SUFFOLK.					
Bury St. Edmunds. County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	10 0 0	. .	411 19 8	. .
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Suffolk	. .	10 0 0	. .	411 19 8	. .
SURREY.					
Horsemonger-lane. County Gaol	15 0 11	. .	19 18 0	10 19 8	5 12 6
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction.	319 15 7	. .	. .	. .	. .
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	74 2 6	. .	2 7 0	48 1 0	0 19 6
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	26 8 0	. .	1 1 0	. .	. .
Total—County of Surrey	435 7 0	. .	23 6 0	59 0 8	6 12 0
SUSSEX.					
Lewes . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	37 4 0	. .	3 5 0	195 18 0	18 16 9
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	30 0 0	. .	0 4 0	620 7 0	8 5 9
Hastings . . . Town Gaol.	. .	. .	0 15 6	0 18 6	. .
Rye. . . . . ,,	1 3 6	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Sussex	68 7 6	. .	4 4 6	817 3 6	27 2 6
WARWICK.					
Warwick . . . County Gaol	28 0 0	52 16 6	5 5 0	99 13 4	. .
,, County House of Correction.	75 17 3	. .	. .	. .	. .
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	2 7 6	. .	. .
Total—County of Warwick	103 17 3	52 16 6	7 12 6	99 13 4	. .
WESTMORELAND.					
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	3 13 12	. .	0 8 6	. .	. .
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction.	53 0 2	10 0 0	0 5 0	. .	4 11 0
Total—County of Westmoreland.	56 12 5	10 0 0	0 13 6	. .	4 11 0
WILTS.					
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury } County Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	55 0 0	. .	. .	15 2 7
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	33 18 5	. .	. .	79 3 4	. .
Marlborough. . County Bridewell . . .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of Wilts .	33 18 5	55 0 0	. .	79 3 4	15 2 7

er the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	185 11 7	. .	. .	2537 2 10½	56 10 9	4963 1 4½
. .	33 8 0	. .	. .	507 2 9	. .	962 10 5
. .	. .	. .	. .	336 4 9	. .	336 4 9
. .	14 1 1	. .	. .	60 4 1	. .	74 5 2
. .	47 9 1	. .	. .	903 11 7	. .	1373 0 4
. .	. .	. .	4 1 6	404 3 7	. .	459 16 2
4 18 1½	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	324 13 8½
1 8 4	. .	. .	2 13 0	1109 8 11	1 15 0	1240 15 3
. .	. .	. .	38 2 0	. .	. .	65 11 0
6 6 5½	. .	. .	4 4 16 6	1513 12 6	1 15 0	2090 16 1½
. .	29 10 1	. .	3 0 6	1005 18 8	. .	1293 13 0
. .	21 7 9	. .	. .	358 3 0	11 17 3½	1050 4 9½
. .	. .	. .	. .	30 13 2½	. .	32 7 2½
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 3 6
. .	50 17 10	. .	3 0 6	1394 14 10½	11 17 3½	2377 8 6
. .	100 11 8	. .	. .	1297 5 4	28 15 1	1612 6 11
. .	. .	. .	1 17 0	2095 14 4	12 19 4	2186 7 11
. .	39 8 8	. .	. .	334 16 11½	0 8 0	377 1 1½
. .	140 0 4	. .	1 17 0	3727 16 7½	42 2 5	4175 15 11½
. .	25 7 0	. .	. .	63 1 3	. .	92 9 0
. .	. .	. .	. .	135 6 11	. .	203 3 1
. .	25 7 0	. .	. .	198 8 2	. .	295 12 1
. .	69 9 9½	. .	. .	513 8 6½	. .	653 0 11
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	4 14 2	117 15 11
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
. .	69 9 9½	. .	. .	513 8 6½	4 14 2	770 16 10

TABLE No. 23.—Receipts

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Net Profit received for or Manufacturing other Work done by the Prisoners.	Estimated Profit of Work or Labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract from other Jurisdictions.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.
WORCESTER.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	29 9 0	. .	0 9 6	. .	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	2 3 0	. .	5 5 0
Total—County of Worcester	29 9 0	. .	2 12 6	. .	5 5 0
YORK.					
York . . . . . County Gaol.	. .	. .	. .	167 10 0	2 0 0
,, City House of Correction	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	45 0 6¼	. .	0 5 6	34 19 11	11 15 0
Beverley. . . . ,, ,,	99 16 6	50 0 0	0 1 6	. .	25 2 0
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	1665 4 6	447 9 7	64 6 0	287 14 6	101 12 3
Kingston-upon-Hull . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	125 12 6	60 0 0	13 5 0	. .	4 5 6
Leeds. . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	404 14 0	449 13 8	11 1 6	. .	21 17 0
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	. .	. .	0 8 0	. .	11 13 6
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
Total—County of York . .	2340 8 0¼	1007 3 3	89 7 6	490 4 5	178 5 3
Grand Total .	£. s. d. 9,906 13 1¼	13,064 1 5	663 10 7	22,052 1 2¾	1,227 4 8¼

under the following Heads:—

Amount received for Support of Vagrants.	Amount received from Treasury for Removal of Transports.	Amount received from Treasury for Maintenance of Transports under Contract.	Amount received for Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
. .	87 5 2	. .	. .	1170 1 9	198 13 1	1485 18 6
. .	35 15 3	. .	. .	162 5 9	. .	205 9 0
. .	123 0 5	. .	. .	1332 7 6	198 13 1	1691 7 6
. .	395 15 8	. .	. .	902 13 0	. .	1467 18 0
. .	1 2 0	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 2 8¼
. .	4 5 8	. .	. .	576 13 2¼	. .	672 19 10
. .	72 2 10	. .	. .	286 0 5¼	. .	533 3 3¼
. .	. .	2406 0 0	81 11 6	2902 9 3	24 13 0	7981 0 7
. .	26 14 4	. .	. .	688 15 2	. .	918 12 6
. .	. .	2062 10 0	7 5 9	778 1 8	7 19 0	3743 2 7
. .	1 14 11	. .	. .	40 3 11	. .	54 0 4
. .	. .	. .	. .	15 19 10	. .	15 19 10
. .	501 15 5	4468 10 0	88 17 3	6190 16 6¼	32 12 0	15387 19 8
102 18 2¼	3,473 4 3¼	9,206 10 0¼	808 18 3	67,731 10 5¼	2,474 15 1½	130,711 7 5¼

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions			Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.			Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.			Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.			Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.			Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.		Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ANGLESEY.																			
Beaumaris. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	473	17	7	137	18	8½	338	18	10½	3	0	0	335	18	10½	0	10½	.	
BEDFORD.																			
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1930	11	9	412	3	4	1518	8	5	6	18	5	1525	6	10	0	9½	0	5
BERKS.																			
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4465	3	9½	2642	7	3	1822	16	6½	422	3	7½	2245	0	2	0	7½	0	5½
Abingdon . . . County House of Correction.	850	9	6½	192	9	3½	658	0	3	153	3	4½	811	3	7½	1	5½	.	
Newbury . . . Borough Gaol	48	1	3	. .			48	1	3	. .			48	1	3	.		.	
Windsor . . . ,, ...	245	19	7	5	9	2	240	10	5	6	16	6	247	6	11	1	2½	.	
Total—County of Berks	5609	14	2½	2840	5	8¾	2769	8	5½	582	3	6	3351	11	11½	.		.	
BRECON.																			
Brecknock . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	859	3	9	206	15	4½	652	8	4½	66	2	7	718	10	11½	1	1½	0	6½
BUCKS.																			
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3305	6	10½	246	9	4	3058	17	6¾	1224	18	11½	4283	16	6½	1	8½	.	
Buckingham . Borough Gaol	26	3	0	. .			26	3	0	3	5	0	29	8	0	.		.	
Total—County of Bucks	3331	9	10½	246	9	4	3085	0	6¾	1228	3	11½	4313	4	6½	.		.	
CAMBRIDGE.																			
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2070	5	2¾	452	6	6	1617	18	8¾	179	2	8	1797	1	4¾	0	1½	0	7
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	889	1	4	208	10	1	680	11	3	40	1	1	720	12	4	1	4	0	7
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	1028	11	3	. .			1028	11	3	88	10	7	1117	1	10	1	5	.	
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	878	12	8	2	19	0	875	13	8	16	5	7	891	19	3	1	4¼	.	
Total—County of Cambridge.	4866	10	5½	663	15	7	4202	14	10¾	323	19	11	4526	14	9½	.		.	
CARDIGAN.																			
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	529	19	6½	65	8	0	464	11	6½	62	10	4	527	1	10½	1	6½	.	
Aberystwith . . Town Gaol	20	0	0	. .			20	0	0	. .			20	0	0	.		.	
Total—County of Cardigan.	549	19	6½	65	8	0	484	11	6½	62	10	4	547	1	10½	1	6½	.	
CARMARTHEN.																			
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	977	4	4½	318	14	9½	658	9	7½	12	6	5	670	16	0½	0	11	0	9
CARNARVON.																			
Carnarvon . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	781	18	2½	379	13	11	402	4	3½	74	4	9½	476	9	0½	0	9	0	8

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged for Food, Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CHESTER.							
Chester . . . . County Gaol	4571 3 1¼	1766 0 7	2805 2 6¼	692 0 0	3497 2 6¼	1 3¾	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	894 17 6	297 11 11¼	597 5 6¼	131 8 1	728 13 7¼	0 10¼	.
Knutsford . . . House of Correction . .	5931 11 3	2172 19 10	3758 11 5	3204 12 2	6963 3 7	1 2¼	0 5¼
Total—County of Chester	11397 11 10½	4236 12 4½	7160 19 6	4028 0 3	11188 19 9	.	.
CORNWALL.							
Bodmin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3173 5 1½	1093 11 3½	2079 13 10½	125 8 6	2205 2 4½	0 9	0 6½
Falmouth . . . Town Gaol	130 15 4	54 17 0	75 18 4	41 12 6	117 10 10	.	.
Penzance . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	134 0 10½	. .	134 0 10½	5 18 9½	139 19 7½	1 7	.
Saltash . . . . Borough Gaol	17 11 1	. .	17 11 1	0 5 0	17 16 1	.	.
Helstone . . . ,, ...	12 7 10	4 4 0	8 3 6	. .	8 3 6	.	.
Total—County of Cornwall.	3468 0 3	1152 12 7½	2315 7 7½	173 4 9½	2488 12 5	.	.
CUMBERLAND.							
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2531 17 10	562 10 8	1939 7 2	179 15 0	2149 2 2	1 0¼	.
Whitehaven . . County House of Correction.	49 16 0	. .	49 16 0	. .	49 16 0	.	.
Cockermouth' . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	56 1 3	. .	56 1 3	. .	56 1 3	.	.
Total—County of Cumberland.	2637 15 1	562 10 8	2075 4 5	179 15 0	2254 19 5	.	.
DENBIGH.							
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	725 19 0	280 16 6	445 2 6	322 4 8	767 7 2	0 10	0 6
DERBY.							
Derby. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4725 17 1½	2230 6 1	2495 11 0½	475 11 2½	2971 2 2¾	0 8¼	.
DEVON.							
Exeter. . . . . County Gaol	2250 17 1¼	137 9 0	2113 8 1½	288 18 9	2402 6 10½	1 4	.
,, County House of Correction.	3004 17 0	73 17 5	2930 19 7	55 4 7½	2986 4 2½	0 10	.
,, County Debtors' Gaol .	125 0 0	. .	125 0 0	. .	125 0 0	.	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	899 11 1	225 12 2	673 18 11	57 1 8	731 0 7	.	0 8
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	673 7 10	320 15 2	352 12 8	12 13 3	365 5 11	0 9½	0 8
Barnstaple . . . ,, ...	124 15 5	26 6 5	98 9 0	8 2 6	106 11 6	.	.
Tiverton. . . . ,, ...	433 9 11	239 5 0	194 4 11	7 11 9	201 16 8	0 6¾	.
Bideford. . . . ,, ...	94 3 7	32 0 0	62 3 7	12 16 9	75 0 4	.	.
Bradnench. . . ,, ...	13 7 5	. .	13 7 5	1 8 6	14 15 11	.	.
Dartmouth . . . ,, ...	37 14 10	. .	37 14 10	0 12 0	38 6 10	.	.
PlymptonEarle. Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	2 10 0	. .	2 10 0	. .	2 10 0	.	.
Total—County of Devon	7659 14 2¾	1055 5 2	6604 9 0½	444 9 9½	7048 18 10¾	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.						TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
DORSET.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dorchester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3543 5 10	903 0 0	2640 5 10	. .	2640 5 10	.	0 6½
Poole . . . . . Town Gaol.	150 5 5	. .	150 5 5	11 6 2	161 11 7	1 9½	.
Total—County of Dorset	3693 11 3	903 0 0	2790 11 3	11 6 2	2801 17 5	.	.
DURHAM.							
Durham . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4017 9 10	2294 7 7	1723 2 3	682 17 6	2405 19 9	0 6	.
ESSEX.							
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5517 10 1½	1344 8 2½	4173 1 11½	358 10 3	4531 12 2½	1 0½	0 5½
Colchester . . . County House of Correction.	823 2 10	348 8 0	474 14 10	55 0 8	529 15 6	1 10½	0 8½
,, Borough Gaol	465 9 2	13 8 0	452 1 2	17 17 2	469 18 4	1 6½	.
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	1685 2 6	303 7 7	1381 14 11	72 3 1	1453 18 0	1 5	.
Malden . . . . Borough Gaol	106 8 6	. .	106 8 6	. .	106 8 6	.	.
Romford. . . . Gaol for the Liberty of Havering Atte-bower.	71 9 2	. .	71 9 2	13 9 2	84 18 4	.	.
Total—County of Essex	8669 2 3½	2009 11 9½	6659 10 6½	517 0 4	7176 10 10½	.	.
FLINT.							
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	651 13 3	24 0 0	627 13 3	30 13 2	658 6 5	1 3	.
GLAMORGAN.							
Cardiff. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1703 7 7	24 15 6	1678 12 1	307 3 8½	1985 15 9½	1 8	.
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	1410 14 5	439 17 3	970 17 2	161 4 7½	1132 1 9½	.	.
Total—County of Glamorgan.	3114 2 0	464 12 9	2649 9 3	468 8 4	3117 17 7	.	.
GLOUCESTER.							
Gloucester . . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	4958 12 6½	1570 4 2½	3388 8 3½	89 7 6½	3477 15 10½	1 0	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	615 12 8	248 16 11	366 15 9	31 15 0	898 10 9	.	.
,, City Bridewell and Police Cells.	119 4 8	. .	119 4 8	0 3 0	119 7 8	.	.
Horsley . . . . County House of Correction.	896 11 10½	238 11 10½	658 0 0½	30 18 11½	688 18 11½	0 11½	0 7½
Northleach . . ,, ,,	1020 10 3	187 1 8½	833 8 6½	67 15 6½	901 4 0½	.	.
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	722 7 9½	98 19 4½	623 8 5½	79 19 7	703 8 0½	.	.
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	879 16 8½	288 16 9½	610 19 11	41 6 2	652 6 1	.	0 7½
Tewkesbury . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	132 10 10	44 11 11	87 18 11	2 7 10	90 6 1	0 8	0 6½
Total—County of Gloucester.	9345 7 4½	2657 2 9½	6688 4 6½	343 13 7½	7031 18 2	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.								TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
HANTS.							
Winchester . . County Gaol	1959 1 6	969 4 2	989 17 4	10 13 2	1000 10 6	0 5	0 5
,, County House of Correction.	1993 18 2½	712 3 8½	1281 14 6	13 0 0	1294 14 6	0 9	.
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1423 12 11	300 12 7	1123 0 4	62 19 11	1186 0 3	.	.
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	683 15 3	226 8 6	457 6 9	22 6 1	479 12 10	0 7¼	.
,, Debtors' Gaol	47 18 3½	. .	47 18 3½	4 5 3	52 6½	.	.
Andover. . . . Borough Gaol	255 18 8	. .	255 18 8	214 16 8	470 15 4	.	.
Total—County of Hants	6364 4 10	2208 8 11½	4155 15 10½	328 1 1	4483 16 11½	.	.
HEREFORD.							
Hereford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2615 0 5	871 10 1	1743 10 4	133 18 6	1877 8 10	0 10½	0 1¼
,, City Gaol	587 2 1¼	232 8 1	354 14 0½	66 16 2½	421 10 3	1 0½	0 8½
Total—County of Hereford.	3202 2 6¼	1103 18 2	2098 4 4½	200 14 8½	2298 19 1	.	.
HERTS.							
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2955 0 7½	732 2 5½	2222 18 2	4819 15 11	7042 14 1	3 4½	.
St. Albans . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	1128 16 4	161 8 0	967 8 4	129 8 0	1096 16 4	.	.
Total—County of Herts	4083 16 11½	893 10 5½	3190 6 6	4949 3 11	8139 10 5	.	.
HUNTINGDON.							
Huntingdon. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1373 7 9	333 2 7	1040 5 2	168 13 3	1208 18 5	1 1	0 6
KENT.							
Maidstone. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7264 10 9	3819 9 0	3445 1 9	505 14 3	3950 16 0	0 5½	0 5½
St. Augustine's, Canterbury } ,, ,,	1320 9 3	332 12 5	987 16 10	3248 3 5	4236 0 3	4 9	0 6½
Canterbury . . City Gaol	347 6 2½	50 4 1	297 2 1½	6 19 6	304 1 7½	1 10½	.
Deal . . . . Town Gaol	169 17 3	. .	169 17 3	22 6 4	192 3 7	.	.
Dover. . . . . ,, ...	718 14 1	311 15 4	406 18 9	113 4 6	520 3 3	0 9¼	0 9¼
Dover Castle. . Debtors' Gaol	150 0 0	. .	150 0 0	. .	150 0 0	.	.
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	633 15 10½	192 15 0¾	441 0 9¾	26 0 6	467 1 3¾	1 3½	0 9½
Folkestone . . Town Gaol	24 19 6	. .	24 19 6	. .	24 19 6	.	.
Romney Marsh ,, ...	30 3 7	. .	30 3 7	1 3 2	31 6 9	.	.
Faversham. . . ,, ...	117 12 10¾	. .	117 12 10¾	15 15 6	133 8 4½	.	.
Hythe. . . . . ,, ...	9 15 0	. .	9 15 0	. .	9 15 0	.	.
Tenterden . . . ,, ...	89 10 9	. .	89 10 9	3 11 7	93 2 4	1 3¾	.
Total—County of Kent	10876 15 1¾	4706 15 10¾	6169 19 3	3942 18 9	10112 18 0	.	.
LANCASTER.							
Lancaster . . . County Gaol.	4579 10 11	3067 1 6	1512 9 5	533 15 3	2046 4 8	0 7	0 7
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	6126 4 1	5038 16 6½	1087 7 6½	283 8 9	1370 16 3½	0 2½	0 6
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	8960 6 5	7173 17 2	1786 9 3	3691 15 2	5478 4 5	.	.
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	13199 1 11	1185 19 2	12013 2 9	1353 11 7	13366 14 4	0 9¼	.
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	9727 13 8	8685 2 8	1042 11 0	456 19 0	1499 10 0	0 8	.
Total—County of Lancaster.	42592 17 0	25150 17 0¼	17441 19 11½	6319 9 9	23761 9 8½	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.				TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
LEICESTER.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Leicester. . County Gaol and House of Correction	5413 14 4	3769 8 8¾	1644 5 7¼	327 12 9½	1971 18 5	1 1	1 5
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1621 1 5	351 1 11½	1269 19 5½	218 17 4	1488 16 9½	1 4	.
Total—County of Leicester.	7034 15 9	4120 10 8¾	2914 5 0½	546 10 1½	3460 15 2½	.	.
LINCOLN.							
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol	1991 19 1½	44 12 7	1947 6 6½	902 8 1½	2849 14 8	.	.
,, City Gaol	504 9 1	15 10 5	488 18 8	68 1 1½	556 19 9½	.	.
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction.	1504 16 11	187 14 6	1317 2 5	114 5 1	1431 7 6	0 10½	0 6
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	1176 19 11½	250 18 5	926 1 6½	96 8 6	1022 10 0¼	.	0 7
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	1171 0 10¾	308 2 2¾	862 18 8¼	72 0 0	934 18 8¼	0 10¾	0 5¾
Falkingham . . County House of Correction.	1023 18 4¼	257 3 1	766 15 2¾	274 3 7¾	1040 18 11	1 2	0 6¾
Spalding. . . . ,, ,,	1200 7 6	532 9 8	667 17 10	741 8 4	1409 6 2	1 8	0 5¾
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	850 5 2	130 10 11	719 14 3	92 4 5	811 18 8	1 7½	.
Grantham . . . Borough Gaol	179 8 10	38 0 1	141 8 9	29 11 4	171 0 1	.	.
Stamford . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	279 0 3	34 7 1½	244 13 1½	39 7 6	284 0 7½	2 2½	0 7¾
Great Grimsby Borough Gaol	16 0 0	. .	16 0 0	. .	16 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Lincoln.	9898 6 0¾	1799 8 11¾	8098 17 1	2429 18 0½	10528 15 1½	.	.
MERIONETH.							
Dolgelly. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	261 3 1	42 11 10½	218 11 3½	42 13 9½	261 5 1	.	.
Bala . . . . . Town Gaol	10 0 0	. .	10 0 0	. .	10 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Merioneth.	271 3 1	42 11 10½	228 11 3½	42 13 9½	271 5 1	.	.
MIDDLESEX.							
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	5905 18 3	96 5 0	5809 13 3	387 16 7	6197 9 10	2 11½	.
Coldbath-fields . County House of Correction.	24131 15 2	12093 14 3	12038 0 11	1234 17 3	13272 18 2	0 7¼	0 8
Newgate. . . . City and County Gaol .	8077 15 10	1011 17 8	7065 18 2	713 6 2	7779 4 4	.	.
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	6287 11 8	166 18 7	6120 13 1	746 14 0	6867 7 1	.	.
Whitecross-street. City Debtors' Gaol . .	3875 16 8	. .	3875 16 8	485 10 0	4361 6 8	.	.
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	2649 8 1	. .	2649 8 1	. .	2649 8 1	.	.
Tothillfields. . County House of Correction.	14798 16 0	7111 15 6	7687 0 6	639 18 4	8326 18 10	0 7¾	0 8
Total—County of Middlesex.	65727 1 8	20480 11 0	45246 10 8	4208 2 4	49454 13 0	.	.
MONMOUTH.							
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	1057 2 4	486 0 10	1171 1 6	231 12 7½	1402 14 1½	1 3	0 6
Usk. . . . . County House of Correction.	1859 16 4	306 0 8¼	1553 15 7½	57 11 0½	1611 6 8	1 0½	.
Total—County of Monmouth.	3516 18 8	792 1 6½	2724 16 1½	289 3 8	3014 0 9½	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
MONTGOMERY.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	684 8 5	108 9 6	575 18 11	46 15 7½	622 14 6½	1 2	.
NORFOLK.							
Norwich. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2386 4 7	316 7 0	2069 17 7	368 7 6	2438 5 1	1 5	.
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	1167 14 11	271 16 3½	895 18 7½	267 0 2	1162 18 9½	1 1	0 5½
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	1464 14 3	255 19 6	1208 14 9	50 0 0	1258 14 9	.	0 6
Walsingham . . ,, ,,	1352 10 3	233 5 6	1119 4 9	107 0 10	1226 5 7	.	.
Wymondham . ,, ,,	518 5 11	137 2 0	381 3 11	111 10 9	492 14 8	1 11	0 6
Great Yarmouth. Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	723 18 0	110 18 7	612 19 5	98 16 9	711 16 2	1 4½	0 7½
King's Lynn. . ,, ,,	465 1 1	. .	465 1 1	41 14 6	506 15 7	.	.
Thetford. . . . Borough Gaol	161 18 1	. .	161 18 1	12 14 7	174 12 8	.	.
Total—County of Norfolk.	8240 7 1	1325 8 10½	6914 18 2½	1057 5 1	7972 3 3½	.	.
NORTHAMPTON.							
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3781 0 3½	964 0 2	2817 0 1½	525 17 0	3342 17 1½	1 2¾	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	1956 13 8½	1722 13 10½	233 19 10	388 19 8	622 19 6½	0 10½	0 8½
Peterborough . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	865 19 6	. .	865 17 6	181 8 2	1047 7 8	2 2½	.
Total—County of Northampton.	6603 13 5½	2686 14 0½	3916 19 5½	1096 4 10	5013 4 3¾	.	.
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2159 16 9½	193 2 9½	1966 14 0	257 17 4	2224 11 4	1 6	.
Tynemouth . . ,, ,,	153 5 5	. .	153 5 5	. .	153 5 5	.	.
Alnwick. . . . ,, ,,	156 10 4	9 3 11	147 6 5	55 12 2	202 18 7	.	.
Hexham. . . . ,, ,,	108 5 5½	32 2 5	76 3 0½	52 0 6	128 3 6½	2 4	.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction.	2782 0 0	447 6 4½	2334 13 7½	343 1 6½	2677 15 1½	1 1½	.
Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol	268 12 2	18 9 8	250 2 6	3 13 7	253 16 1	2 0¾	.
Total—County of Northumberland.	5628 10 1½	700 5 1½	4928 5 0	712 5 1½	5640 10 1½	.	.
NOTTS.							
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	1093 7 4½	29 3 11	1064 3 5	99 3 9	1113 7 2	1 5	.
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	1225 14 11	257 3 11½	968 10 11½	122 3 5	1090 14 4½	1 1½	0 5½
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	2178 9 7	660 4 11½	1518 4 7½	165 19 10	1684 4 5½	1 0	.
Newark-upon-Trent. Borough Gaol	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	. .	20 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Notts	4517 11 10½	946 12 10	3570 19 0	337 7 0	3918 6 0	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 25.	
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	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
OXFORD.							
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	2704 6 3	624 18 0½	2079 8 2½	253 2 0	2332 10 2½	0 11½	0 6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	608 19 11	361 7 9	247 12 2	34 9 3	282 1 5	.	.
Banbury. . . . Borough Gaol	241 13 9½	4 2 6	237 11 3½	30 1 9	267 13 0½	.	.
Total—County of Oxford	3554 19 11½	990 8 3½	2564 11 7½	317 13 0	2882 4 7½	.	.
PEMBROKE.							
Haverfordwest . County Gaol and House of Correction.	877 13 1½	344 19 10	533 14 0½	22 5 9	555 19 9½	0 9	0 7
RADNOR.							
Presteign . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	362 16 8½	. .	362 16 8½	147 10 9	510 7 5½	.	.
New Radnor . Borough Gaol	17 7 11	. .	17 7 11	3 0 7	20 8 6	.	.
Total—County of Radnor.	380 4 7½	. .	380 4 7½	150 11 4	530 15 11½	.	.
RUTLAND.							
Oakham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	695 10 4½	60 1 9	635 8 7½	100 2 4½	735 10 11½	2 8	0 5
SALOP.							
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3993 14 9½	967 9 9½	3026 5 0	311 12 8	3337 17 8	1 2½	0 8½
Ludlow . . . . Borough Gaol	107 10 10½	. .	107 10 10½	9 0 6	116 11 4½	.	.
Bridgenorth . . Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	97 3 5	. .	97 3 5	2 8 6	99 11 11	.	.
Total—County of Salop.	4198 9 0½	967 9 9½	3230 19 3½	323 1 8	3554 0 11½	.	.
SOMERSET.							
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4045 9 0	1332 11 11	2712 17 1	155 18 8	2868 15 9	0 9	0 6½
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	3297 14 11	908 16 7½	2388 18 3½	150 15 11	2539 14 2½	0 9	0 6½
Bristol . . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	1056 12 1	22 19 6	1033 12 7	71 15 0	1105 7 7	.	.
Bristol. . . . . Common Gaol	3636 1 1	1897 0 3	1739 0 10	993 2 6	2732 3 4	1 1	0 9
Bath . . . . . City Gaol	2843 6 11½	519 10 5	2323 16 6½	785 8 3	3109 4 9½	.	.
Total—County of Somerset.	14879 4 0½	4680 18 8½	10198 5 3½	2157 0 4	12355 5 7½	.	.
STAFFORD.							
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8869 1 4	4963 1 4½	3905 19 11½	250 14 4	4156 14 3½	0 5	.
Lichfield . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	65 0 0	. .	65 0 0	. .	65 0 0	.	.
Total—County of Stafford	8934 1 4	4963 1 4½	3970 19 11½	250 14 4	4221 14 3½	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs, — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expenses of each Prison in the course of the Year.						TABLE No. 25.	
	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
SUFFOLK.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bury St. Edmund's. County Gaol and House of Correction.	2926 10 0¼	962 10 5	1263 19 7¼	424 0 8¼	2388 0 3¾	1 1	0 7¼
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	3316 11 10	336 4 9	2980 7 1	399 11 5	3379 18 6	.	.
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	606 19 9	. .	606 19 9	46 17 8	653 17 5	2 1¼	.
Beccles . . . . County House of Correction.	707 2 10½	74 5 2	632 17 8½	26 14 6	659 12 2½	1 6	0 5½
Total—County of Suffolk	7557 4 5½	1373 0 4	6184 4 1½	897 4 3½	7081 8 5½	.	.
SURREY.							
Horsemonger Lane. County Gaol.	4689 19 2	459 16 2	4230 3 0	1118 12 8	5348 15 8	1 2½	0 5½
Brixton . . . . County House of Correction.	6388 7 10½	324 13 8½	6263 14 1½	526 6 5	6790 0 6½	0 11½	.
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	3190 2 0	1240 15 3	1949 6 9	53 4 2	2002 10 11	0 7	0 6
Kingston-upon-Thames. ,, ,,	1012 18 7	65 11 0	947 7 7	31 17 1	979 4 8	.	.
Southwark. . . Borough Gaol	1100 17 11	. .	1100 17 11	271 15 2	1372 13 1	1 8	.
Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	3989 18 9	. .	3989 18 9	. .	3989 18 9	.	.
Total—County of Surrey	20572 4 3½	2090 16 1½	18481 8 1½	2001 15 6	20483 3 7½	.	.
SUSSEX.							
Lewes. . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	3839 0 3	1253 13 0	2545 7 3	129 0 9	2674 8 0	0 10½	0 7
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	2211 5 3	1050 4 9½	1161 0 5½	93 9 11½	1254 10 5	1 7	.
Battle . . . . County House of Correction.	177 17 3½	. .	177 17 3½	17 11 7	195 8 10½	2 3½	.
Hastings. . . . Town Gaol	271 9 6½	32 7 2½	239 2 4½	1 7 2	240 9 6½	1 2	.
Winchelsea . . ,, ...	27 19 3	. .	27 19 3	. .	27 19 3	.	.
Rye . . . . ,, ...	103 7 11	1 3 6	102 4 5	12 16 0	115 0 5	.	.
Total—County of Sussex	6630 19 5½	2377 8 6	4253 10 11½	254 5 5½	4507 16 5½	.	.
WARWICK.							
Warwick. . . . County Gaol.	4340 7 7	1612 6 11	2728 0 8	203 9 4	2931 10 0	0 8	0 6½
,, County House of Correction.	4465 19 5	2186 7 11	2279 11 6	231 12 8	2511 4 2	0 10	.
Coventry . . . City Gaol and House of Correction.	2052 2 10	377 1 1½	1675 1 8½	237 13 2	1912 14 10½	1 3½	.
Total—County of Warwick.	10858 9 10	4175 15 11½	6682 13 10½	672 15 2	7355 9 0½	.	.
WESTMORELAND.							
Appleby. . . . County Gaol.	438 5 6	92 9 0	345 16 6	17 8 5	363 4 11	1 7½	0 6½
Kendal . . . . County House of Correction.	553 13 10	203 3 1	350 10 9	147 3 10	497 14 7	1 0	0 6½
Total—County of Westmoreland.	991 19 4	295 12 1	696 7 3	164 12 3	860 19 6	.	.
WILTS.							
Fisherton Anger, Salisbury County Gaol and House of Correction.	2073 19 4½	653 0 11	1420 18 5½	230 3 5½	1651 1 11	1 3½	.
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction	3251 13 5	117 15 11	3133 17 6	461 17 4	3595 14 10	1 4½	.
Marlborough . . County Bridewell . . .	515 7 1	. .	515 7 1	50 19 9	566 6 10	1 4	.
Total—County of Wilts	5840 19 10½	770 16 10	5070 3 0½	3743 0 6½	5813 3 7	.	.

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 24. Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of each Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of each Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	TABLE No. 25. Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
WORCESTER.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Worcester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5239 17 0	1485 18 6	3753 18 6	225 5 6	3979 4 0	0 11	0 6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	1031 3 2	205 9 0	825 14 2	109 9 10	935 4 0	1 7¼	.
Total—County of Worcester.	6271 0 2	1691 7 6	4579 12 8	334 15 4	4914 8 0	.	.
YORK.							
York . . . . . County Gaol.	5401 11 11	1467 18 8	3933 13 3	481 11 1	4415 4 4	1 2¼	0 7¼
,, City House of Correction	956 7 1	1 2 0	955 5 1	103 5 3	1058 10 4	1 7¾	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	3486 10 1½	672 19 10½	2813 10 3	218 10 3	3032 0 6	1 2	0 8¾
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	2312 19 4	533 3 3½	1779 16 0½	217 3 4	1996 19 4½	1 1½	0 6
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	12945 0 9	7981 0 7	4964 0 2	1289 3 10	6253 4 0	0 6	.
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	2393 12 4	918 12 6	1474 19 10	277 0 2	1752 0 0	0 9	.
Leeds . . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5095 6. 3	3743 2 7	1352 3 8	228 8 5	1580 12 1	0 4	0 5
Scarborough . . Borough Gaol	197 5 10	54 0 4	143 5 6	10 10 3	153 15 9	1 4¾	.
Ripon. . . . . Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	199 17 4	15 19 10	183 17 6	21 3 6	205 1 0	2 8¾	.
Richmond. . . Borough Gaol	38 13 8	. .	38 13 8	14 17 5	53 11 1	.	.
Doncaster . . . Town Gaol	100 0 0	. .	100 0 0	. .	100 0 0	.	.
Halifax . . . . County Court Debtors' Gaol.	232 0 1	. .	232 0 1	33 4 10	265 4 11	.	.
Total—County of York.	33359 4 8½	15387 19 8	17971 5 0½	2894 18 4	20866 3 4½	.	.
Grand Total	£. s. d. 385,704 18 4¼	130,711 7 5¼	254,993 10 11¼	47,996 17 6¼	302,990 8 5¼	.	.

TABLE No. 26.

Average Cost per Head of each County and Borough Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

TAB

Average Cost per Head of each County and Boro

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s.
ANGLESEY.								
Beaumaris . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 4¾	1 16 8¾	. .	0 8	1 11 9½	0 19 0½	1 3½	. .
BEDFORD.								
Bedford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 4 0½	1 6 11¼	. .	. .	0 11 1¼	. .	3 3½	0
BERKS.								
Reading. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 12 4¼	1 3 5¼	. .	1 2¼	3 3 11¼	. .	16 7¼	. .
Abingdon . . , County House of Correction.	5 17 10¼	2 10 2	. .	1 0½	3 7 2	. .	18 9½	16
Windsor . . . Borough Gaol	9 17 0¾	0 16 0½	. .	2 4	1 19 11¼	0 1 2½	11 5½	3
BRECON.								
Brecknock. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 18 6¼	1 8 10¼	. .	0 1½	1 5 9¾	0 0 4	7 4¼	6
BUCKS.								
Aylesbury. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 7 2¼	0 19 4	. .	0 5½	3 1 2¼	0 0 3½	9 3	. .
CAMBRIDGE.								
Cambridge. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 9 3¾	2 15 2	8 9½	. .	1 8 4¼	. .	6 2¼	. .
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	7 17 0	1 17 10¼	. .	. .	1 16 7¼	. .	3 0½	. .
Wisbeach . . . House of Correction . .	6 16 1½	2 9 3½	. .	. .	2 1 3½	0 3 0¾	7 7½	. .
Ely. . . . . ,, ,,	7 15 3	1 0 5½	. .	2 2¼	2 2 3¼	. .	6 2¼	3
CARDIGAN.								
Cardigan. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 5 8	1 8 4¼	. .	0 4½	1 8 2	0 5 2½	2 10½	3
CARMARTHEN.								
Carmarthen . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 1 6¼	0 15 1	0 0½	0 2¾	1 8 6½	. .	2 3	. .
CARNARVON.								
Carnarvon. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 8 4¼	1 1 3¾	. .	1 5½	2 2 5	. .	7 9½	1 1
CHESTER.								
Chester . . . . County Gaol	7 6 9¾	1 6 1½	. .	1 2	3 14 6¾	. .	15 7½	. .
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 6 2¾	1 18 7	13 0½	. .	2 15 5¾	. .	. .	. .
Knutsford. . . House of Correction . .	6 15 3½	1 3 4	. .	0 1½	2 6 9¾	. .	11 5½	. .
CORNWALL.								
Bodmin . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 13 10¾	1 5 0¾	. .	3 2	1 11 4¾	0 6 2	4 9½	. .
CUMBERLAND.								
Carlisle . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 9 4¾	2 0 4¾	. .	0 5¼	1 1¾ 1½	. .	5 11½	. .
DENBIGH.								
Ruthin . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4 4 10¼	1 3 2½	. .	0 0¾	0 12 9½	. .	2 5	18
DERBY.								
Derby . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 14 4¾	1 12 10¼	. .	0 6¾	1 8 2	. .	9 11¼	. .

26.

oner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Officers' Salaries.	Pensions to Retired Officers.	Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.	Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.	Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.
s. d.	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*£. s. d.*
. .	11 12 2½	. .	. .	.	0 11 5½	0 2 10½	0 4 9½	22 14 2	6 11 4½	16 2 9½
0 5½	9 10 9½	. .	. .	0 3 0½	0 2 0	0 1 3½	0 9 0½	18 12 7	3 19 3	14 13 4
6 1½	8 5 9	. .	. .	0 10 2½	0 1 8½	2 3 11½	3 3 8½	25 9 1	13 15 2½	11 13 10½
2 10½	10 6 8	2 6 8	. .	0 10 0½	. .	5 2 1½	1 9 1	33 9 1	6 8 3½	27 0 9½
5 5½	7 19 6½	. .	. .	. .	0 1 1	0 12 4½	0 9 9	22 19 7½	0 9 11	22 10 8½
1 8	12 18 9½	0 8 10½	. .	0 4 1	0 10 5½	2 0 1	1 9 0½	28 0 9½	6 5 3½	21 15 5½
1 11	9 5 11	. .	. .	0 2 3½	0 3 0½	8 10 1½	3 8 2	31 9 2½	1 14 2½	29 14 11½
5 2½	7 2 7½	1 1 11½	. .	0 1 11	0 3 5	1 19 4½	1 11 11	24 14 4½	4 19 4½	19 14 11½
5 2½	9 19 5½	. .	. .	0 2 1	0 9 4½	1 1 1	0 17 2½	24 9 0	5 9 8½	18 19 3½
2 1½	8 10 3½	0 14 3½	1 8 1	0 6 9½	0 1 4	2 2 2	1 9 6	26 11 11½	. . .	26 11 11½
0 10½	9 11 5½	2 11 5½	. .	0 3 8½	0 8 7½	0 9 3½	0 16 0	25 11 4½	0 1 8	25 9 8½
0 11½	11 1 0½	. .	. .	0 16 0½	2 14 5½	3 5 9½	1 10 11	31 3 8	3 8 10	27 14 10
2 7½	10 15 10½	1 5 7½	. .	0 2 1½	0 5 7½	0 6 3½	1 1 6½	25 7 5½	8 3 5½	17 4 0
8 10	9 15 5½	. .	. .	. .	0 7 10	2 3 8	2 4 7½	25 3 7½	11 3 4	14 0 3½
2 5½	11 19 11½	. .	. .	0 12 11½	0 8 3	4 16 9½	5 11 6	36 16 1½	12 7 0	24 9 1½
1 4½	7 10 1	. .	. .	. .	0 4 4½	2 17 1½	. .	22 6 2½	6 9 4½	16 1 9½
1 1	6 19 7	. .	. .	. .	0 5 2½	10 6 1	0 18 7½	29 7 6½	6 19 8½	22 7 9½
2 0	7 4 6½	. .	. .	0 9 9	0 13 11½	0 15 8	1 1 11½	20 12 4	6 16 8½	13 15 7½
6 2	7 18 3½	. .	. .	0 5 7	0 14 8½	1 11 6½	1 8 11½	23 14 10	4 18 8½	18 16 1½
0 10½	5 15 6½	0 12 0	. .	0 3 10½	0 6 9½	6 8 10½	0 9 6½	20 19 3½	5 12 3½	15 6 11½
3 2	8 17 3½	. .	. .	0 2 7½	0 3 9½	2 3 5½	0 18 9½	23 15 0½	10 3 8	13 11 4½

TABLE
Average Cost per head of each County and Borough

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.			Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.			Medicines.		Wine, Beer, and Spirits.		Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.			Washing and Cooking.			Printing, Stationery, and Books.		Furniture.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
DEVON.																				
Exeter . . . . County Gaol	8	1	9¼	1	16	8¼	. .		. .		2	4	7¼	. .			12	8¼	. .	
,, County House of Correction.	7	7	3¼	1	19	7¾	. .		. .		0	18	3¼	. .			0	11	. .	
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	5	10	0¼	1	2	5½	. .		. .		0	16	6	0	1	11½	2	2	10	10
Plymouth . . . Borough Gaol	4	10	4¾	2	0	10	. .		. .		1	6	7¾	0	5	3	5	9½	19	3¾
Barnstaple. . . ,, ,,	6	11	10¼	0	6	9¾	. .		. .		0	4	0¾	0	6	8½	. .		2	2¾
Tiverton. . . . ,, ,,	10	2	9¼	1	11	0¾	. .		0	0½	1	15	5¼	0	8	9¾	2	11¼	3	1¾
DORSET.																				
Dorchester . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	6	8½	2	10	6½	15	4¾	. .		1	13	6		. .		14	4	14	0¾
DURHAM.																				
Durham. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	4	12	8¼	1	12	11½	2	11	0	5¾	1	16	7		. .		9	7	0	3½
ESSEX.																				
Springfield. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	1	6½	0	10	8¾	4	7½	3	3¼	1	19	2		. .		6	11	1	8¾
Colchester. . . County House of Correction.	6	3	5	2	6	3	6	3¾	0	1¾	2	1	10¾		. .		13	0¾	8	2¾
Ilford . . . . . County House of Correction.	8	5	0¾	3	13	10¼	. .		. .		2	3	11		. .		8	10¼	18	5½
FLINT.																				
Flint . . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7	4	10½	2	9	6	. .		. .		0	12	5		. .		0	5¾	. .	
GLAMORGAN.																				
Cardiff . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5	8	8¾	2	8	4¾	. .		. .		1	10	10½	0	1	6¾	5	1½	7	7¾
Swansea. . . . County House of Correction.	7	7	0¼	2	1	5	3	2¾	. .		1	10	4	0	0	11¾	10	11¾	11	7¼
GLOUCESTER.																				
Gloucester . . County Gaol and Penitentiary.	7	7	7¾	1	16	6¼	19	6½	. .		1	10	0¾		. .		3	8	0	3¾
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	6	15	0¾	2	7	6¾	17	1½	0	6½	1	1	6¾	0	0	3¾	7	1½	. .	
Horseley. . . . County House of Correction.	6	17	9¼	1	19	7¾	. .		. .		2	1	11¼		. .		3	7¾	0	1¾
Northleach . . ,, ,,	6	13	2½	0	15	1	. .		0	0¾	2	10	0¾		. .		0	5	. .	
Little Dean . . ,, ,,	7	12	5¾	3	13	3	. .		. .		3	6	9¾		. .		12	5¾	. .	
Lawford's Gate. ,, ,,	7	7	10½	2	17	6¾	. .		. .		2	3	1¾	0	1	8	0	8	. .	
HANTS.																				
Winchester . . County Gaol	6	0	8	0	14	5¾	. .		. .		0	19	8		. .		1	0¾	. .	
,, County House of Correction.	7	6	7¾	0	17	11¾	. .		. .		1	4	9¾		. .		0	1¾	0	0¾
Portsmouth . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7	6	10¼	1	5	5¾	. .		. .		1	9	9¾		. .		7	6¼	0	3
Southampton . Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6	0	11¾	0	12	7¾	. .		2	0¾	0	19	1¾		. .		7	7	4	5
HEREFORD.																				
Hereford . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7	6	0¼	1	12	4	. .		. .		1	12	1¾	0	17	6¾	9	11¾	. .	
HERTS.																				
Hertford. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	7	0¾	1	5	0¾	3	0¾	0	2¾	1	18	2¾		. .		6	10¼	5	0

No. 26.
risoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Officers' Salaries.	Pensions to Retired Officers.	Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.	Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.	Removing Transported Convicts.	Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.	Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.	Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
0 3 8½	8 0 11½	..	..	..	0 17 4½	2 18 4½	0 16 9½	25 13 1	1 7 9½	24 5 3½
0 1 3½	4 9 7½	..	..	..	..	0 5 8½	0 12 8½	15 15 5½	0 7 7½	15 7 10½
0 0 5½	8 15 3½	..	..	..	1 3 4½	1 3 3½	0 4 1½	19 10 5½	4 12 1	14 18 4½
..	9 6 2½	1 1 10	5 6 9	0 6 11½	0 9 0½	0 10 1½	0 19 1½	27 8 10	12 16 2½	14 12 7½
..	5 12 6	..	..	..	2 2 3	1 0 3½	0 5 6½	16 12 2½	3 5 9½	13 6 5½
..	7 10 8½	..	..	..	0 6 6	0 7 11½	0 14 11½	23 4 3½	12 11 10	10 12 5½
0 1 11	6 8 0½	0 19 10½	..	0 3 4½	0 2 0½	..	0 4 7½	20 14 5	5 5 7½	15 8 9½
0 1 10½	5 16 8	..	..	..	0 5 11	2 13 1½	0 12 8½	18 5 9½	8 18 6½	9 7 2½
0 1 11½	9 19 7½	0 4 10	..	0 2 1½	0 4 0½	1 8 9½	2 2 8	23 11 11½	5 7 11½	18 4 0
0 5 7	13 11 3½	..	..	0 7 6	0 3 3	1 17 11½	2 0 8½	30 5 7½	12 0 3½	18 5 4½
0 0 2½	11 2 1½	..	..	0 4 7½	..	1 5 9½	3 4 8½	31 7 7½	5 8 4	25 19 3½
0 0 5½	7 18 7½	..	..	0 5 3½	..	1 1 1½	3 17 8½	23 10 6½	0 16 6½	22 14 0½
0 6 0	8 10 6	..	..	1 8 10½	0 3 1½	4 5 4	3 2 4½	27 18 5½	0 6 10½	27 11 7½
0 0 1	7 7 5	..	..	0 17 6½	1 3 10½	2 12 0	1 0 6½	25 7 0½	7 1 10½	18 5 2½
..	10 4 1½	0 1 0½	..	0 11 5½	0 10 0½	0 9 3½	2 12 0½	26 5 10	8 3 6½	18 2 3½
0 0 3½	5 15 5	..	..	..	0 6 9½	0 18 1½	..	18 9 11½	7 1 2½	11 7 8½
..	10 6 2½	..	..	..	..	0 15 5½	0 16 11½	23 3 9½	5 19 3½	17 4 5½
..	7 19 7½	..	..	0 0 6	..	1 4 7½	0 12 2½	19 15 9	3 8 0½	16 7 8½
..	14 8 8½	0 18 2	..	0 1 8½	..	3 12 8½	2 3 2	36 9 5	4 9 11½	31 19 5½
..	10 5 7	..	..	..	..	1 2 11½	1 12 3½	25 11 8½	7 9 4½	18 2 4½
0 1 6½	4 15 7½	..	..	0 3 7	0 4 4½	0 1 5½	0 3 9½	13 6 2	6 10 11½	6 15 2½
0 3 5½	11 9 6½	..	..	..	..	0 2 9½	0 6 3½	21 11 7	7 13 1½	13 18 5
0 14 0	7 16 8	1 4 8½	0 1 9½	0 0 7½	0 3 3½	0 18 6½	0 7 8½	21 17 2½	4 8 4½	17 8 9½
0 5 7½	7 8 6	..	0 6 5½	0 5 8½	0 6 0	0 11 1½	0 2 10½	17 13 0½	5 13 2½	11 19 9½
0 0 7	8 13 3	0 4 2½	..	..	0 6 8	1 2 8½	1 0 5½	23 5 11	7 7 8½	15 18 2½
0 5 7½	11 7 2½	0 2 0	0 3 0½	..	..	42 5 6½	3 15 1	68 4 0	6 8 5½	61 15 6½

TABL
Average Cost per Head of each County and Borou

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
HUNTINGDON.								
Huntingdon . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 14 0¾	1 15 19¼	. .	. .	1 13 10¼	0 4 1	0 6 6¾	. .
KENT.								
Maidstone . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 4 10	1 4 4¾	. .	0 1	0 13 10¼	. .	0 3 1	0 6
St. Augustine's, ,, ,,	4 14 0¾	1 12 5	. .	0 8½	2 11 9¾	. .	0 4 6¾	0 3
Dover . . . . Town Gaol	6 7 9¾	1 0 8½	. .	0 2½	1 6 7	. .	0 2 6	1 9
Sandwich . . . Town Gaol and House Correction.	8 17 9	3 1 5½	. .	0 3¾	4 3 2½	0 1 2	0 19 8	. .
LANCASTER.								
Lancaster . . . County Gaol	4 17 8	1 1 10¾	1 6¾	0 1¾	0 18 7¾	. .	0 4 3¾	6 2
Preston . . . . County House of Correction.	4 18 7⅔	2 5 8	3 8¾	0 0¾	1 12 8¾	0 2 3	0 7 5¾	. .
Kirkdale . . . ,, ,,	6 5 9	1 11 1	4 6¾	0 3¾	1 16 7¾	0 2 2¾	0 6 7¾	12 5
Liverpool . . . Borough Gaol	4 13 1¾	1 16 3	2 1	0 4	0 13 11	0 8 5¾	0 5 9¾	0 9
Salford . . . . County House of Correction.	4 19 10¾	0 16 4¾	3 0	0 7	0 12 7¾	0 3 10¾	0 5 4¾	. .
LEICESTER.								
Leicester . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 8 0¾	1 14 2¾	. .	1 1	1 10 11¼	. .	0 6 5¾	0 1
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 0 4¾	2 10 8¾	. .	. .	2 2 4¾	. .	0 17 11	. .
LINCOLN.								
Lincoln . . . . County Gaol.	9 2 4¾	1 13 6	13 6	1 6	7 2 8¾	1 4 1¾	0 10 4¾	10 1
,, City Gaol	6 15 9¾	1 19 9¾	. .	. .	6 13 1¾	. .	0 1 8¾	. .
Louth. . . . . County House of Correction.	6 19 3¾	1 5 8¾	. .	2 9	1 7 4¾	. .	0 6 11¾	. .
Spilsby . . . . ,, ,,	6 16 1¾	3 9 11¾	. .	2 2¾	1 17 6	. .	0 7 5¾	3 7
Kirton . . . . County Bridewell . . .	6 11 7	1 1 4¾	3 4	0 3¾	1 14 11	0 15 7¾	0 7 4	0 8
Falkingham . . County House of Correction.	7 0 3¾	1 6 2¾	. .	. .	1 11 4	0 0 9¾	0 1 10¾	. .
Spalding . . . ,, ,,	6 1 2¾	3 18 9¾	. .	. .	2 2 10¾	0 2 9¾	0 1 10¾	. .
Boston . . . . Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	7 8 0¾	2 19 4¾	0 7¾	0 10	1 19 8¾	0 5 8	0 8 4¾	6 6
MIDDLESEX.								
Clerkenwell . . House of Detention . .	5 0 10¾	0 4 7¾	. .	0 10¾	4 5 7¾	. .	0 18 0¾	3 1
Coldbath-fields County House of Correction.	5 18 9¾	1 0 4	. .	. .	0 18 1¾	. .	0 3 4	. .
Newgate . . . City and County Gaol .	8 13 5¾	1 5 8	. .	6 1	2 8 1¾	. .	1 1 0¾	7 5
Giltspur-street . City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 13 10¾	1 14 10¾	. .	. .	1 13 4¾	. .	0 2 3¾	2 2
Bridge-street. . City Bridewell	9 17 2	1 19 11	10 11¾	. .	3 0 10¾	. .	0 1 4¾	. .
Tothill-fields. . County House of Correction.	6 0 8	0 14 9	. .	1 11¾	0 16 5¾	. .	0 1 8	. .
MONMOUTH.								
Monmouth. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 7 0¾	1 13 8	. .	. .	2 8 10¾	. .	0 7 4¾	. .
Usk . . . . . County House of Correction.	5 9 2⅓	0 16 1⅓	. .	0 3¾	1 18 9¾	8 0¾	0 6 6¾	. .
MONTGOMERY.								
Montgomery. . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 8 11	1 14 0¾	. .	. .	2 1 11¼	. .	0 2 0¾	. .

No. 26.
Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.			Officers' Salaries.			Pensions to Retired Officers.			Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.			Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.			Removing Transported Convicts.			Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.			Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.			Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.			Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.			Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
0	2	2	10	3	3½	..			..			0	1	9½	0	6	9½	2	18	1½	2	5	1½	26	11	8½	5	14	10½	20	16	10½
0	1	2½	5	6	1	0	3	4	..			0	0	5	0	2	3	1	0	3½	1	10	0½	15	11	5	7	13	1	7	18	4
0	7	1½	15	3	4½	..			..			0	6	7½	0	2	8	66	5	9½	1	15	5½	93	4	8½	6	15	9	86	8	11½
..			7	14	7	..			1	0	1½	0	1	11½	0	12	5½	2	19	7	0	9	7½	21	17	10½	8	4	1	13	13	9½
..			13	1	9½	..			..			..			0	3	9½	1	7	4½	2	18	0	34	14	6½	10	2	10½	24	11	7½
0	0	6½	7	12	4½	0	1	0½	..			0	5	11½	..			1	16	3½	0	1	4½	17	7	10	10	8	7½	6	19	2½
0	2	2½	5	14	3½	0	0	9½	..			..			..			0	15	11	1	16	5	18	0	1	14	3	1	3	17	0
0	2	3½	6	3	8	0	18	1½	..			..			..			8	0	6	1	6	0½	27	10	1	15	11	10½	11	18	2½
0	1	0	4	16	11½	0	1	4	0	6	1½	0	3	5	0	5	4½	1	8	11	0	7	1½	15	10	11½	1	5	4	14	5	7½
0	0	9½	5	4	6	0	6	10½	..			..			..			0	13	6½	1	14	4	15	1	9½	12	17	4	2	4	5½
0	1	8	10	0	6½	0	16	5½	..			0	0	5	0	4	6	1	7	10½	0	16	3½	24	8	7½	16	0	9½	8	7	9½
0	9	0½	11	4	11½	..			10	4	10½	0	1	4	0	10	8½	5	1	9½	2	11	9½	42	15	9½	8	3	3½	34	12	5½
0	9	1½	24	10	6	0	8	1½	..			0	18	10½	1	5	6½	24	7	9½	5	6	6½	78	4	6½	1	4	1½	77	0	4½
..			14	13	4	..			..			..			0	7	2½	4	10	9	3	1	7½	38	3	4	1	0	8½	37	2	7½
0	1	6½	6	0	10½	..			..			0	4	1½	0	4	1½	1	6	3	0	13	1½	18	12	2½	2	3	1½	16	9	0½
0	2	5½	9	12	4	..			..			0	5	7½	..			1	18	7	0	13	6	25	9	4½	5	0	4½	20	9	0
0	4	2	7	4	3½	..			..			0	4	4	0	1	9	1	4	0	0	15	8½	20	14	4½	5	2	8½	15	11	7½
4	7	7	8	1	2½	..			..			1	5	8½	0	10	1	5	11	10½	0	15	9½	26	9	10	5	4	11½	21	4	10½
0	5	4½	12	1	3½	..			..			..			0	9	7	16	2	4½	0	18	1½	42	4	3	11	11	6	30	12	9
0	3	0	14	0	9	..			..			0	13	5½	1	4	1½	3	8	4	1	19	4½	34	18	1½	4	16	8½	30	1	5½
0	14	5½	34	1	6½	..			..			..			..			3	8	0½	2	7	2½	55	4	2	0	16	10½	54	7	3½
0	1	1½	10	16	11	3	19	9½	..			0	1	6	0	0	1	1	1	4½	1	16	2½	21	19	7½	10	9	7½	11	10	0½
0	10	8½	17	15	0	0	17	0½	..			0	11	0	0	4	7½	3	0	8½	0	7	2½	37	8	2	4	6	1½	33	2	0½
0	7	1	9	11	4½	0	17	5½	..			0	0	6	..			2	13	11	0	10	11½	25	7	10½	0	12	0½	24	15	10
0	5	10½	14	1	5½	..			..			..			..			..			1	13	2	31	10	9½	..			31	10	9½
0	0	6	9	9	4½	0	9	11½	..			0	1	4½	0	0	3	0	16	2	0	16	8½	19	9	10½	8	19	7	10	10	3½
..			10	1	3½	..			..			0	6	7½	0	8	0	3	15	11½	1	10	5½	30	19	3	7	19	4½	22	19	10½
0	0	3	8	13	11½	..			..			0	4	3	0	7	1	0	11	10½	0	19	11½	19	15	3½	3	3	1½	16	12	2
..			8	0	10½	0	6	0½	..			0	7	2½	0	11	11½	1	8	4½	1	1	8½	22	3	1½	3	5	8½	18	17	5

TABL

Average Cost per Head of each County and Borou

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.	Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.	Medicines.	Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.	Washing and Cooking.	Printing, Stationery, and Books.	Furniture.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d
NORFOLK.								
Norwich . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 6 9½	0 15 5	. .	. .	1 8 11¼	2 6	0 1 8½	12 6
,, City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 13 2½	0 18 10½	. .	. .	1 9 4	. .	0 9 5¾	. .
Swaffham . . . County House of Correction.	5 14 9	0 19 6	. .	. .	1 1 3½	0 2½	0 0 11½	. .
Walsingham. . ,, ,,	6 6 2½	0 14 1	. .	. .	1 3 10	. .	0 7 2½	. .
NORTHAMPTON.								
Northampton . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 5 4½	1 12 3½	. .	. .	2 4 5½	. .	0 7 11½	. .
,, Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 14 8½	1 6 10½	. .	. .	2 12 0	. .	0 10 2½	1 2
NORTHUMBERLAND.								
Morpeth. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 6½	3 1 5½	. .	. .	1 13 11¼	5 1	0 6 4½	8 8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 6 4¾	2 2 2	. .	0 3	1 5 7	. .	0 4 7¾	. .
NOTTS.								
Nottingham . . County Gaol.	5 17 11	1 3 8¼	. .	. .	1 16 4½	12 0	0 6 9½	10 9
,, Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 1½	0 16 7½	. .	0 1½	1 18 0¾	. .	0 4 8½	. .
Southwell . . . County House of Correction.	6 18 0	0 17 9	. .	1 6	1 16 9½	2 5	0 10 10½	0 6
OXFORD.								
Oxford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 9 5½	1 0 10½	5 11½	2 9½	1 16 9½	. .	0 10 10½	2 1
PEMBROKE.								
Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 13 11½	1 4 8½	. .	. .	2 2 4	0 9½	0 0 4½	. .
SALOP.								
Shrewsbury . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 4 5½	1 15 7½	4 9½	10 6½	2 8 4	. .	0 9 10½	4
SOMERSET.								
Wilton . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 7 4	1 18 9	. .	1 6½	1 7 5	. .	0 5 6½	14 1
Shepton Mallet County House of Correction.	6 16 4½	1 6 9½	. .	0 5½	1 4 0½	. .	0 3 3½	5
Bristol . . . . Common Gaol.	7 3 5	1 4 5½	3 5½	4 1½	1 0 6	. .	0 3 5	. .
Bath . . . . . City Gaol.	6 13 10½	0 13 4½	13 7	. .	2 12 11½	. .	0 11 4½	14
STAFFORD.								
Stafford . . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 0 8½	1 0 10	. .	1 0	1 8 1	. .	0 2 5½	0
SUFFOLK.								
Bury St. Edmunds. County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 13 2½	2 7 11½	. .	. .	1 7 4½	5 0	0 4 6	. .
Ipswich . . . . ,, ,,	12 10 11½	2 12 9½	. .	. .	1 9 4½	2 5½	0 6 3½	. .
SURREY.								
Horsemonger-lane. County Gaol.	6 0 3¾	0 19 7	. .	2 4½	1 4 9¾	. .	0 8 6½	7 1
Brixton . . . County House of Correction.	6 18 4½	0 18 1	1 6¾	1 2¾	0 13 3½	0 7¾	0 4 9¾	3
Guildford . . . ,, ,,	7 0 2	0 15 8¾	2 2	4 6½	1 1 5½	0 5	0 1 2¾	. .

No. 26.
risoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.			Officers' Salaries.			Pensions to Retired Officers.			Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.			Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.			Removing Transported Convicts.			Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.			Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.			Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.			Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.			Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
0	6	10½	15	6	6½	0	7	8¾	..			0	1	11½	0	4	0	3	18	4½	0	12	9	29	6	1	3	7	3¾	25	18	9½
0	7	0½	10	10	2½	0	8	11½	..			0	5	10½	0	3	8	4	12	0½	0	16	0½	24	14	8¾	4	13	8¼	20	1	0
0	0	10	10	17	3½	..			..			1	5	1	..			0	14	3½	0	18	6¾	21	12	9¼	3	13	1½	17	19	7¾
0	1	7½	16	0	4½	..			..			0	18	9½	0	2	11½	2	2	9½	1	5	11¼	29	3	9¾			3¾	24		6
0	6	0½	7	19	10½	1	8	10½	..			..			0	5	11½	3	10	7	2	16	8½	28	18	1¼	6	9	4½	22	8	8½
0	13	11	6	15	9½	0	11	10½	..			0	0	8	0	8	2½	4	12	7½	2	10	3½	27	18	5¾	20	10	1½	7	8	4
0	9	3¾	11	15	0	0	16	5½	..			0	12	0¼	0	11	1½	3	3	8	1	0	3¼	29	16	11½	2	7	8¼	27	9	3¼
0	3	7	8	3	0½	0	3	3½	..			..			0	16	0¼	2	11	2½	1	10	3¼	23	6	5	3	6	9	19	19	8
0	2	0½	13	16	0	..			..			0	1	5½	0	12	10½	1	2	10½	0	8	6¼	26	11	5	0	13	6¾	25	17	10½
0	2	1	11	18	7¼	..			..			0	0	9	0	4	6	2	4	5	0	10	2½	24	10	1¼	4	13	6¼	20	16	7½
0	1	3¼	11	5	3½	..			..			0	13	11	..			1	16	1	1	5	2¼	25	9	8	7	2	6¼	18	7	1½
0	2	8¼	8	13	0½	0	2	0	..			..			0	1	2½	1	17	0	1	6	2	21	11	9	4	11	2½	17	0	7½
0	0	9¾	7	3	2½	..			..			..			0	17	1½	0	9	8¼	1	18	3½	19	11	3¼	7	9	1½	12	2	1½
0	2	4½	10	2	11	..			..			0	1	7½	0	3	4½	1	19	11½	1	3	5	27	11	11½	6	4	0½	21	7	11½
0	5	2½	7	16	0¾	..			..			1	3	8	1	3	2½	0	17	6¼	0	10	9½	23	12	0¾	7	10	10½	16	1	2½
0	1	9¾	6	14	5¾	..			..			0	5	3	..			0	16	4¾	1	0	5½	18	14	9¾	4	18	9½	13	16	0¼
0	1	10¼	11	8	6	..			..			0	4	0¼	0	2	10½	6	11	6¼	2	4	11¼	30	13	1½	12	11	3	18	1	10½
0	2	9½	12	18	3¼	..			..			1	5	8¼	0	11	7¼	7	15	6¼	1	5	1¼	35	18	6¼	5	1	10½	30	16	8¼
0	0	8¼	5	11	7	0	2	1	..			0	1	8¼	0	6	10½	0	8	9½	0	13	8¼	15	19	1¾	8	13	7	7	5	6¾
..			8	3	11¾	1	2	1	..			0	5	6	0	4	11	3	2	4¼	0	15	10¼	24	12	8¾	7	1	6½	17	11	2¼
0	2	3½	9	5	8	0	17	6½	..			0	9	5	0	4	4½	3	10	1¼	1	0	8¼	32	11	11½	2	18	11¾	29	12	11¾
0	2	1	9	3	6¾	..			..			0	10	1¾	0	1	6¼	4	13	2½	0	10	0½	24	4	0	1	18	3¾	22	5	8¼
0	0	4¼	7	9	3	0	3	1¼	..			..			..			1	7	3½	0	7	4¼	18	8	7½	0	16	9¾	17	11	9½
0	1	3	7	9	4¼	..			..			0	1	2	..			0	5	9½	0	9	3¼	17	12	6¼	6	14	10¼	10	17	8

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Average Cost per Head of each County and Bor

Counties, Cities, Towns, or Boroughs. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by Order of Surgeon.			Clothing, Bedding, and Straw.			Medicines.			Wine, Beer, and Spirits.		Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas.			Washing and Cooking.			Stationery, Printing, and Books.			Furniture.
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.
SUSSEX.																					
Lewes. . . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	6	9½	1	2	6½	0	19	3¼	.	.	1	3	3¼	.	.		0	8	2¼	.
Petworth . . . ,, ,,	7	16	3¼	2	1	11	.	.		4	0	2	0	11	0	1	0½	0	5	3	3
WARWICK.																					
Warwick . . . County Gaol.	9	6	9	1	9	4	.	.		0	9½	1	11	11½	.	.		0	7	0½	.
,, County House of Correction.	7	3	9½	1	10	4	.	.		.	.	0	19	11½	.	.		0	4	0	.
WILTS.																					
Fisherton-Anger(Salisbury) County Gaol and House of Correction	8	10	4½	1	18	8	.	.		16	0½	1	6	11½	0	3	4½	0	4	6½	3
Devizes . . . . County House of Correction.	8	5	4½	2	15	10	.	.		1	10½	1	6	5½	.	.		0	4	2½	.
WORCESTER.																					
Worcester. . . County Gaol and House of Correction.	6	1	6½	1	6	5¾	.	.		0	3¼	1	11	8¾	0	0	5½	0	12	5½	0
YORK.																					
York . . . . . County Gaol.	7	15	9½	2	8	0½	.	.		0	5½	1	13	1¾	.	.		0	9	4¾	.
Northallerton . County House of Correction.	8	8	3½	2	2	1	2	5	4¾	5	1½	1	5	9¾	.	.		0	0	6	.
Beverley . . . ,, ,,	6	6	11¾	1	2	10½	.	.		.	.	2	1	10¾	.	.		0	8	0½	.
Wakefield . . . ,, ,,	7	6	7½	2	5	7½	.	.		1	0½	1	16	8	0	3	3½	0	5	8½	.
Kingston-upon-Hull. Town Gaol and House of Correction.	5	10	1¼	1	12	9	.	.		0	6¾	1	0	4¾	.	.		0	3	9	.
Leeds. . . . . Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5	19	0¾	1	8	6½	0	3	3	.	.	1	9	0½	0	15	5	0	5	0½	.

No. 26.
Prisoner per Annum, in all the principal Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Rent, Rates, and Taxes.			Officers' Salaries.			Pensions to Retired Officers.			Support of Prisoners sent under Contract to other Jurisdictions.			Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment.			Removing Transported Convicts.			Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prison.			Sundry Contingencies not enumerated.			Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum.			Average Total Receipts to each Prisoner per Annum.			Average Total Expense of each Prisoner per Annum, after deduction of Receipts.		
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
0	0	6½	9	15	10½	0	16	1½	1	14	1½	0	2	2½	0	3	6½	0	15	6½	0	9	11½	23	18	0½	7	15	10½	16	2	2½
0	3	5½	13	16	3½	0	3	0½	.	.		1	1	8	0	1	9	1	4	3½	0	15	2½	29	18	7½	13	12	9½	16	5	10
0	4	5	7	3	0½	0	3	11½	.	.		.	.		0	10	2	1	0	6	1	1	0	22	18	11½	8	3	4½	14	15	7½
.	.		4	5	11	0	6	7	.	.		.	.		.	.		0	15	11½	0	17	4½	16	3	11½	7	10	9½	8	13	2½
0	4	2½	10	0	4½	.	.		.	.		0	16	8½	0	18	3½	3	0	6½	2	3	1½	30	6	4½	8	11	10½	21	14	6
0	1	9	6	1	2	.	.		.	.		0	8	8½	.	.		2	19	11½	1	16	11	24	2	3½	0	15	3½	23	7	0
0	1	10½	9	3	10½	0	13	8½	.	.		0	3	2	0	7	4½	0	19	0½	1	18	5	23	1	2½	6	5	4½	16	15	9½
0	2	0	9	16	9	0	2	7½	0	2	3½	0	16	1½	1	19	2½	2	7	8½	1	9	0	29	2	5½	7	5	4	21	17	1½
0	1	0½	9	0	1½	.	.		.	.		.	.		0	0	7	1	10	1½	0	11	11½	25	11	0½	4	12	9½	20	18	2½
0	4	4	11	6	3½	.	.		.	.		.	.		0	6	5½	2	2	7	0	16	8½	24	16	1½	5	4	6½	19	11	6½
0	3	0	7	9	10½	0	0	8	.	.		0	10	10½	.	.		2	1	5½	0	12	10½	22	17	8½	12	16	7½	10	1	0½
0	5	1½	6	1	9	0	1	6	.	.		0	2	3½	0	2	4½	2	1	3½	2	16	9	19	18	7	6	17	1½	13	1	5½
0	15	6	6	15	1½	.	.		.	.		0	4	2½	.	.		0	18	0½	2	7	7½	21	0	10½	14	15	10½	6	4	11½

SUMMARY of TABLES Nos. 1 and 2.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners Committed and the Result

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the Commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from Custody of other Governors for Trial in course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult.	1832	363	16584	4048	2032	539	2109	447	22557	5317	27934	15816	3642	3715	948
Total Juvenile	187	22	1886	375	222	36	28	39	2423	472	2895	1916	341	240	72
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	2019	385	18470	4423	2254	575	2237	486	24980	5869	30849	17732	3983	3955	1020
Grand Total of both Sexes . . .	2,404		22,893		2,829		2,723		130,849			21,715		4,975	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
	M.	M.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult.	278	1109	3893	3	974	111	1131	1	17543	7747	3405	1394	1492	316
Total Juvenile	.	2	182	1	18	3	.	.	2259	590	540	108	465	79
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	278	1111	4075	4	992	114	1131	1	19802	8337	3945	1502	1957	395
Grand Total of both Sexes . . .	1,389		4,079		1,106		1,132		28,139		5,447		2,352	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Total Number of

	On Mesne Process under 1 & 2 Vict., c. 110, s. 3.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of each Sex	246	2	3018	94	4650	151
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	248		3112		4801	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	In Custody at the Commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or other Conviction.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult.	12073	2706	77830	23804	5869	1645	1105	.	5482	1385
Total Juvenile	1238	206	10431	1822	833	136	6	.	632	88
Total Adult and Juvenile	13311	2912	88261	25626	6702	1781	1111	.	6114	1473
Grand Total of both Sexes	16,223		113,887		8,483		1111		7587	

FOREGOING TABLES, 1849.

r Trial or Tried at Assizes and Sessions, or Bailed in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, the Proceedings.

No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
55	315	244	102	21	3	9	2	7	3	37	12	81	8	23	5	1549	357	22557	5397	27954
89	18	6	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	4	.	2	.	160	31	2423	472	2895
44	333	250	107	22	3	9	2	7	3	42	17	85	8	25	5	1709	388	24980	5869	30849
1,477		357		25		11		10		59		93		30		2,097		30,849		

der Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
837	984	.	.	3727	1488	10335	2013	2851	1055	2879	715	9342	4148	61846	19975	81821
332	98	1544	96	415	71	500	70	73	21	1161	155	1296	174	8787	1466	10253
169	1082	1544	96	4142	1559	10885	2083	2924	1076	4040	870	10638	4322	70633	21441	92074
4,251		1,640		5,701		12,968		4,000		4,910		14,960		92,074		

Debtors in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Attachment for Contempt from Superior Courts.		Bankrupts under the 12 & 13 Vict., c. 106.		Non-payment of Poor and other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
128	6	3	.	135	9	75	2	8255	264
134		3		144		77		8519	

onfined in the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Committed for Examination but afterwards Discharged.		Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6010	2238	108369	31778	140147	1113	37	8255	264	117737	32079	149816
1429	305	14569	2557	17126	.	.	.	.	14569	2557	17126
7439	2543	122938	34335	157273	1113	37	8255	264	132306	34636	166942
9,982		157,273			1,150		8,519		166,942		

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tri at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages no ascertaine	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Total Adult	.	.	.	.	.	.	5552	1452	8282	1874	7172	1714	2	
Total Juvenile	114	25	308	49	1841	367	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	
Total Adult and Juvenile . .	114	25	308	49	1841	367	5552	1452	8282	1874	7172	1714	2	
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	139		357		2,208		7,004		10,156		8,886		2	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 7.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages no ascertaine	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F
Total Adult	.	.	.	.	.	.	16191	5257	25004	7723	20580	6993	71	2
Total Juvenile	1141	151	2229	316	5405	999	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Total Adult and Juvenile . .	1141	151	2239	316	5405	999	16191	5257	25004	7723	20580	6993	73	2
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	1,292		2,555		6,404		21,448		32,727		27,573		75	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 8.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners fo Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	6177	1817	4247	1500	8624	1503	1959	218	8	3
Total Juvenile	848	195	540	143	802	94	73	9	.	.
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	7025	2012	4787	1643	9426	1597	2032	227	8	3
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	9,037		6,430		11,023		2,259		11	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 9.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both, imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	19986	9456	11953	77	26828	5045	2745	323	329	7
Total Juvenile	4063	868	1798	375	2704	214	194	8	28	
Total Adult and Juvenile . .	24049	10324	13756	5452	29532	5259	2939	331	357	7
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	34,373		19,208		34,791		3,270		432	

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 10.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	6318	1949	4232	999	4806	1087	2558	430	835	106	150	22
Total Juvenile	884	162	474	109	524	96	183	27	59	7	11	1
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	7202	2111	4706	1108	5330	1183	2741	457	894	113	161	23
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	9,313		5,814		6,513		3,198		1,007		184	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 11.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment, &c., of the Total Number of Prisoners after Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	483	105	773	250	2063	536	1553	434	3318	935	3060	705	1539	293	251	46	17	2	3	1	185	13	9	4	5	1
Total Juvenile.	168	32	182	59	319	65	287	40	386	84	271	35	55	9	7	2	2	1	.	.	25	2	.	.	.	1
Total Adult and Juvenile. .	651	137	955	309	2382	601	1840	474	3704	1019	3331	740	1594	302	258	48	19	3	3	1	210	15	9	4	5	2
Grand Total of both Sexes .	788		1,264		2,983		2,314		4,719		4,071		1,896		306		22		4		2		13		7	

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 12.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	14301	6896	19488	7099	16097	4083	6343	1057	4431	599	630	95	115	7	6	3	244	76	191	60
Total Juvenile.	2500	526	2777	529	2078	271	769	85	630	52	25	2	2	.	.	.	2	1	4	.
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	16801	7422	21265	7628	18175	4354	7112	1142	5061	651	655	97	117	7	6	3	246	77	195	60
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	24,223		28,893		22,529		8,254		5,712		752		124		9		323		255	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 13.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	1329	210	854	88	76	6	187	11	25	. .	86	2	2557	317	2874
Total Juvenile.	145	9	55	1	6	. .	4	1	1	. .	3	. .	214	11	225
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	1474	219	909	89	82	6	191	12	26	. .	89	2	2771	328	3099
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	1,693		998		88		203		26		91		3,099		

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849.—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 14.—Showing the Total Number of Cases of Sickness, Death, and Pardons on Medical Grounds in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Slight Indisposition,		Infirmary Cases,		Criminal Lunatics,		Pardons on Medical Grounds,		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	32583	9006	5313	1644	48	17	73	14	272	54	1897	455
Total Juvenile.	2752	358	319	93	2	1	5	.	15	.	133	25
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	35335	9364	5632	1737	50	18	78	14	287	54	2030	480
Grand Total of both Sexes. . .	44,699		7,369		68		92		341		2,510	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 15.—Showing the Mode in which the Total Number of Prisoners, confined in the Prisons of England and Wales, have been employed in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	58505	15655	26947	10474	21851	5547	1066	102
Total Juvenile.	8687	1419	2673	574	3163	560	46	4
Total Adult and Juvenile. . .	67192	17074	29620	11048	25014	6107	1112	106
Grand Total of both Sexes. . .	84,266		40,668		31,121		1,218	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 16.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		
	M.	F.
Total Adult	1033	210
Total Juvenile.	203	41
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	1236	251
Grand Total of both Sexes . .	1,487	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 17.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Publicly.	Privately.
	M.	M.
Total Adult	2	388
Total Juvenile	4	1852
Total Adult and Juvenile . . .	6	2240
Grand Total of both Sexes. . .	2,246	

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 18.—Showing the Total Number of Punishments for offences within the Prisons, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	120	50	96	.	4531	745	8935	1424	36217	7779	1202	189	51101	10187	61288
Total Juvenile	18	5	85	.	1627	133	2418	211	12770	581	280	38	17198	968	18166
Total Adult and Juvenile	138	55	181	.	6158	878	11353	1635	48987	8360	1482	227	68299	11155	79454
Grand Total of both Sexes	193		181		7,036		12,988		57,347		1,709		79,454		

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 19.—Showing the Total Number of Recommitals in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	12230	3802	5020	1828	2446	1015	5035	4136	24731	10781	35512
Total Juvenile	1866	259	821	123	423	61	670	91	3780	534	4314
Total Adult and Juvenile	14096	4061	5841	1951	2869	1076	5705	4227	28511	11315	39826
Grand Total of both Sexes	18,157		7,792		3,945		9,932		39,826		

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 22.

Showing the *Total Expenditure* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet and Extra Allowances by order of the Surgeon	117,655	16	9
Clothing, Bedding, and Straw	26,355	12	5
Medicines	1,925	6	9¼
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	864	17	10¼
Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	27,992	5	9¼
Washing and Cooking	1,701	2	10¼
Stationery, Printing, and Books	5,528	9	2
Furniture	2,047	18	8
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2,721	4	9¼
Officers' Salaries	161,610	16	1¾
Pensions to Retired Officers	4,928	7	3
Supports of Prisoners removed under Contract to other Jurisdictions	2,048	12	4¼
Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, and to other Prisons for Punishment	3,763	4	4
Removing Transported Convicts	3,935	19	2
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions to Prisons	47,996	17	6¾
Sundry Contigencies not enumerated	22,625	4	0¼
Grand Total	£433,701	15	10¾
Average Total Cost per Head per Annum	23	14	3¾
Average Total Cost per Head per Day	0	1	3¼

ANALYSIS OF TABLE No. 22.

Showing the *Average Cost* of each Prisoner per Head per Annum, &c.; estimated on the Total Expenditure of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet, &c.	6	8	8
Clothing, Bedding, and Straw	1	8	9¾
Medicines	0	2	1¾
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	0	11¾
Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil, and Gas	1	10	7¾
Washing and Cooking	0	1	10¾
Stationery, Printing, and Books	0	0	6¾
Furniture	0	2	2¾
Rents, Rates, and Taxes	0	2	11¾
Officers' Salaries	8	16	9
Pensions to Retired Officers	0	5	4¾
Support of Prisoners under Contract	0	2	2¾
Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, &c.	0	4	1¾
Removing Transported Convicts	0	4	3¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	2	12	5¾
Sundry Contigencies not enumerated	1	4	9
Total	£23	14	3¾

Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.—Males	15,300
Ditto ditto Females	2,988
Total	18,288

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1849—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 23.

Showing the *Total Receipts* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Net Profit received for manufacturing or other work done by the Prisoners	9,906	13	1¼
Estimated Profit of work or labour done by the Prisoners for the benefit of the County, City, or Borough	13,064	1	5
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	663	10	7
Amount received for support of Prisoners under contract from other Jurisdictions	22,052	1	2¼
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate	1,227	4	8½
Amount received for the support of vagrants	102	18	2¼
Amount received from Treasury for removal of Transports	3,473	4	3½
Amount received from the Treasury for the maintenance of Transports under Contract	9,206	10	0¾
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	808	18	3
Amount received or due from Treasury for the maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions	67,731	10	5½
Other Receipts	2,474	15	1½
Total	£130,711	7	5½
Average Earnings of each Prisoner per Annum	1	5	1½

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 24.

Showing the *Total Expenses* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	385,704	18	4¼*
Total receipts of the Prisons for the Year	130,711	7	5½
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts	254,993	10	11½†
Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year	47,996	17	6½
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and *excluding* Receipts	302,990	8	5½‡
* Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	21	1	9¾
Ditto per Head per Day	0	1	1½
† Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions and Receipts	13	18	11
Ditto per Head per Day	0	0	9½
‡ Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *including* Repairs, Alterations, and Addition, and *excluding* Receipts	16	11	4½
Ditto per Head per Day	0	0	10¾

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.—NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1850.

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II.

FIFTEENTH REPORT ON THE PRISONS IN THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Hampstead, January 25, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to present my Fifteenth Annual Report as an Inspector of Prisons: this Report being my third since I had charge of an English district, and my first since the last arrangement of the districts.

Counties included in present district.

My present district comprehends the counties of Cambridge, Chester, Derby, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Lincoln, Nottingham, Norfolk, Rutland, Suffolk, and York; only three of which, namely, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, were contained in my previous district.

Prisons visited last year.

In the course of the year I have visited all the prisons in the eight counties which have now come under my superintendence for the first time, and most of the other prisons; some of them more than once; and I annex separate and detailed Reports on these prisons.

State of prisons in new portion of district.

It will be seen by these Reports that I found most of the prisons in the new portion of my district in much the same state as that of the majority of the prisons in my first English district, which was fully described in my Thirteenth Annual Report—that for the year 1847.

No provision generally for individual separation, or for good classification.

In most cases there is no provision for the individual separation of any of the prisoners, however bad their character; and no attempt at classification, except the futile one laid down in 4 Geo. IV., c. 64. In most cases, too, there is no provision for the constant superintendence of the prisoners even when formed into these badly arranged classes; and in some prisons the inmates sleep two or three in a cell.

Artificial light seldom provided.

Excessive number of hours passed in bed.

In few cases is artificial light provided; and, owing partly to this circumstance, the prisoners pass a great deal too much time in bed; in mid-winter not less generally than 14 hours out of the 24—a practice which must tend to enfeeble both the mind and the body, and to create habits of sloth, which are inconsistent with the power of earning an honest livelihood.

Many, even of the convicted prisoners, idle.

Many even of the convicted prisoners are not required to do any work, and but little encouragement is generally given to the untried to labour.

Much of the work utterly worthless.

Much of the work, instead of being instructive and profitable, is utterly worthless, and must tend strongly to confirm rather than to remove that dislike of labour which is one of the chief causes of crimes against property. It often consists in turning a treadwheel or crank machine, the power of which is frequently thrown away. Next to this, the most common kind of labour is picking oakum or cotton, which, though it generally yields a small profit (seldom, however, more than 1*d.* a-day per head), is trifling and uninstructive, and, compared with the ordinary work of a labouring man, almost worthless.

Great cost of imprisonment.

The expense of the prisons is at present great; being on an average about 22*l.* per head per annum, exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs.

Such cost unnecessary.

If this large expense were necessary for the purposes of reformation and determent from crime, it would be wisely incurred; for, as shown in one of my early Reports, the cost of an offender in prison is always small compared with his cost out of prison. But under good arrangements I do not think so great an expense as 22*l.* per head at all requisite; indeed, I have heretofore had occasion to remark that, as a general rule, everything which is productive of economy in a prison tends also to the formation of good habits and to the prevention of crime; and that, in fact, the least expensive prisons are usually the best conducted.

Recommendations for effecting improvement.

It will appear by the separate Reports on the prisons that I have made such recommendations as, under present circumstances, seemed best calculated for effecting an improvement in the various particulars enumerated. In some cases these recommendations have been adopted, and in others they are still under consideration; but in some the recommendations have not been acceded to, the visiting magistrates in several cases thinking it undesirable, apparently, to render prison labour profitable, or being deterred from making alterations by the fear of a little outlay.

Errors in returns from prisons.

In some cases, as noticed in a former Report, the stated cost of a prison is less, owing to errors in the return, than the real cost. In several instances money has been deducted from the total of expenses for work done for the prison, without a corresponding charge having been made in the expenses; as if the necessity for such work could diminish the cost of the prison.

The following is part of the examination of the governor of the county prison at Nottingham, page 182:—

"I have never kept any day-book, ledger, or stock account, or other record of the expenditure, or of the consumption of food and other stores, than that afforded by the loose bills sent in by the tradesmen. My annual returns to the Home Office of the cost of the prison have been made from these same bills. The prisoners have never done any

work for parties out of the prison, and consequently no money has ever been received for work done by them. I am aware that in my return to the Home Office for last year (ending Michaelmas, 1848) there is an entry of 79*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* as "profit arising from productive labour done in the prison," under the head "Receipts." No such sum, however, was received; and as this sum was deducted from the expenditure, the real expenditure of the prison was greater by 79*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* than what appears in the return. This sum was the estimated value of work, such as whitewashing, &c., done for the prison by the prisoners."

Another error has been to deduct from the expenses, money received for prisoners admitted from other places under contract; the circumstance of the cost being defrayed by one party instead of by another making of course no difference in the actual expense incurred.

At Lancaster it appeared that the cost of the debtors, except as regards salaries, had by mistake been omitted from the annual returns to the Home Office.

Such facts as these show the necessity for a uniform system of accounts, and for an efficient audit. Want of uniform system of accounts and of efficient audit.

In some cases I have suggested the appointment, for this purpose, of the Poor-law auditor for the district.

Among the least expensive prisons in my district last year were those at Salford, Liverpool, (borough prison,) Preston, Leeds, and Wakefield; the cost per head at these prisons (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) varying from 13*l.* 4*s.* to 17*l.* 10*s.* These sums, however, though low compared with the ordinary cost at English prisons, and therefore very creditable to the prisons concerned, are in two cases above even the *average* expense in the Scottish prisons; where, as will be seen by the Reports of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland, and by my own Reports when I was Inspector in that district, the general average cost per head was about 16*l.*, and in particular prisons less than 10*l.* Least expensive prisons.

Some of the most expensive prisons are at the same time the least serviceable. I allude particularly to prisons such as the county prisons at York and Lincoln which (except for debtors) are used chiefly for untried prisoners. Most expensive prisons.

These prisons, after every gaol delivery, are for a time nearly empty, and then have a gradually increasing number of inmates till the next gaol delivery, when the mass of the prisoners are sent in bodies to prisons for convicted prisoners. While this accumulation of untried prisoners is going on in these prisons, a corresponding decrease of prisoners is taking place in prisons for convicts, owing to the expiration of their various terms of imprisonment. But in each kind of prison the fixed expenses, viz., those determined by the extent of accommodation and the strength of the staff of the prison officers, must obviously be determined Prison used exclusively for untried prisoners, of little service.

by the greatest number of prisoners received, not by the average number. Thus the system of keeping the untried prisoners at one place and the convicted prisoners at another must nearly double the fixed expenses.

Nor is this the whole evil, for the circumstance of the prisoners remaining only a short time at the first prison, where they are merely awaiting their trial, must prevent the governor, chaplain, and other officers of such prison from acquiring that interest in them which a longer acquaintance would produce, and, indeed, must often prevent the officers from obtaining that knowledge of their different characters, without which exertion to amend them would be of little avail.

I would, therefore, suggest that all such prisons should be either discontinued (for criminal prisoners at least), or that they should be used for convicted as well as for untried prisoners.

The average cost per head last year of the criminal prisoners at the county prison at York was nearly 24*l.*, and the average cost at the county prison at Lincoln was more than 50*l.* per head. The cost, however, in the latter case was increased by the circumstance that, owing to there having been much sickness in the prison, the number of prisoners was kept very small, during a considerable part of the year, by sending even untried prisoners elsewhere.

Most of the prisons clean, and general rate of mortality low, but health often impaired.

As regards cleanliness, most of the prisons are in a very satisfactory state; acute disorders too are infrequent, and the rate of mortality is generally low; but I fear that, under present circumstances, long periods of imprisonment are generally attended by a loss of strength, and that many of those who are committed for a sufficient period for an effect to be produced on their moral character leave prison with impaired physical powers for earning an honest livelihood; at least for a time.

Useful and profitable labour.

I may be thought to overrate the value of useful and productive labour in a prison; but in regarding useful industry as a main element of any sound, reformatory system, whether in prison or out of prison, I believe I do but concur with every writer of eminence on the subject.

Returns showing ordinary occupations of prisoners when at large, and how employed in prison.

In each of the separate Reports will be found a return showing what were the ordinary occupations, when at large, of the prisoners whom I found in confinement at the time of my visit, and how they were employed in the prison; and subjoined is a digest of these returns, so far as relates to the ordinary occupations of the prisoners when at large:—

	Cambridgeshire.	Cheshire.	Derbyshire.	Huntingdonshire.	Lancashire.	Lincolnshire.	Nottinghamshire.	Norfolk.	Rutlandshire.	Suffolk.	Yorkshire.	Total.
MALES.												
Bakers	3	3	..	..	13	2	1	..	..	2	9	33
Blacksmiths and other Workers in iron	1	11	14	..	103	4	11	9	..	7	76	236
Butchers	6	4	1	..	12	3	3	1	..	4	12	46
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	4	15	2	3	93	6	4	10	..	6	34	177
Clerks, &c.	2	2	3	..	27	1	2	3	..	..	16	56
Frame-work Knitters	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	34
Hawkers and Pedlars	5	7	2	3	35	13	1	2	..	4	17	89
Labourers (agricultural)	102	143	15	31	73	116	37	162	8	167	188	1042
Ditto (other)	21	83	51	6	557	86	23	13	..	33	270	1143
Lace-makers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	1	4	3	..	52	8	2	10	..	8	33	121
Miners	..	15	24	1	75	1	5	..	..	..	54	175
Painters	..	6	1	1	27	2	1	..	..	..	9	47
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	2	26	4	1	66	18	5	14	..	15	32	183
Shoemakers	5	8	9	..	54	7	7	10	..	5	29	134
Soldiers*	2	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	13
Spinners, &c.	1	1	4	..	169	2	..	1	..	1	40	219
Tailors	2	7	3	..	50	9	4	4	1	7	22	109
Weavers	..	33	1	..	79	1	..	2	..	3	81	200
Miscellaneous	19	66	34	12	206	30	24	16	..	5	140	552
Not brought up to any regular employment	..	7	4	..	26	7	11	6	..	2	22	85
FEMALES.												
Married women	5	44	11	2	146	11	7	14	..	6	63	309
Servants (unmarried)	5	10	2	2	69	12	1	6	..	11	19	137
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	7	17	9	1	133	2	5	13	..	5	34	226
Not brought up to any regular occupation (unmarried)	1	4	..	1	241	2	2	8	1	3	33	296
Total	194	517	198	64	2311	343	190	304	10	294	1286	5711

It will be seen by the foregoing table that in the agricultural districts the majority of the prisoners are agricultural labourers, the most suitable employment for whom would be digging and cultivating land; but owing to the prisons being generally built where land is very expensive, such employment is very scantily provided. I am satisfied that the value of useful out-door labour is great, not only as the most profitable employment for those who are accustomed to it, but for its moral effects and as a means of counteracting the tendency of imprisonment to impair the health and strength.

In agricultural districts, majority of prisoners agricultural labourers.

Most suitable employment for them.

In my Thirteenth Report, page 4, I gave the evidence of Mr. Clay, the excellent chaplain of the prison at Preston, on the good moral influence of out-door employment at that prison, even when the prisoners were associated; an arrangement to which, as a general

Moral and sanitary effect of out door employment.

* This number is exclusive of soldiers confined in military prisons.

rule, Mr. Clay is strongly opposed. The following evidence on the same subject was lately given by the surgeon of the convict department of the prison at Wakefield, and by the governor of the prison at Leeds.

Mr. Milner, surgeon of the convict department of the prison at Wakefield:—

"As modified in this prison by exercise together in the open air, musters for morning parade, and association in chapel, I do not think the separate system could affect any man of moderately sound mind. At the same time, the prisoners generally lose tone and become pale during their confinement, and if a man falls seriously ill he is often long in recovering. The most effectual remedy I find to be out-door employment."—Page 78.

Mr. Paige, governor of the prison at Leeds:—

Discriminate association and useful labour beneficial to health.

"The health and general improvement of the prisoners have, in my opinion, been much promoted by the modifications which we make in the separate system, by teaching the prisoners trades in classes, by employing them as much as possible in the open air, and by having occupations of a useful and active kind, and affording variety instead of being monotonous and uninteresting. I much wish that there were more rooms in the prison to serve as workshops for classes of prisoners, and rooms also to serve as dormitories in cases where, from the youth or nervous temperament of the prisoners, separation even at night is undesirable. There is as great a diversity in the constitution and disposition of prisoners as in the same number of people in the world at large, and that kind of discipline which is suitable for some is very unsuitable for others. If prisoners are actively and usefully employed, and care be taken in their selection, many may in my opinion be associated together without injury, even though an officer be not always present. We have thus several prisoners together without constant superintendence in the blacksmiths' shop and in the washhouse, and I believe without any injurious result. When it can safely be done it is important to a prisoner's improvement to show him that you place trust in him."

District agricultural prisons recommended.

The best arrangement, I think, for introducing out-door employment on a great scale would be to establish district agricultural prisons (for which the railways now afford great facilities), and to remove to such prisons all male agricultural prisoners, in the district, who are sentenced to considerable periods of confinement. If this were done, many of the present prisons, in the agricultural counties at least, might be restricted in their use to little more than lock-up houses (on which footing they could be kept at small expense), and many others might be wholly discontinued. On this subject I would refer particularly to my remarks on the prisons of Norfolk and Lincolnshire, at pages 46 and 157.

Many existing prisons might be reduced to lock-up houses, or wholly discontinued.

Agricultural prison at Berne.

For an instance of a well-conducted agricultural prison, I refer to the short account of that at Berne, contained in my Thirteenth Report, page xxii. By the information there given, it will be seen that the number of recommittals to the prison at Berne is only

half the average number of recommittals to the English prisons; while the cost of imprisonment at Berne is less than one-fifth of the average cost in England. It is true that the precautions taken at Berne to prevent escapes—some of the officers having loaded muskets, and some of the prisoners being compelled to wear iron collars on the neck—are painful to contemplate; but if the prison were well placed, (which that at Berne is not, for being in the town, the prisoners have to go to and from their farm,) and if a few prisoners, unworthy of any trust, were debarred from the privilege of out-door work, I believe that such precautions as I have mentioned might be dispensed with.

Treadwheel labour generates practice of deception.

One great objection to such kinds of work as treadwheel labour is the practice of deception to which it gives rise. In my former district, Scotland, where there was not a single treadwheel, and where all the work was in some degree at least useful, I very seldom heard of any "malingering" among prisoners; but in the English prisons I find this practice common; and it appears that, to escape the treadwheel, not only is sickness often feigned, but it is sometimes wilfully produced. The following evidence on this subject will be found in the present Report:—

The surgeon of Norwich Castle:—

"There are always more cases of malingering in the prison than of real illness. The malingering is chiefly caused by a desire to avoid the treadwheel."—Page 5.

The surgeon of the House of Correction at Spilsby:—

"Such prisoners, however, as remain long, and as are made to work on the treadwheel, fall off greatly, as a general rule, both in health and strength, before quitting the prison. They shrink very much in size and look pale. Not only is much real loss of health caused by the treadwheel, but it gives rise to a great deal of dissimulation. The greatest difficulty, indeed, I have to contend with is the pretences resorted to, to obtain exemption from the treadwheel and to have extra food, on the ground (often a just one) of the excessive labour of the wheel."—Page 129.

The surgeon of the prison at Hull:—

"Male prisoners, however, who remain a long time in the prison, say twelve months, fall off greatly in health, and if they stay two years they generally pass the latter part of their time in the infirmary. This is not the case with the women, which I attribute to their occupation being less monotonous than that of the male prisoners. The women generally improve very much in health, but most of the men fall off, particularly those on the treadwheel, and especially in summer, when the hours of labour are longer than in winter, and when the prisoners perspire more."—Page 56.

The governor of the prison at Kirton in Lindsey stated, that whenever he can set the prisoners to any kind of employment, except the treadmill, he "can go on right well with them," and that "they will work from light to dark;" but that they greatly dislike

the tread-mill, because they know that it is producing nothing, and that they resort to all sorts of schemes and arts of deception to escape from it. The surgeon of this prison said:—

"Before the treadwheel was introduced there was much less illness than there has been since. The prisoners formerly worked a good deal in the garden and adjoining field, which was very beneficial to their health, and I do not think there were so many escapes from the prison at that time [although the field has no wall round it] as there have been since. The majority of prisoners, except the skulkers, lose in weight. It is impossible by any vigilance to prevent this skulking to escape the treadwheel. Some of the prisoners are sure to baffle you. They frequently swallow soap, which has the effect of purging them and bringing on a low fever, during the continuance of which it is impossible to put a man on the wheel. They formerly ate large quantities of salt in order to bring on fever; and to prevent this they were deprived of their salt-bags. They then took to drinking great quantities of cold water with the same object; and to defeat it, it was found necessary to limit the supply of water to each ward. About a year ago a prisoner wilfully injured himself in order to escape the treadwheel. This man was lame for some weeks, but recovered; but, in another case, which happened about two years ago, a prisoner intentionally, as I fully believe, ruptured himself, and his injury is permanent. Within the last week another man, a companion of the man who ruptured himself two years ago, has had a rupture, which it is my belief was intentional. I think it very desirable as a matter of health, as well as in a moral point of view, that some other employment should be substituted for the treadwheel labour."—Page 120.

Soap swallowed to produce purging, and salt eaten to create fever.

Cases of wilful rupture.

Accidents from treadwheels.

At Southwell, last April, a boy was killed when working on a treadwheel; and an accident which rendered it necessary partially to amputate the foot, will be found recorded in the report on the county prison at Norwich.

Almost every kind of labour is attended with some risk, and I should be the last to propose that prisoners should be treated like children in leading-strings, to be kept out of danger; but it is probable that the chance of an accident is increased when a person is engaged at an employment which he feels to be useless, and when, therefore, his spirit is not in his work.

Retrogression in labour department in some prisons.

In some prisons there has been, what appears to me, a great retrogression in the labour department. Evidence on this subject was given in my last two Reports, relative to the prisons at Chester, Knutsford, Lancaster, and Beverley. The change from profitable to unprofitable labour at Kirton has already been referred to in the evidence of the surgeon of that prison. The governor of Kirton prison also said that there was formerly a great deal of useful work in the prison, such as flax-spinning, weaving, and sackmaking; and the deputy-governor of the prison at Southwell, in Nottinghamshire, who has been many years an officer there, stated as follows:—

"There was formerly a great deal of piece-weaving [stocking weaving] done in the prison, and it was very profitable. We had a number of frames from a manufacturer at Nottingham, and he supplied us with cotton also. He then paid us for the work done. We had generally about eight frames. One with another, each prisoner at a frame earned about 5*s.* a-week, clear of all deductions for the rent of the frame, &c. Part of the earnings was given to the prisoner on his discharge, but the greater portion went toward paying the cost of his imprisonment. The prisoners worked well and behaved well. Sometimes a man would have as much as two or three pounds coming to him at his liberation. I remember a man who had in this way earned between two and three pounds for himself, and who, on receiving the money, declared that he never had had so much money in his possession at any one time. He and his wife laid the money out in cotton, which they worked up, and with the proceeds purchased another stock of cotton. After a time, instead of renting frames, they were able to purchase some, and they went on by degrees adding to their property till they became possessed of a large number of frames, and of many houses. For some years they have been considered wealthy and independent. I met the man some years ago, and he told me that he owed his success in life in great measure to the little capital that he acquired in this prison, and to the resolution he there formed to lead a better life after his liberation. About seven years ago, the weaving was discontinued in the prison and the frames removed. This was owing, I understood, to the supposition that the imprisonment was not sufficiently deterring to men who could work at their own trade in prison, especially if they were allowed part of their earnings. I do not, however, think that there were in fact any more recommittals among the prisoners who worked at weaving in the prison, than there were among prisoners of the same class who were put to the treadwheel. Most of the weavers were among country people committed for poaching. Some time before the weaving was discontinued, the regulation for allowing the men part of what they had earned had been abolished, and after this the men did not work so well, though they still earned on an average about half-a-crown each per week, which was about equal to the cost of their food."—Page 195.

Want of motives to industry, except among transports.

The foregoing statement affords additional evidence of the present want of motives to industry among prisoners in England; but having dwelt on this subject in my last two Reports and in several previous ones, I shall not now enter upon it. There is, indeed, one class of prisoners, namely, those who having committed very serious offences, are sentenced to transportation, who are offered powerful motives to industry and general good conduct. I rejoice that such motives should be presented to these prisoners; but so long as similar motives are withheld from other prisoners, good results (except in a very moderate degree) from the confinement of these latter prisoners cannot be expected; and the governors and chaplains who have such offenders under their charge must continue to labour under great disadvantage, as compared with those who have the superintendence of transports. The following statement on this subject appeared in the last annual report of the

chaplain of the borough prison at Leeds, where there are both kinds of prisoners—persons under sentence of transportation and ordinary prisoners:—

"For want of adequate stimulants, such as probationary stages of convict discipline supply, the separate system languishes amongst borough prisoners sentenced to the longest periods of confinement. But once give to religion and education the requisite stimulus provided in Earl Grey's plan, and it were a libel upon both to suppose that in a prison their humanizing and improving tendencies would not be felt. On the contrary, our convicts exhibit instances of wild beasts turned into orderly and decent men; of ignorant savages transformed into tolerably enlightened peasantry; of rude boors becoming partially, if not entirely civilized."—Page 62.

On a recent visit to the Convict Prison in Portland Island, I was glad to find that not only is the length of each convict's imprisonment there dependent to some extent on his conduct, but that, on his arrival in the colony to which he may be transported, every prisoner is to have part of the proceeds of his labour when in Portland Island; the portion depending partly on general conduct and partly on industry. This latter principle was long acted upon in the ordinary prisons in Scotland, and I am glad to find that it has now been introduced into, at least, one prison in England.

Prejudices against sale of prison work.

In order, as far as possible, to meet the prejudice at present existing against the introduction of prison work into the labour market, I have suggested that where the shoes, stockings, and other clothing cannot be manufactured in any particular prison, these articles should be purchased from some other prison, either in the same county or elsewhere.

In some of my Reports, particularly in the Third, I have endeavoured to combat the arguments which are brought forward against the free competition of prison labour. In Scotland, where productive labour has for some years existed in almost every prison (though not to the extent to be desired), the feeling against its introduction into the general labour market seems to have died away; but in England I find that this feeling is still in some places strong; though one would think that regard to the single fact, that at present (unfortunately, as it seems to me,) much more is taken from the labour market and consumed in prisons than is brought into the market from prisons, ought to remove all fear of the prisons causing any glut of the market, and thereby producing a fall in prices.

Tendency of machinery to supplant simple kinds of work.

One cause of difficulty in introducing profitable work into prisons is the increased and increasing tendency of machinery to supplant simple kinds of manual labour, which are of course the most easily learned, and can be performed by a single person instead of being the combined labour of several. This consideration may claim weight, among others, against continuing the period of individual separation beyond what is really necessary,

and for employing prisoners, as far as possible, in spade husbandry; a kind of work which, considering its simple character, has perhaps been less trenched upon by machinery than any other.

Among the prisons where there has been a marked improvement as regards productive labour, since I last reported upon them, may be distinguished those at Salford and Preston; and among the other prisons reported on this year where the labour department is in a comparatively good state, I would refer especially to those at Wakefield and Leeds.

Prisons where there has been marked improvement in labour department.

The average number of prisoners in my district last year was even greater than in the year 1848; the numbers being 6,010 in 1848, and 6,254 in 1849; part of the increase, however, is owing to there having been a greater number of transports in the prisons, waiting for removal in 1849 than in 1848; and it is satisfactory to be able to state that since trade has improved the number of prisoners has diminished. While the average in the whole of 1849 was 6,254, the average in the last quarter was only 5,711; although this quarter being partly in the winter the number of prisoners, if things had remained stationary, would probably have been above the general average for the year. Again, on the 31st December, 1848, there were 6,805 prisoners in the district, but on the corresponding day of 1849 there were only 6,119.

Average number of prisoners last year.

Late decrease.

As might be expected, the late decrease in the number of prisoners is greatest in the commercial and manufacturing counties, though, with one single exception, a decrease to some extent, at least, has taken place in all the counties whether commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural; as will be seen by the following table:—

Decrease greatest in commercial and manufacturing counties.

	Cambridgeshire.	Cheshire.	Derbyshire.	Huntingdonshire.	Lancashire.	Lincolnshire.	Norfolk.	Nottinghamshire.	Rutlandshire.	Suffolk.	Yorkshire.	Totals.
Average number of prisoners in the year 1848 . .	171	491	187	59	2,623	351	328	179	21	239	1,361	6,010
Ditto, 1849	216	493	219	62	2,659	370	325	189	16	281	1,424	6,254
Estimated average number of transports waiting for removal in 1848 . . .	11	22	6	6	83	19	14	6	..	33	66	266
Ditto, 1849	15	27	13	9	154	22	27	17	..	38	82	404
Average number of prisoners in the last quarter of 1848	208	494	206	69	2,737	351	330	208	18	261	1,525	6,407
Ditto, 1849	198	463	192	74	2,352	340	313	199	12	259	1,309	5,711
Number of prisoners on the 31st December, 1848 . .	253	504	262	65	2,839	430	351	221	17	321	1,542	6,805
Ditto, 1849	224	495	246	90	2,366	395	325	214	17	279	1,468	6,119

At Liverpool where the decrease of prisoners is particularly large (the number having fallen, at the two prisons taken together, from 1,491 at the end of 1848 to 1,178 at the end of 1849), the decrease was attributed partly to the improvement in trade in

England, and partly to the diminution in the number of Irish who have come over of late; the latter fact arguing, I hope, an improved state of things in the sister country also.

Decrease of crime at Manchester.

At Manchester, Captain Willis, the chief constable, stated that there had been a very considerable decrease in the amount of crime, and in the number of persons apprehended last year. There had been a decrease, he said, of about 1,500, out of about 5,000 apprehensions, and of nearly 200 out of 800 commitments for trial. He attributed this decrease chiefly to the improvement in trade, and to the comfortable state of the working classes during the year; and he added that the character of the working classes had greatly amended during the last 10 years, owing in part to the greater attention paid by the masters to the comforts and improvement of the workpeople, by looking after their houses, and providing libraries, &c. He said that in April, 1848, when disturbances were expected, he found scarcely a mill in which the workmen were not ready to enroll themselves for the defence of the persons and property of their employers; and that in one case where an attack was threatened, the men turned out and defeated a mob of strangers who had gathered round the factory. He added also that on the day alluded to (that of the apprehended Chartist riots in London) not a single mill in Manchester stopped working.

Railway labourers.

That the number of prisoners was much augmented, till within the last few months, by the bad state of trade, is shown, among other facts, by the great increase at some prisons, in the number of railway labourers, who in an especial manner suffered by the change in the state of the country, and of whom when in full employment, few were committed to prison. By referring to the report on the prison at Preston, it will be seen that in 1846 there were only 26 such prisoners there, while in 1847 there were 64; in 1848, 146; and in 1849, 193.

Poachers.

At the county prison at Cambridge, where there has been a great increase in the last two or three years, in the number of prisoners, especially of persons committed for offences under the Game Laws, the governor accounted for this latter increase by stating that, owing to the falling off in railway work, many men who had formerly been employed in agriculture, but who had left their parishes to work on the railways, had now returned; but that their places had in the meanwhile been generally supplied by others, so that they now found it difficult to get work; while the high wages they had been accustomed to probably rendered it difficult for them in some cases to go back to the plain fare of an agricultural labourer.

I was glad to hear a county magistrate in Suffolk state that an opinion is spreading among the landed gentry in that part of the country that the game is not worth the cost to the morals of the people at which it is attempted to be preserved.

I have already spoken of the general health of the prisoners, and of the low rate of mortality among them. The cholera found an entrance into only few of the prisons, and the whole number of deaths caused by that disease was small, being not more than 29 in a prison population of above 6,000.

Health of the prisoners. Cholera appeared in only few prisons.

The only prisons in the district in which there were any deaths from cholera during the last visitation are those of Chester (county prison), Lancaster, Liverpool, Salford, Hull, and Wakefield.

The average rate of mortality in the district last year (reckoning two cases of removal or liberation from illness as equal to one death) was two per cent.

Average rate of mortality.

Among the prisons distinguished for the small number of deaths in proportion to the number of prisoners, were those of Bury St. Edmunds, Knutsford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Nottingham, and Spilsby.

In my last Report, I spoke of the inexpediency of attempting to carry the principle of individual separation into effect in chapel, and of the evils to which such an attempt had given rise. Since then the divisions which had been put up in the chapel at Wakefield prison have been removed, as have a considerable portion of those which had been erected at Leeds. The following statement on the result of the alteration in the chapel at Wakefield, appears in the last annual report of the chaplain of the convict department of that prison:—

Inexpediency of individual separation in chapel.

"I am happy to state that the removal of the stalls during the past year has been attended by no injurious consequences, while it appears to have answered all the good ends for which the removal had been considered desirable. The prisoner now feels that he is in a house of prayer, engaged in social worship, treated with reasonable confidence, and permitted to hear the offers of Divine mercy, without galling marks of his degradation being continually presented to his eye."

"At first and for some weeks there certainly was a reaction. The extreme severity of the stalls produced, for some time after their removal, a strong disposition to abuse the liberty bestowed; but religion and reason triumphed, and I have no hesitation in stating that the amount of communication which now exists in chapel is far, very far less than it had been when the stalls were up. Added to which, ill-disposed prisoners have now no opportunities for disturbing others, or spending their chapel hours in listlessness."

"Among the advantages connected with the removal of the stalls, there are two of very great importance, which had not occurred to my mind when this measure had been under consideration. I allude to the effects of good men's conduct in chapel upon the whole mass, and the moral courage which the well disposed attain by being accustomed to worship God in the presence of their fellow-men."—Page 69.

I have noticed in some prisons what has appeared to me to be

Schoolmasters.

an inclination on the part of the chaplain to employ the schoolmaster too much as a kind of assistant chaplain, instead of the schoolmaster's duties being confined to secular instruction, and the chaplain himself assembling the prisoners in classes (as is generally required by the rules) to give them religious instruction. In an ordinary school it may be often necessary to combine the two kinds of instruction, because there is frequently no arrangement there for the stated attendance of a clergyman. But it is not so in a prison; and I think the principle of responsibility would be better enforced, and that more progress would be made both in religious and in secular knowledge if the schoolmaster were always confined to his own special functions.

Conduct of the prisoners.

Where there is indiscriminate association, conduct often very bad.

Favourable reports were made to me of the conduct of the majority of the prisoners; though in many cases, where there is indiscriminate association without constant superintendence, gross acts of impropriety had been committed, such as fighting, assaulting officers, and stealing. For particular instances of such conduct, I refer to the reports on the prisons at Boston, Cambridge (county prison), Ely, King's Lynn, Norwich (city prison), and Nottingham (county prison).

Silent system checks bad conduct, but produces much deception and punishments.

Where the silent system is in use the offences are generally of small magnitude, but very numerous, and much deception is generated. At the County Prison at Liverpool, which is partly under the silent and partly under the separate system, the number of punishments last year was upwards of 4,000, or about 8 per prisoner during the year; at the Borough Prison at Liverpool, where nearly all the prisoners are subjected to the silent system, the number was between 6,000 and 7,000, or about 8 per prisoner; and at the prison at Salford, where also the silent system is in general use, there were more than 14,000 punishments, or about 20 per prisoner.

Prisons distinguished for small number of offences and punishments.

Among the prisons distinguished for the small number of offences and punishments last year are those at Wakefield, Leeds, Derby, Wisbeach, Walsingham, and Wymondham; at which the number of punishments varied from less than one, per prisoner, to three.

Debtors.

In my last two Reports I have had occasion to call attention to the idle and disorderly life passed by many debtors in prison; to the wasteful and offensive habit of smoking, in which they are often allowed to indulge, even within the building; and to the opportunities which exist in some prisons, under the present system, of frequent visits and only partial supervision, for gambling, drunkenness, and illicit intercourse of the sexes. In particular, I had to call attention to the state of the debtors' department at Lancaster Castle; but I am glad to say that since that time a marked improvement has taken place there, although much remains to be done before the state of that prison can be regarded as satisfactory.

Improvement at Lancaster castle.

The visiting justices at Lancaster have shown great willingness to adopt such recommendations as I have submitted for their consideration; and I venture to hope that if they should accede to those now before them, and receive the necessary co-operation in carrying them into effect, the prison in all its departments will be greatly improved. It is pleasing to find, by the following extract from the last annual report of the chaplain of Lancaster Castle, that the majority even of the debtors themselves approved of the recommendations for abolishing smoking and reducing the allowance of fermented liquor:—

"With respect to the debtor side of the prison, the chaplain has further to report that in visiting their rooms he has very seldom met with any disorder, particularly since the quantity of beer has been restricted to a pint per day to each man, and tobacco prohibited by the new prison rules. This measure, he believes, is much approved by most of the inmates, as it is the means of preventing much dirt and nuisance, and preserving the rooms in cleanliness and comparative comfort."—Page 234.

Necessity for proper classification of debtors.

The necessity, however, for a proper classification of the debtors, and for placing a portion of them under strict rules as respects visits and the consumption of fermented liquor, which are among the additional regulations that I have recommended, at page 239, is shown by the following extracts from my Report on this prison:—

One of the officers stated as follows:—

"I occasionally go into the debtors' wards. About a month ago I saw a debtor in a state of intoxication, but I did not report the case to the governor. I have sometimes seen other cases of the same kind. Some months ago I found a party of debtors playing at cards."

One of the debtors said:—

"The only cases of drunkenness in the prison are caused by visiters bringing in spirits; but there is very little drunkenness; not more than one case in a month!"

The following extracts from the governor's journal afford additional evidence of the necessity for great precaution with respect to visiters to debtors:—

"*January* 25, 1848.—A report having reached me that a female visiting debtor M. I. was not his wife, I questioned the parties separately as to their marriage; their statements were so conflicting, that I expelled the female the gaol.

"*February* 1.—A female visiting B. N. a debtor, excluded the gaol on similar grounds.

"*July* 15.—H. T. lately a debtor here, detected in an attempt to convey into the gaol about two pints of spirits in tin cases, which were concealed in false bottoms of two baskets used for bringing ale to the debtors of the first class. The ale was supplied by one P., a publican, who paid the fine of 10*l.* imposed on T. The magistrates directed that P. should no longer serve the debtors with ale.

"*August* 1, 1849.—R. A., a washerwoman to the debtors, detected in an attempt to smuggle rum into the gaol, convicted by E. G.

Hornby, Esq., V. J., in penalty of 10*l.* or in default of payment to be imprisoned two months. Underwent imprisonment, and then excluded the gaol.

"*August* 14.—A box arrived per train to day, addressed to debtor I. M., and apparently containing nothing but wearing apparel The turnkey discovered that the box had a false bottom, under which were concealed two tin canisters of spirits. M. denied all previous knowledge of the matter. He was here as a debtor some years ago, and is conversant with all the wily tricks of the profligate debtors of that day.

"*November* 10.—I. the wife of debtor T. I, detected in an attempt to bring a quart of rum into the gaol; convicted by J. C. Patterthwaite, Esq., V. J., in penalty of 10*l.*, or in default of payment to be imprisoned two months."—Page 237.

Power to punish debtors.

Since the date of this Report (December 6, 1849), a woman permitted to act as carrier to the debtors, has been detected in bringing in flat bottles of spirits tied round her thighs!

In some instances I have found that the governor of the prison had doubts respecting his power of punishing debtors for misconduct; and in these cases I have explained both to him and to the prisoners that the law, as laid down in 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 41, clearly gave the governor such authority, and that debtors are liable to the same kinds of punishment as other prisoners. For a case in illustration of these remarks, I refer to the Report on the County Prison at Lincoln, page 109.

Corporal punishment.

In some of my Reports I have had occasion to notice the evils resulting from the use of corporal punishment in prisons. The following statements by the governor and surgeon of the prison at Spilsby appear in my present Report, page 129.

The governor said:—

Its effect sometimes on health.

"Prisoners waiting for trial generally fall off in health, but improve again, in most cases, when their trial is over, except such as are sentenced to be whipped, who are generally in an irritable and excited state, and look out of health until their sentence has been carried into effect. Indeed, they sometimes become so unwell, that the surgeon does not think it safe to have the punishment inflicted, and consequently gives an order for its omission. There are three young men now in confinement who were sentenced at the January sessions to eight months' imprisonment, and to be whipped in the last month. None of these have regained their health like other prisoners tried at that time. In eight other cases of prisoners sentenced at those sessions, and at the Easter sessions, to be whipped, the health of the prisoners was falling off, but as the time for inflicting the whipping was left to my discretion, I had the sentence carried into effect without further delay, and they are now in good health again."

The surgeon said:—

"I quite agree in the statement by the governor, that prisoners who are waiting for trial generally fall off in health, and in what he says on

the subject of whipping. In some cases in which prisoners are to be whipped, the heart becomes exceedingly irritable and palpitates forcibly. The continuance of this for any considerable time might produce permanent hypertrophy, which is incurable. In such cases, when the sentence of flogging is remitted, the heart at once regains its usual tone, and the health is speedily re-established."

Whenever flogging is ordered in a prison, it is very desirable that other persons than the officers of the prison should be employed to inflict it. The moral influence of a prison officer, on which the work of reformation so much depends, must be much weakened by his being degraded to the rank of an executioner. Office of flogging should not be imposed on prison officers.

At page 232 will be found a statement with which Mr. Wright, of Manchester, well known for his benevolent exertions in behalf of liberated prisoners, has favoured me, showing what he has been able to effect during the last year; and in the Report on the prison at Derby, page 163, will be seen a notice of a ragged school lately established in that town, and frequented, to some extent, by liberated juvenile prisoners, where the matron of the prison kindly attends at stated evenings after her day's work in the prison to assist in teaching. Liberated prisoners.

In the Report on the Borough Prison at Nottingham, page 188, will be found a case, showing in a striking manner how much may be done for the moral improvement of a prisoner by a zealous and right-minded governor; and in the Report on the County Prison at Norwich, page 6, is the following case, taken from the chaplain's last annual report, of restitution made by a prisoner:— Striking case of cure of bad habits.

"I have also lately received a pleasing and unusual proof of a like change in another young man, who was some time ago discharged from the prison. Since his dismissal, I have had frequent opportunities of observing his steady and exemplary conduct under very trying circumstances. For a long time he experienced great difficulty in procuring employment, but when he did obtain it, he, by industry and frugality, laid by a sovereign from his hard earnings, and brought it to me, with a request that I would convey it as a restitution to a person whom he had formerly wronged. He had in prison confessed the offence to me, although he was not charged with it; neither did the person robbed know who it was that had done him the injury." Voluntary restitution by a prisoner.

The chaplain stated, that when in prison this man had had the good sense and courage to tell the other prisoners in his yard (there not being at that time more than occasional supervision), that unless they discontinued the practice of swearing, he would inform against them; and that on their persisting in the practice he did so; but that he acted so judiciously in the matter, that he appeared to gain rather than to lose the respect of his fellow-prisoners by the act, and that they never upbraided him for it. Again, the chaplain said, that after leaving prison, this man found that his two sisters were in the practice of stealing from their employers, and that he told them that if they did not desist, he Moral courage of same prisoner.

should give information against them; and that on their disregarding his warning, he carried his threat into execution. This virtuous conduct, the chaplain said, brought on ——— the anger of the family, and increased his difficulty in procuring employment; but that he persevered and succeeded; and that the first money which he was able to save was applied in the way described.

If offenders generally could be made to feel the duty of making restitution, and could be so trained to habits of industry and frugality as to get the power of acting up to such feelings, prison discipline would indeed effect a noble object.

A similar case of restitution (the sum, however, being of a much larger amount) will be found in my Seventh Report on the prisons in Scotland, page 46.

If prisoners were always treated with discretion and forbearance, and had the motives offered to them which could readily be brought into play for exercising self-control, I should have no doubt that such cases as these would be of frequent occurrence.

Industrial Schools at Aberdeen.

In relation to the subject of liberated prisoners, so far as children are concerned, and to the prevention of juvenile mendicity and crime, I have lately been gratified by the receipt of the subjoined letter from Mr. Sheriff Watson of Aberdeen, the distinguished founder of industrial schools for very poor children living with their parents. The information which the letter contains, particularly on the important matter of procuring employment for the children, after they leave the school, will, I hope be deemed a sufficient apology for inserting it in my Report:—

"In 1841, while you were labouring to improve our prison discipline in Scotland, I was labouring to establish schools of industry for the destitute. Our cognate occupations naturally drew us together, and you were among the first to encourage me to prosecute the then doubtful experiment. (See Fifth Report, 1841). You always predicted success, and I know that you will be gratified to hear that your predictions have, to a great extent, been verified. The troops of vagrant children that then preyed upon the public, have all found a safe asylum in the several schools of industry; and the now comparatively small number of juvenile delinquents that still find their way into prison, are not, as formerly, the children of destitution, but the sons and daughters of intemperance and crime. If we could restrict the use of intoxicating liquor out of prison, as you have done it within, a juvenile delinquent would now seldom be seen within its walls, but no ordinary working man's wages can stand the drain of the spirit shop, and the demands of his children for food and education, and it too often happens that the whisky seller has the preference, and juvenile delinquency, as it is absurdly called, still disgraces our country.

"The schools are all in a flourishing condition; the attendance regular, the work and education satisfactory, and the discipline perfect. The other day, when the doctor was making his last visit to a child who

had fever, he found her in tears, and asking what was the matter, the mother replied, 'Indeed doctor, she is breaking her heart to get back to school, and you must let her return to-morrow.'

"I think you were among those who wondered what would become of the children when they left school. In this matter we have found no difficulty. The demand for our young labourers has always been equal to the supply, and of late a large proportion of the female children have gone from school into respectable domestic service, and from all we can learn, have in general given entire satisfaction.

"The importance of industrial school training is now universally acknowledged, and if it were faithfully and systematically carried out, would form a centre of attraction to all classes of the community. The poor would learn that they were loved, esteemed, and trusted; and the rich would feel that it was more blessed to give than to receive, and it would soon become manifest that the widows' prayers, and the orphans' thanks, were of more avail in warding off national convulsion, than all the purchased batons and bayonets of the empire."

The following is taken from a recently published letter from Mr. Sheriff Watson:—

"I have alluded to the wretched condition in which the children of the destitute made their first appearance at the industrial schools. In general they were alike dwarfish in body and mind. A child of ten years of age looked like an ordinary child of seven, and many thought that no subsequent culture could ever compensate the bad effects of early neglect. They were, indeed, unpromising subjects; and the most sanguine entertained very moderate expectations of any high physical, moral, and intellectual improvement. But to have left them in their original condtiion would have been to have consigned them to certain misery and ruin. A few might have made some efforts, with more or less success, to rise to honest independence, but the greater number would have sunk deeper and deeper in dishonesty, and soon terminated their wretched career in debauchery or want. Many would have become inmates of the jail, and subjects for transportation; but, unable to support themselves, they would in every condition have been alike pestilential and expensive to the community. From many of the evils to which their youth was exposed, the industrial school would exempt them, and it was hoped that instruction and training would raise them so much nearer to an equality with their fellow citizens, that they would have a probable chance of success in the hard battle of life that awaited them. This hope has not been disappointed. Instead of the puny, pigmy, feeble, and deformed creatures that formerly presented themselves, we have now, after several years of wholesome nurture, careful training, and useful instruction, all the appearance of blooming, healthful, robust, active, intelligent children. Formerly they were a burden to the State, and would have been a torment to the penal colony; now they are capable of being self-sustaining, and ere long would be a valued prize as emigrants to any British settlement. Instead of spending the trying years of childhood in the commission of crime and the enduring of punishment, they are now employing their time happily in acquiring cleanly and industrious habits, useful knowledge, and religious informa-

tion—and the change is no less agreeable and beneficial to them than it is salutary and economical to the public."

It is very satisfactory to think at how small an expense all this good work has been effected. Deducting the money received for the labour of the children (for, young as most of them are, all are required to work, useful employment being justly regarded as a most important part of their education,) the annual cost per head, of feeding and instructing these children, is less than 5*l*. Indeed the simple and inexpensive means by which great results may be obtained has seldom been more strikingly shown than in the industrial schools of Aberdeen. No grand buildings were erected, and no large staff of officers was engaged; but partly by the hands of the children themselves, a plain old building which was obtained at a very low rent, was whitewashed and fitted up with a few benches and tables; and two or three zealous and intelligent persons of the working class engaged to superintend the little scholars.

The only drawback in the case—but I confess it is a very serious one—is the danger which must always exist, when, as in this instance, destitution is made the qualification for admission to an asylum, of diminishing the general motives, among the labouring population, to industry and providence; a danger which, in my humble opinion, can only be effectually guarded against by holding every parent responsible for the cost incurred in maintaining and educating his child. When a child has become either a beggar or a thief, there is *primâ facie* evidence that his parents have neglected to perform their duty of supporting and properly training him; and then it surely becomes the right if not the duty of the State to step in to ascertain the cause of the young member of the general flock going astray, and if fault exist, to take the further management of the child into its own care, and to compel the parents to pay the expense.

Decrease of recommitments at Preston.

In my Thirteenth Report I noticed the great reduction of recommitments at the prison at Preston, consequent on an improvement in the system of discipline, by putting an end to the unrestrained intercourse of untried prisoners, and by placing some of the prisoners in separate confinement. Further information on this subject will be found in my present Report, page 244, where it will be seen that while in three years under the old system there was an average of 49 recommittals of male prisoners whose first committal had been within the respective years named, or in one of the four preceding years, there were only 14 such recommittals last year.

Subordinate Officers.

However well qualified may be the governor and chaplain of a prison, it is evident that the successful results of the discipline must depend, to a great extent, on the character and qualifications of the subordinate officers, who necessarily come most frequently

in contact with the prisoners. Anything, therefore, which tends to secure the appointment of good subordinate officers, and to facilitate the removal of bad ones, or of such as have become too old or infirm for the efficient discharge of their duties, is important.

Good mode of appointing them at Preston.

At the prison at Preston every subordinate officer is on the first instance taken on trial; and if the governor finds him not properly qualified for his duties he is at once, by the act of the governor, dismissed and another person substituted in his place. When, however, a probationary officer has shown that he pos esses the requisite qualifications, the governor reports the case to the magistrates; who, if they are satisfied with the report, then formally appoint him.

I strongly recommend this plan for general adoption. When, as is frequently the case, magistrates make an appointment independently of the governor, and without the person chosen being subjected to a trial, a governor is sometimes placed in a difficult position, as he is naturally unwilling to state to the magistrates that the person they have selected is unfit for his office, and he is tempted, under such circumstances, unless the case be very bad, to allow the officer to remain, instead of urging his removal.

In truth, the more the selection of subordinate officers, and the power of removing them, is left to the governor, the better, for the success and economical management of the prison; great care being of course taken in the selection of the governor himself, and that officer being held responsible for the results of his management.

Plan of annuities for prison officers recommended.

At Norwich Castle there is an excellent arrangement, which I have long desired to see introduced into all the prisons and applied to all the officers, by which a small portion of the weekly wages of each subordinate officer is laid aside and expended in the purchase of an annuity for him in old age. By this arrangement the pain and consequent delay in removing an officer after he has ceased to be fit for the active discharge of his duties are avoided.

At Norwich Castle the age at which the annuity commences is 65, and the amount is 10*s.* a-week.

Prisons should be sometimes visited early in the morning.

There is a practice among some of the visiting magistrates of the prison at Leeds which is well worthy of imitation. It is that of occasionally visiting the prison early in the morning—about 6 o'clock—a time when irregularities are more likely to occur than at any other period of the day.

When, as is often the case, magistrates make their visits in the middle of the day, at a certain fixed hour, and after a given period, they have comparatively little chance of becoming acquainted with the real state of the prison.

By going myself to a prison early in the morning, before the cell doors are open, as is my frequent practice, I have sometimes discovered that the ventilation of the night-cells was so bad that

it must have tended to generate disease, when the fact appeared to have been previously unknown.

The governor should be expected to be frequently present himself at the opening of the prison; indeed, some active and zealous governors make a point of being always so.

Females' prison at Wymondham.

At Wymondham, in Norfolk, there is a prison exclusively for females (see Report, page 17), and as I think it very desirable that prisons for females should always be quite apart from those for males, I wish to call attention to this prison.

Desirable that females should always be in separate prisons.

In cases where, as in prisons, all intercourse between the two sexes is to be prohibited, it seems the easiest and most natural way to have the prisoners in distinct buildings at a distance from each other. When this is not done, it is frequently necessary to impede light and ventilation by half closing windows (by means of hopper blinds or other such contrivances) and to put doors across passages which would otherwise be open; and after all the object is frequently not attained, for sound can find its way over the top of the hopper, or through the crevices of the door; and even if sight and hearing be set at nought, the mind will often work when there is near contiguity, and evil consequences will still be the result.

Again, there is a difficulty in prisons where there are inmates of both sexes, in apportioning the responsibility of the governor and matron. A woman is at least as able to govern female prisoners as a man is; and it is desirable that, as at Wymondham prison, a female should have the entire charge of the female prisoners, and the whole responsibility concerning them. But this cannot be in a prison occupied both by male and female prisoners, without having two separate and independent authorities in the same building, which is contrary to all sound principles of management. In such cases, therefore, the matron is made subordinate to the governor, and the governor is consequently rendered responsible for a number of matters of which he can know but little; and the influence of the matron is impaired by her not possessing full authority either over her subordinate officers or over the prisoners.

At Wymondham, as already mentioned, the matron has the sole charge of the prison, there not being any male officer in the establishment; and many governors of prisons might with advantage copy her system of management.

The following remarks on the expediency of having separate prisons for males and females were made by the Rev. Mr. Clay, chaplain of the prison at Preston, at my last visit to that prison:—

"Great advantages would, in my opinion, arise from the withdrawal of the females from the prison, not only because the building is unsuitable for them, but because, from long observation, I am convinced that it is in all cases very desirable that prisoners of different sexes should not be confined in the same building or immediate neighbourhood. The very

knowledge of the contiguity has an exciting and bad effect, and leads to endless attempts to communicate. I have known even females climb over a chevaux de frise, which I should have thought utterly impassable, in order to get into the ward of the other sex. During the last four months, owing to the alterations that are making in the chapel, it has been necessary to have the male and female prisoners separately, at different times, and I have been struck with the greater attention paid to the service by the female prisoners since they were alone. There are matters, moreover, which are proper to be addressed to prisoners of one sex which are improper for those of the other sex, and which cannot therefore be adverted to so long as the prisoners are all together."

Routine of governor's duties.

In the report on the prison at Huntingdon, page 98, will be found a statement of routine of duty prepared by the governor, which may be useful to the governors of other prisons.

Clothing.

I am glad to observe that parti-coloured clothing, and other fanciful attire for prisoners, are gradually going out of use. The kind of dress which I always recommend is that which would be worn by a poor but thrifty working man or woman; as being in all likelihood the cheapest. Moleskin is generally preferable to woollen cloth, because while it is cheap it is more easily kept in repair, and can be washed. The females' dress used at the prison at Wakefield is neat, and is found to be also economical, and it might be advantageously adopted elsewhere.

Lock-up houses.

I have examined such of the lock-up houses in the new portion of my district as I have had an opportunity of seeing, and some also in the other part of the district; and on most of them I have given reports. I have little, however, to add to the general remarks on lock-up houses contained in my Thirteenth Report.

It will be seen by the reports on the lock-up houses which I have recently examined, that some of them, like many of those formerly reported on, are unfit for use.

General recommendations respecting them.

I made the following general recommendations, in addition to recommendations applicable to particular lock-up houses, to Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Nottingham. I made similar general recommendations also (besides special ones) to the justices of the peace in the counties of Derby and Norfolk, and I beg to offer them to the justices of the other counties in my district:—

1. A register on a prescribed form to be kept at every lock-up house, of all prisoners received into it, stating in each case the day and hour when the prisoner was received, together with his name, age, last place of abode, offence with which charged, name of the constable who brought him, name of the magistrate before whom he is taken, how the prisoner was disposed of, and the day and hour of his removal or liberation.

2. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner who is maintained at the cost of the county (in such lock-up houses as are properly warmed) to be a pound and a half of bread with water, to be given in three equal meals. If the lock-up house be not properly warmed, then half a pint of warm milk, or of gruel, or of coffee, to be given with each meal.

3. A large tub, or when practicable a bath, to be provided at each lock-up house, together with wash-hand basins, towels, and soap; and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether at the expense of the county or otherwise, until he has cleansed himself thoroughly. Every prisoner to be required also during the whole time of his stay to wash himself well every morning before having his breakfast.

4. A sufficient supply of rugs or blankets to be provided at each lock-up house, and the use of loose straw to be discontinued.

5. Some night-vessels to be procured—such as those in use in the County Prison at Derby—for each lock-up house; so as to avoid the necessity, at inconvenient times, or when there is a danger of escape, for a prisoner to leave his cell to go to the water-closet.

6. A low guard-bed with a night-stool (such as are used in the lock-up houses in the county of Durham), to be fixed in one cell in each lock-up house, for the use of prisoners received in a state of intoxication.

7. The chief constable to be instructed to make an annual report to the justices on the state of the lock-up houses in the county. The report to be drawn up under the heads mentioned at page 62 in my Thirteenth Annual Report.

To the magistracy generally of my district I beg to return my thanks for the courtesy which I have received from them, and for the attention which they have paid to my recommendations.

Conclusion. It will appear by the statements which I have been compelled to make, that in the majority of the prisons in my present district, there can be no rational hope that the inmates are morally benefited by their imprisonment, or even that they leave the prison in as good a state as they enter it. Although I do not consider the description of the generality of our prisons given by the chaplain at Pentonville, in the Fourth Report on that Prison, at all applicable to the prisons in Scotland, and although I am not prepared to adopt such strong terms respecting even the majority of the English prisons, and can at least vouch for several honourable exceptions to the rule, I fear that a great number of prisons afford much ground for the chaplain's statement, that "prisons, as they are throughout the country, generally speaking, are schools in which everything wicked, deceitful, impious, and abominable is practised, taught, and propagated, at the great expense

of public money and public morals." The words, too, of the chaplain of the prison at Great Yarmouth, in my present Report, are, I fear, applicable to many other prisons besides that to which they were specially applied :—

"Under all the circumstances of this prison, it is a fearful task to attempt to effect the moral reformation of the prisoners. A boy of good character would probably be ruined by being sent to the prison. He would pass most of his time in idleness and corrupting society. If a prisoner be disposed to penitence and serious reflection, he is mocked and jeered by his associates."—Page 42.

Yet in this very instance, my recommendation to discontinue the prison, and to send the inmates to the comparatively well-conducted county prison, was not acceded to by the local authorities, either of the borough or the county. And this is but one instance among many in which attempts to effect improvements are defeated by the present complex and cumbrous state of the law for the government of prisons in England; a state productive of useless expense to the country, and what is more important, impeding the introduction of measures for effecting the moral improvement of offenders, and the general prevention of crime.

But if the system of prison government were made simple and effective, by the adoption of some such plan (with the improvements which experience has pointed out,) as that which has now been several years in operation in Scotland, and if by a simultaneous change in the administration of the criminal law, the pernicious practice of short and repeated imprisonments were abandoned, and the precious time when the offender is still young and unconfirmed in his bad habits, were seized and unremittingly employed in the great work of moral training, I have the fullest belief that under such a system of prison discipline as the present knowledge on the subject renders easily attainable, the moral evils which still disgrace many of our prisons, would disappear; that reformation in prison, instead of being regarded, as it now is by many, as a mere chimera, would be found to be the general rule; and that in a few years we should see a great diminution in the whole criminal population of the country.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
FREDERIC HILL.

II.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced September 12, 1849.]

It was stated that the only alteration since the prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (in February, 1848) was made in order to prevent another escape such as is described in the subjoined extract from the governor's journal:—

"*June* 11*th*, 1849.—M. M., a prisoner committed on the 9th inst. for re-examination this day, on a charge of stealing a pewter pot, made his escape from custody about 10 o'clock this morning, by ascending the roof of the building from the No. 8 airing-yard in which he was confined, proceeding from thence to the roof of No. 13 and 14 classes, which is 8 feet from and on a level with the boundary wall, on to which he sprang from No. 13; he was seen to drop from the top of the wall, which is 21 feet high, to the outside, by Thomas Caton, the turnkey, who immediately pursued him, but having to go through the prison to the outside, he lost sight of him."

There had not been any change in the discipline.

The buildings appeared to be in proper repair, but they are not on a good construction, there being few cells which can be used for separate confinement, and it not being possible, without a large staff of officers in proportion to the number of prisoners, to maintain constant supervision.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending last month was 91, which is 6 less than the average of the preceding year; and this decrease would have been still greater had there not been a larger number of transports left in the prison this year than last.

The number of commitments for felony in the year 1848-9 was much less than in 1847-8, but the number of misdemeanants was rather greater, the increase being wholly in the class of vagrants; indeed, except for this class there would have been a diminution instead of an increase last year in the misdemeanants as well as the felons.

At the time of my visit there were 79 prisoners, viz., 68 criminals and 11 debtors.

All the inmates of this prison are males; the females, by an arrangement well worthy of adoption elsewhere, being all sent to a separate prison.

The rules in force are with few exceptions those recommended by the late Secretary of State. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules, and of the rules in the Gaol Acts:—

1. Many prisoners summarily convicted were wearing their own clothes, according, the governor stated, to what had hitherto been the practice, except when a prisoner's clothes were deemed unfit for use. Some prisoners also who had been sentenced to long periods of imprisonment were wearing certain articles of their own; and some of the untried prisoners whose clothes were unfit for use, were nevertheless wearing their own clothing.

2. The prisoners have not of late years been taught to write.

3. The surgeon has not hitherto made a point of seeing every prisoner twice a week, or of making a monthly examination of the prisoners, as distinguished from his ordinary examinations. The substantial duties of his office, however, appear to have been fully discharged.

No artificial light being provided, the prisoners pass a great deal of time in bed; not less in mid-winter that about 14 hours out of the 24.

The chief employment of the prisoners is tread-wheel labour (only part of the power of which is applied to any useful purpose), and picking oakum, horse-hair, &c. Nevertheless more has been done than in many prisons to save the money of the county, and to furnish good employment for the prisoners by setting them to make their own shoes and clothing, and to whitewash the prison, &c.

The following entry in the governor's journal records an accident on the tread-wheel, which made it necessary to amputate part of a boy's foot:—

"*May 20th*, 1848.—This afternoon, B. E., a convict who was tried at the last assizes for fowl-stealing, and sentenced to two calendar months' hard labour, whilst at work on the tread-wheel his shoe-lace became entangled on one of the bolts of the wheel, and, before he could extricate himself therefrom, or break the lace, it drew his foot completely under it, nearly severing the toes, and otherwise seriously injuring it. I immediately sent for the surgeon, who called to his assistance Mr. Johnson and Mr. Crosse, and, after a consultation, it was found necessary to resort to partial amputation of the foot."

The great body of the prisoners are agricultural labourers, and it is much to be regretted that the situation of the prison makes it impossible to employ them in digging and cultivating land, the natural and best occupation for them.

The following return shows how the prisoners were occupied on the first day of my visit:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners when at large, with their Employments in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Convicted Prisoners.														Not at Work.		
	Untried Prisoners.	Sentenced to Confinement for One Month or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than one month.	Debtors.	Total.	Carpenter's Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Crank Labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Knitting.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe-making, Clog-making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Tread-mill labour applied to some useful purpose.	Unable to work from illness.	Not at work because no work is provided.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.																	
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron . . .	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Coopers, &c.	.	1	3	1	5	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural) .	8	5	36	2	51	.	4	4	3	1	18	.	1	14	1	3	2
Ditto (others)	8	.	2	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	2	.	.	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c. .	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sailors, Boatmen, &c. . .	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	1	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous.	.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Total of Males .	18	8	42	11	79	2	4	4	3	1	31	4	1	17	1	3	8

The average value, per head, of work done for sale last year, was 4*s*. The value of work done for the prison has not hitherto been estimated.

The chaplain stated as follows :—

"I perform two full services on the Sunday, and read prayers daily. I daily visit such prisoners as from sickness or other cause require particular attention, and see in private every prisoner who has arrived since my visit the day before, or who is about to leave the prison. Once a week I see every prisoner in his ward or separately, and about once a month I examine each prisoner's progress under the schoolmaster, and, if I see occasion for it, see the prisoner afterwards in private. On an average I attend the prison between three and four hours daily, though when it appears requisite I remain much longer. The schoolmaster gives the whole of his time to the instruction of the prisoners; he teaches them to read, and, under my direction, gives them some religious instruction."

The following is taken from the chaplain's annual report, dated October, 1849:—

"Since I had the honour of making my last annual report of the state of the county gaol, little of novelty or alteration in its discipline and instruction has occurred to furnish fresh matter of information for the magistrates' attention. The same course has been uniformly pursued with the same results. The improved system of supervision which was sanctioned by the October Quarter Sessions of 1844, and rendered efficient by the appointment of three warders, whose duty is to be constantly present with their respective classes and prevent improper con-

versation and contaminating communications, continues to produce its anticipated good effects. The prisoners are more orderly and contented under it, and less liable to offend against the rules and regulations of the prison. This is seen in the continued decrease of prison-punishments, and in the slight nature of a very large proportion of the offences. Last year the whole number of them amounted only to 126; in the following twelve months they have been reduced to 90. The prisoners continue to pay the same praiseworthy attention to the instruction given them which they have hitherto paid, and with the same satisfactory results. . . . . .

"The society lately formed in this county, with the approbation of the magistrates assembled at Quarter Sessions, for the reformation of juvenile offenders, is producing, as far as its limited operations permit, all the good that its friends proposed to effect. Two of the boys sent by it to the Philanthropic Society have already been bound out apprentices, and six are now employed upon its farm at Reigate, where they are instructed in every agricultural pursuit that can qualify them for becoming useful labourers. One of those boys lately absconded without leave and returned home, but was immediately sent back. This promptitude in detecting and returning him has had a good effect on both himself and his companions, by inducing them to become more contented and settled in their station, as I learn from the excellent chaplain, who has the chief care of them, that they are all going on in a very satisfactory manner. I had an opportunity of visiting them on the farm last summer, and was highly gratified with the kind and judicious manner in which they were treated, the good instructions which they received, and the useful and healthful pursuits in which they were employed in the fields; and could their parents see them so taught and so occupied, they could not but feel a lively gratitude to that good Providence which has put it into the hearts of benevolent individuals to expend their money in rescuing these poor children from future crime and ruin."

I examined some of the prisoners, and found that they had made tolerably satisfactory progress in reading and religious knowledge, though sufficient care did not seem to have been taken to make them understand what they had read or learnt by rote.

The business of instruction is aided by a practice which exists for the prisoners to read aloud in turns in each ward for about twenty minutes after dinner, the officer in charge being expected by the governor to be able to correct any errors in reading, and to reply to any prisoner who asks for explanation.

Of 9400 prisoners committed to this prison whilst the present chaplain has been in office, nearly 3700 were found unable to read at all; and more than 1200 others read so imperfectly as to obtain no information from their reading. Of the whole number committed, less than 2800 were found able both to read and write.

Except some of the debtors' rooms, which were in a disorderly state, the prison was very clean and neat throughout, as were

the persons of the prisoners, though the prisoners had not been in the habit of bathing so often as is desirable.

The use of tobacco is very properly prohibited to all prisoners: nevertheless I found the smell of tobacco-smoke in two of the debtors' rooms.

The bedding is sufficient, and I was glad to find that it included sheets, which the governor stated did not, whilst they promoted cleanliness, cause any additional expense, owing to the blankets lasting much longer with sheets than without them.

I found the prisoners in tolerably good health, though several of those who had been in prison a considerable time looked very pale, especially as compared with the untried prisoners who had been in the prison only a short time, and who did not work on the tread-wheel.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is particularly good. There is only one case of diarrhœa in the prison, whereas there are generally several at this season of the year. There is only one prisoner at present sufficiently unwell to be unable to do light work (and his case is not at all serious), but there are six prisoners whom I do not consider able to go on to the treadwheel. There are always more cases of malingering in the prison than of real illness. The malingering is chiefly caused by a desire to avoid the treadwheel. There is not, however, so much malingering as there was when I first came. I think the treadwheel very unequal in its punishment on different prisoners, according to their different ages, stature, and strength. The general health of the prisoners has been very good since the prison was last visited by an inspector (in February, 1848). There has not been any epidemic or other prevailing disease. There is no disease, so far as I have observed, that the prisoners are more liable to than persons in the same class of life out of prison. I am not aware of any cause of sickness in the prison. Nevertheless, as a general rule, the prisoners fall off in health during their confinement."

There was a case of suicide last year, but it happened almost immediately after the prisoner's admission, and was evidently wholly unconnected with the discipline.

The surgeon and governor both expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the dietary, which is that recommended by Sir James Graham; but, except in particular cases, no record has hitherto been kept of the weight of the prisoners on admission and liberation; so that it was not known whether they generally gained or lost in weight.

I tasted the food and found it of good quality, except that the bread had not been quite sufficiently baked.

The average cost of the food last year, per head, was about 3½*d.*, which is less by about one-sixth than the general average in England.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have

been good. The chaplain, indeed, spoke strongly in its praise. He said he found the prisoners attentive to instruction, orderly, and respectful.

The chief offence is speaking (the silent system being in use) and the ordinary punishment is solitary confinement with punishment diet.

The governor said that before he had a sufficient number of officers to allow of constant and complete supervision (about two years ago) there were occasional instances of fighting and stealing among the prisoners, but that now there is nothing of the kind.

Fraudulent debtors, and other debtors committed by the County Courts, are separated from the rest of the debtors.

Such debtors as can pay for them, are allowed to have private sitting-rooms, and better furnished bed-rooms than other debtors; which appears to me to be an objectionable practice. Every prisoner, however poor, ought to have access to a sufficient sitting-room, and to be furnished with a clean bed suitable for health; but anything beyond this is a luxury to which no one who has incurred debts which he cannot pay is, in my opinion, entitled. Every penny which a debtor can spare for such a purpose is due to his creditors, and indeed ought to be regarded as their property.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The following striking instance of good conduct on the part of a prisoner after his liberation is taken from the chaplain's report for the year before last:—

"I have also lately received a pleasing and unusual proof of a like change in another young man, who was some time ago discharged from the prison. Since his dismissal, I have had frequent opportunities of observing his steady and exemplary conduct under very trying circumstances. For a long time he experienced great difficulty in procuring employment, but when he did obtain it, he by industry and frugality laid by a sovereign from his hard earnings, and brought it to me with a request that I would convey it as a restitution to a person whom he had formerly wronged. He had in prison confessed the offence to me, although he was not charged with it, neither did the person robbed know who it was that had done him the injury."

The chaplain stated, that when in prison this man had had the good sense and courage to tell the other prisoners in his yard (there not being at that time more than occasional supervision) that unless they discontinued the practice of swearing, he would inform against them; and that on their persisting in the practice, he did so; but that he acted so judiciously in the matter, that he appeared to gain rather than to lose the respect of his fellow-prisoners by the act, and that they never upbraided him for it. Again, after leaving prison, the chaplain said, —— found that his two sisters were in the practice of stealing from their employers, and he told them that if they did not

desist he should give information against them; and on their disregarding his warning, he carried his threat into execution. This virtuous conduct, the chaplain said, brought on —— the anger of the family, and increased his difficulty in procuring employment; but he persevered and succeeded; and the first money which he was able to save was applied in the way described.

The registers and account books were in a proper state, and the system of accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 26*l.*, which is 4*l.* above the general average in England, and 10*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The chief items of expense were salaries, nearly 15*l.* per head, (the sum being thus high, owing to the necessity, from the bad construction of the building, to have many officers,) and food, nearly 6*l.* per head.

The entries in the Visiting Justices' minute-book are unusually frequent, and bespeak a regular and vigilant superintendence by the magistrates.

By an excellent arrangement in this prison, a small portion of the weekly wages of each subordinate officer is withheld, and expended in the purchase of an annuity for him of 10*s.* per week, when he arrives at the age of 65. It is very desirable that such an arrangement should be made general and extended to all officers. It would much facilitate the removal of officers, when from advanced age and infirmity the interests of a prison really demand their removal.

There is much in this prison to reflect credit on the governor and chaplain (who are evidently painstaking and zealous), and on the other officers, but much remains to be done, especially by the introduction of useful labour, before the prison can be considered in a satisfactory state.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The passages and day-rooms to be lighted with gas.

2. The prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.

3. Mat-making and other useful kinds of work to be introduced; and with this view the governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, and, if possible, some of the Scottish prisons also.

4. As far as practicable every prisoner to be required to perform a daily task, throughout the year, equal to ten hours' fair labour.

5. The prisoners to be taught to write as well as to read, and with this view the day-room No. 5 to be provided with desks and fitted up as a school-room.

6. Every prisoner to go into the tepid bath on his admission, and afterwards not less often than once a month.

7. The prison dress to be made quite complete, and flannels to be provided for such prisoners as are in the habit of wearing them out of prison, or as may have flannels allowed to them by the surgeon or governor. And no convicted prisoner to be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself. Every unconvicted prisoner to be allowed to wear the prison dress.

8. Some night vessels to be procured like those in use in the county prison at Derby.

9. In order to improve the ventilation of the night cells means to be provided to enable the officers at pleasure to fasten the windows open, as at the prison at Swaffham; and as an experiment a small opening to be made into the corridor from some of the cells, so as to create a gentle current of air. The plan to be extended to all the cells, if it be not found to enable prisoners to hold communication.

10. The debtors to be all put on an equality with regard to sitting-rooms and bed-rooms; and consequently no debtor to be allowed as heretofore to obtain by payment for it superior accommodation in these respects. With this view the first three rules at page 46 of the code of rules to be rescinded.

11. The time for visiting debtors to be reduced to three hours each day, and not to include any meal-hour.

12. The subordinate officers to wear a uniform, in conformity with the present practice in many of the best regulated prisons in England.

NORWICH.—CITY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced September 13th, 1849.]

Since the last examination by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (dated July, 1848) a kitchen has been built with a view of introducing a new dietary, and workmen were employed at the time of my visit in enlarging the tread-wheel; but it was stated that there had not been any other alteration either in the building or discipline.

The building appeared to be in good repair, but it is not well constructed, as it admits neither of the individual separation of the prisoners nor, without a large staff of officers in proportion to the number of prisoners, of their constant supervision.

The average number of prisoners last year was 59, which is rather more than the average in the previous year. The difference, however, is more than made up by an increase in the number of transports waiting for removal. The number of commitments last year was considerably less than in the year before; the numbers being 465 and 520 respectively.

The average number of prisoners has been almost stationary

for about five years. In the previous three years (and possibly prior to that also) the number was considerably greater; the average being then unwards of 80. About half of the decrease has been among the debtors and half among the criminal prisoners.

At the time of the inspection there were only 30 prisoners; of whom all but one were males. The governor said that this number was the least since he had been in office (seven years), and the least, he believed, for a much longer time. He thought that the smallness of the number at present was owing to the cheapness of food, the increased abundance of employment out of prison, and to the prisoners having lately been required to work more than formerly; insufficient as the prison labour still is.

The great majority of the prisoners are residents at Norwich.

The rules in force, in addition to those in the Gaol Acts, are dated as far back as 1829. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. There was no inventory of the prison property, and no record of property taken from prisoners.

2. Daily prayers are not read, though divine service is performed twice on Sunday.

3. The rules provide for carrying on useful and productive work in the prison, but this most valuable part of prison discipline seems for many years to have been discontinued.

4. There was no female warder.

5. Many convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing, as were some untried prisoners whose own clothing was unfit for use. Hitherto none of the prisoners have been supplied with waistcoats.

6. No printed rules are hung up for the information of the prisoners.

7. There is no provision for teaching the female prisoners to read and write.

8. The surgeon has not been in the habit of seeing every prisoner twice a week, though his substantial duties have evidently been well discharged.

Artificial light is not supplied, and the prisoners consequently pass a great deal too much time in bed; not less in the middle of winter than 14 hours out of the 24.

As a general rule only those among the male prisoners who are sentenced to hard labour do any work beyond keeping the prison clean. Prisoners so sentenced work on the tread-wheel, the power of which has hitherto been applied in pumping water, but an addition is now, I am sorry to say, making to the wheel, the power of which will be wholly wasted.

The prisoners have been in the habit of making their own trowsers and jackets, but not their shoes or stockings; neverthe-

less, at the time of my visit there were five shoemakers in the prison, all of whom might have been beneficially employed in making and mending shoes for the prison, and in making shoes for sale. In the case of one of these shoemakers the man's employer had expressed his willingness to send work for him to the prison; he said that the man was a steady workman and of good general conduct.

While there were thus five shoemakers, four of whom were wholly unemployed, and the remaining man occupied only in cleaning, some of the prison shoes had holes in them for want of mending.

The following return shows the different occupations of the prisoners when at large, and how many were employed at the time of my inspection:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, when at large, with their Employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtors.	Total.	Not at Work.					
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.			Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Unable to Work from illness.	Not at Work, because no work is provided.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.											
Blacksmiths and other Workers in Iron. . .	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Hawkers and Pedlars . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Labourers (Agricultural) .	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Ditto (other)	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Masons, Bricklayers, &c. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sailors, Boatmen, &c. . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Shoemakers, &c. . . .	2	1	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	4	..
Tailors	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Weavers	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Miscellaneous	..	1	5	1	7	..	..	..	3	3	1
Not brought up to any regular Occupation . .	5	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
Total of Males .	8	6	13	2	29	1	1	..	3	22	2
FEMALES.											
Miscellaneous, unmarried.	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total of Females	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..

NOTE.—The tread-wheel is undergoing alterations. The 7 prisoners sentenced for hard labour would have been on the wheel, had it not been under alterations.

The value of the work done for the prison last year, including washing, &c., was estimated at about 20*l.*, which is equal to about 7*s.* per head. No work was done for sale.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform Divine Service twice on Sunday, but daily prayers are not read. When in health I visit the prison generally three times a week, between Sunday and Sunday, and talk to the prisoners in their day-rooms; but the bad arrangement of the prison, by which prisoners are put together in groups with only occasional supervision, produces a great deal of injury and corruption, and tends strongly to neutralize all moral and religious instruction; nevertheless, a few prisoners are known to have done well after their liberation. I have often lent a little money to prisoners to assist them for a time, but in only one case was I ever repaid the money. The schoolmaster gives five hours per day to his duties; he teaches the prisoners reading, writing, and arithmetic; he is a respectable man, but was not brought up to the business of teaching."

I took a number of prisoners at hazard, to examine them in what they had learnt under the schoolmaster, but I found that with one exception they had made very little progress. The schoolmaster nevertheless appears to take a good deal of interest in the welfare of the prisoners. He stated that he occasionally invites prisoners to come to his house after their liberation from prison, to go on with their instruction, and that several had taken advantage of the offer.

The prison was clean throughout, but one of the debtors' rooms was very disorderly.

The prisoners were generally clean in their persons, notwithstanding little use has hitherto been made of the bath, and there has not been any appointed time for the prisoners to wash their feet.

The bedding was sufficient for warmth, but it would be an improvement, and not productive of any real additional expense, to introduce sheets.

The dietary consists of bread, milk, and onions; the lowest rate being a pound and a half of bread, and the highest two pounds and a half of bread and a pint of new milk per day, with in each case about an onion daily.

It will be seen by the surgeon's evidence that he is well satisfied with this diet, and that the prisoners have had very good health with it, a statement in which the governor, chaplain, and matron all concurred. It would however be an improvement, I think, to include milk in each rate, though there is no necessity for the milk being new. It is desirable also that it should be left to the governor, subject to the control of the surgeon, to determine what rate each prisoner should have; so that all the circumstances of age, sex, kind of work, and industry, may be taken into account.

I tasted the food and found it of very good quality.

The governor stated as follows:—

"I have lived all my life in Norwich and the neighbourhood, and am well acquainted with the habits of the working class of Norwich. The chief food of the principal portion of this class is bread and potatoes, with occasionally a herring or a small quantity of meat. The food which our prisoners get is better and more abundant than that of most of the working class. Many prisoners indeed have told me that they live better in prison than they can afford to do out of prison."

The daily average cost of the food last year was $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head, which is about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day less than the general average in England.

The prisoners, including those who had been in for considerable periods, had a healthy appearance.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is very good. There is no diarrhœa or other indication of cholera, and except that the disease exists in the country, I have no reason to apprehend its appearance here. The only invalids at present are three prisoners, who are under sentence of transportation, and whose indisposition is in my opinion owing partly to the prisoners' fretting about their sentence; part of their illness too, I believe in each case to be simulated. We are much troubled by simulation of illness; there is very little real sickness in the prison, but much pretended sickness. One of the present cases of illness is serious, owing to the prisoner refusing to take sufficient nourishment. The general health of the prisoners, since the prison was last visited by an Inspector, has been very satisfactory. There has not been any epidemic, or other prevailing disease, among them. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. I know of nothing in the prison tending to produce illness, unless it be the want of better ventilation in the night cells, and I have not been able to trace any illness to this cause. Most of the prisoners who stay a short time generally improve very much in health; and even those who remain long seldom leave the prison in worse condition than they entered it. I am well satisfied with the present dietary, except in cases of some prisoners who remain a long time, in which cases I alter it, and introduce more variety. It has always appeared to me to be well suited for health, and in point of fact the general health of the prisoners with this dietary has been very good. The dietary is in accordance with the habits of the peasantry of this district, who live almost entirely on bread and milk."

Some of the prisoners appear to conduct themselves very ill, which is not to be wondered at under the circumstances in which they are placed; many of them passing all their time in idleness, associated with other prisoners, with little reference to character, and being under very imperfect supervision. Moreover, even most of those who do work are, as already mentioned, employed in the monotonous and almost profitless occupation of the treadwheel; a kind of employment which almost

always induces misconduct. The following are extracts from the governor's journal:—

"*Aug.* 12*th*, 1848.—This afternoon, R. R. (aged 14), and W. A. (aged 13), locked up for 3 days for fighting. Very bad boys."

"*Aug.* 16*th*.—R. A. (aged 17) locked up for 3 days, for getting over the gate into the garden."

"*Oct.* 16*th*.—It having been proved on the oath of Robert Fountain, a turnkey of this prison, that S. B., (aged 17), a prisoner under sentence of transportation, has repeatedly offended against the regulations of the prison, and particularly while undergoing punishment for breach of discipline, by singing, shouting, and hollowing, so as to be heard beyond the boundaries of the prison, and the said S. B. not denying the charge, the Visiting Justices do order, that he be kept in close confinement for the term of seven days."

"*Dec.* 10*th*.—J. M., (aged 21), locked up for 2 days, for calling to the female prisoners, and striking Stephen Eade."

"*April* 12*th*, 1849.—This day, J. H. (aged 22) was locked up by order of the keeper, for disorderly conduct on the wheel, shaking the wheel, whistling, and using bad language. I reported this case to J. H. Barnard, Esq., and he ordered the prisoner to be kept locked up till the meeting of the Visiting Justices on the 16th instant."

"*June* 5*th*.—This morning at 7 o'clock, T. S. (aged 19) was ordered on the wheel by Blyth, the taskmaster. He refused going to work, and was then ordered by the jailor; he then made use of very abusive language, which the jailor reported to the committee of Visiting Justices this day, and after being examined on oath, the Justices order that the prisoner T. S. be whipped to-morrow morning."

"*July* 9*th*, 1849.—It having been proved on oath this day, before the Visiting Justices, Sam. Bignold, Esq., mayor, in the chair, that A. P. (aged 17), W. A. (aged 14), and R. S. (aged 23), all convicted felons, from sessions, and sentenced to hard labour, have repeatedly offended against the regulations of the prison, and particularly when undergoing punishment for breach of discipline, by using bad language, &c., the Visiting Justices this day do order that A. P. and W. A. be whipped, and that R. S. be kept in solitary confinement for twenty-one days. This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, A. P. received 30 lashes, and W. A. 42 lashes, in the presence of Samuel Bignold, J. G. Johnson, and Wm. Freeman, Esqs., and Wm. Nichols (Surgeon)."

Debtors committed by the County Courts, and fraudulent debtors committed by other Courts, are separated from the debtors generally.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers were in a good state, but the present system of accounts does not afford a sufficient check on disbursements. I have not, however, the least reason to suppose that there have been any improper disbursements.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent, &c.) was 22*l.* 5*s.*; which is about the average

cost in the English prisons generally, but 6*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The governor appears to be attentive to his duties, but the present state of the prison is very unsatisfactory, and must necessarily tend to the further corruption, instead of the reformation, of many of the prisoners; an opinion, indeed, in which both he and the chaplain concurred. Idleness on the one hand, or repulsive and almost profitless labour on the other, with unrestricted intercourse with associates placed together with little regard to age or character and with only occasional supervision, must necessarily prove very injurious. Nevertheless it is but just to remark, that notwithstanding all errors and deficiencies which may exist, the number of prisoners, as already mentioned, has diminished, though I presume that this must be owing to causes independent of prison discipline, except so far as that the dietary at this prison has been less attractive than at many others.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Such of the rooms and cells as are capable of it, and as are not always required for more than one prisoner, (beginning with the debtors' four day-rooms, in the north debtors' ward,) to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 4. The debtors in the north ward to be removed to the upper floor of the south debtors' ward.

2. A rule to be framed directing that the prisoners to be placed in these cells shall be selected according to the regulations suggested at page 30 of my 14th Annual Report.

3. A large work-room to be formed out of the two rooms and the intermediate space in the upper story of the building containing the kitchen; and this room, together with the rooms which it is proposed to fit up as separate cells, to be lighted with gas.

4. A female warder and an additional male officer to be appointed.

5. As a general rule, every prisoner, whether convicted or unconvicted, to be either in a separate cell or under the constant supervision of an officer.

6. A rule to be framed directing that, instead of the present classification, the prisoners be classified according to the judgment of the governor, having reference to their age, previous convictions (if any), and general character and conduct.

7 The prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round.

8. The 59th rule in the official code (relating to work) to be adopted and carried into effect; and with this view, shoemaking, mat-making, calico-weaving, and other such kinds of

work to be introduced; and, as far as practicable, every prisoner to be employed at his own trade. To facilitate this change, the governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, where much work of the kind is carried on.

9. As far as practicable every convicted prisoner to be required, throughout the year, to perform a daily task, equal to ten hours' fair labour.

10. Two more desks to be put up in the school-room, with a view to the schoolmaster having a larger number of prisoners in his charge at one time.

11. A room to be fitted up for the chaplain, with a view to the chaplain seeing every male prisoner in private periodically.

12. A provision to be made, as required by law, for the female prisoners, like the male prisoners, to learn to read and write. It is suggested that the duty of teaching them might be discharged either by the matron or by the female warder.

13. If the present dietary be continued, half a pint of milk at least to be included in each rate; and a rule to be framed directing that the governor, subject to the control of the surgeon, shall be authorized to determine each prisoner's rate of food, having regard to the prisoner's age, constitution, kind of work, and industry.

14. All prisoners, except those committed for one month or under, to be weighed on admission and discharge.

15. In order to improve the ventilation of the night-cells, the officers to be provided with the means of fastening the windows open, as is the case at the prison at Swaffham; and such of the ventilators in the doors as are out of order to be repaired.

16. Every prisoner to go into the tepid bath on admission, and afterwards at least once in each month; and to wash his feet every week.

17. The 46th rule in the official code (relating to clothing) to be adopted, omitting the last paragraph.

18. Sheets to be added to the bedding; it having been found by experience at the county prison, that while sheets promote cleanliness, they save the wear of the blankets so much as to pay their own cost.

19. Some earthenware night-vessels, like those in use at the county prison at Derby, to be procured for the cells proposed to be used as separate cells, and for sick prisoners in other cells.

20. Rules to be framed directing that (subject, like his other powers, to the control of the Visiting Justices,) the power of admitting visits to criminal prisoners, whether convicted or unconvicted, shall be left to the governor, and directing also that visits to debtors be restricted, except in any special case, to two hours each day; also that no debtor or untried prisoner

shall be allowed more than one pint of fermented liquor in any day of 24 hours, and that no fermented liquor shall be drunk except in the presence of an officer, and at a time to be appointed by the governor.

21. The officers to wear a uniform.

22. Such a system of accounts to be adopted as will afford a sufficient check on disbursements of all kinds.

At the meeting of the magistrates and of the gaol committee at which the foregoing recommendations were made, I was informed that a Report had been presented by a special committee on the best means of improving the discipline of the prison, and approved of, and that some of my recommendations were embodied in this Report. Of this Report I was afterwards favoured with a copy, and I was glad to find that it provided both for increase of employment and for constant supervision; two very important objects.

Ultimately I should hope that one of the two prisons at Norwich will be abandoned, and that the use of the other will be confined to short periods of imprisonment; the other prisoners being sent to a prison on a better construction, and where useful and profitable employment can readily be obtained.

NORWICH.—CITY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected Sept. 25th, 1849.]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and it was stated that there had not been any alterations since that time.

The cells appear to be always dry, but there is no provision for warming them. Two of them have windows (which are glazed), opening into a small enclosure on one side of the Town-hall, but which is so narrow that people in the street can call to prisoners; and people have sometimes an opportunity of calling to prisoners from the other side of the building. The other two cells are partially lighted by grated openings into a passage: but, with one exception, the light in all the cells is insufficient.

The ventilation appears to be sufficient.

There are guard-beds, but there is no bedding. It appeared that there were formerly rugs, but that they were frequently torn.

It was stated that there was no regular provision for supplying the prisoners with food, but that a few years ago, the gentleman who then held the office of Mayor, having learned that no provision existed, directed that every prisoner whose friends could not support him should have some bread at the Mayor's own expense; and his successors appear to have kindly continued

this arrangement. On the morning of my visit, however, a young woman who had been in confinement since the middle of the night, had not had anything to eat, although it was nearly eleven o'clock.

The place was clean.

Such prisoners as wish to wash themselves are supplied with the means of doing so, but the prisoners have not been required to wash themselves.

The number of prisoners last year was 1020, viz. 901 males and 119 females; which is less by 114 than the number in the preceding year.

This lock-up house is not well adapted to its purposes, and could not, I fear, easily be made so. Moreover, as the Town-hall is surrounded on all sides by streets, there is no land on which a new lock-up house could conveniently be erected. The objections, however, to the place are to a considerable extent obviated by the magistrates kindly making it a rule never to allow any one to remain in it many hours; for even on Sundays they attend to remand any prisoners who cannot be bailed out, to the city prison.

I recommended that a regular provision should be made for supplying the prisoners with food, but that no one should be allowed to have any food till he had washed himself well; also that some rugs or blankets be supplied for the use of prisoners who are not likely to injure them.

WYMONDHAM—COUNTY FEMALES' PRISON.

[Inspected September 19th, 1849.]

In accordance with a suggestion in the Report of the late Inspector for this district, a lock-up house, wholly unconnected with the prison, is in the course of construction; so that, in a short time, the very objectionable practice of bringing men into a prison intended only for females, will cease. In compliance with another suggestion, also in the same Report, covered places have been provided for the prisoners to wash in.

The floor of one of the cells, mentioned in the Report as being damp, has, as an experiment, been laid with Staffordshire tiles, but there has not been sufficient time to see whether the dampness will thereby be removed.

Besides these alterations, flagged pathways have been laid down in the airing-yards; so that there is now at all times a dry place where the prisoners can walk.

There did not appear to have been any other alteration either in the building or discipline.

The building seemed to be in good repair, and, though old, it

is on a tolerably good construction; better than that of many newer prisons.

The average number of prisoners last year was 13, which is 5 less than the average in the foregoing year, and 3 less than the average in the 5 previous years. At the time of my visit there were 14 prisoners, of whom 3 were transports waiting for removal.

The chaplain and matron attributed the decrease to the effect of the separate system, which has now been in use in the prison about three years. It is true that the number of prisoners in the first year of the separate system (1847) was unusually great, but this the matron said was owing to general distress in the district.

The matron stated that many of the prisoners were committed for misconduct in workhouses; particularly in the workhouses at Tulham, Heckingham, Swaffham, and Swainsthorpe.

No rules in addition to those in the Gaol Acts appear to have been formally adopted by the Justices and approved of by the Secretary of State; but the matron stated that as far as practicable she acts according to the rules of the county prison at Norwich, which, as mentioned in the Report on that prison, are nearly the same as those recommended by the late Secretary of State.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. With few exceptions the prisoners are not taught to write.

2. The separate system is in use, and has been so, the matron said, for 3 years, but the cells in which the prisoners are confined have not been certified by an Inspector of Prisons as fit for such purpose; and as there is no provision for warming them or supplying them with artificial light, they are not in a state to be certified.

No artificial light being provided, the prisoners necessarily pass far too much time in bed.

Work is found for all the prisoners; and the matron stated that all, whether tried or untried, asked for work; which is generally the case where the prisoners are kept separate.

Besides doing their own washing, and making and mending their own clothes, the prisoners wash the clothes of the prisoners in Norwich Castle, and make and mend their shirts and stockings. Credit, however, has not hitherto been taken in the accounts for the value of this work, or even for the expenses attending it.

The following return shows how the prisoners were employed on the day of my visit:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners when at large, with their Employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners, Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Convicted Prisoners, Sentenced to Confinement for more than one month.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, occupying the greater part of the day.	Knitting.	Shirt-making, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Unable to work from illness.
Married Women	2	1	3	6	..	2	2	2	..
Servants (unmarried) . .	..	..	4	4	1	..	1	1	1
Miscellaneous (unmarried). .	1	2	1	4	..	..	2	2	..
Total of Females .	3	3	8	14	1	2	5	5	1

The chaplain stated as follows.—

"I perform two services on the Sunday and read prayers daily. I also give the prisoners religious instruction about once a-week in a class, and once every week I see each prisoner in private, besides seeing every prisoner in private on her admission and discharge. The time varies according to the number of prisoners, but on an average I think I am at the prison about an hour per day."

The following is taken from the chaplain's report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1849:—

"The chaplain of Wymondham Bridewell, in making his annual Report to the magistrates of the county of Norfolk, has the satisfaction of speaking favourably of the general good conduct of the prisoners during the past year, which may, in some measure, be attributed to the system of discipline adopted in this prison.

"The plan of individual separation was mentioned in the last year's Report, and, as a general rule, it is well adapted for the purpose of reforming the character of the prisoners, and of making them useful members of society. . . . .

"When the prisoners are alone at work, or in their cells, they have ample opportunity of reviewing their past life, and of seriously reflecting upon the sad consequences of their misconduct, and of forming resolutions of amendment. Many of them have said to the chaplain—'If I get out of this trouble, I'll take care I will never come to this prison again.' It is satisfactory to find that of late years very few women have been recommitted to this prison on a second charge of felony.

"The prisoners receive religious and moral instruction from the matron as well as from the chaplain, which they appear to value, and for which they express their gratitude. They are also visited by the chaplain once a-week in their cells for the purpose of exhortation, reproof, advice, or consolation. By being kept separate they are more

disposed to listen to the advice of those who endeavour to reform them and to promote their happiness in this world and in the next. They assemble for daily and Sabbath service under circumstances which make them regard Divine Service as the greatest comfort and advantage to them. Almost all of them are deeply affected by what they hear. In some it may be merely a transient feeling; yet in others we hope that, by the Divine blessing, the impression made may prove lasting, and may be effectual in bringing them to true repentance. Many of them have said to the chaplain—'It has been a great benefit to me to come here; when I go home I will live very differently to what I have done.'"

The matron gives a daily lesson to such prisoners as require instruction in reading, but, as already mentioned, the prisoners have not been taught to write.

As there were no prisoners, among those in confinement at the time of my visit, who were wholly unable to read when they were received, it was difficult to judge of the progress made in reading.

The prison was very clean and orderly throughout.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The following is the dietary, which, however, does not appear to have been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State:—

Breakfast, 6 oz. of bread and a pint of gruel.

Dinner. Prisoners committed for one month or under have 12 oz. of bread; untried prisoners and those committed for more than one month have 3 oz. of meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, and 6 oz. of bread.

Supper. Same as at breakfast.

The food was of good quality, and appeared to be quite sufficient in quantity: indeed, the surgeon, as will be seen by his evidence, thought the quantity in some cases excessive; but the matron did not agree in this opinion.

The daily cost of the food is about 4¼*d.*, which is about the ordinary average in the English prisons.

As regards the health of the prisoners the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general state of health in the prison at the present time is very good, and it has been so since the prison was last inspected. There are two prisoners at present who are unwell, but only one of them is sufficiently unwell to be off work. She is suffering from general debility, brought on, I suspect, by profligate habits before her committal. There has not been any epidemic or other prevailing disease since the last inspection. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class out of prison. Scrofula abounds very much in the district, owing, in my opinion, to a common practice of intermarriage among relatives; but the disease does not exist more in the prison than out of it. I do not think any injury to the health of the prisoners has resulted from the use of the separate cells, notwith-

standing there is no provision for warming them; indeed, the health of the prisoners was very good, and equal to what it is now, when, as at present, there was not only no provision for warming the prison, but when the windows were not glazed, and the food consisted of nothing but bread and water. At that time, however, the prisoners used during the day to be in day-rooms, where in winter there were fires; so that it was only at night that they were in places that had no artificial warmth. I do not know any thing in the prison tending to cause illness. Prisoners who remain a short time only, almost always improve in health; but those who stay long generally fall off in health, and they do so more than formerly. I am at present not quite able to account for this."

I found by examination that early in the morning the air in most of the night-cells was not good.

With reference to the want of warmth, it should be mentioned that in winter the prisoners go in rotation for an hour each into one of the day-rooms, where there is a fire, and that the chapel, which is also used as a school-room, is warmed.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to be good; the chief offence is attempting to speak from cell to cell.

The number of punishments last year was 43; the ordinary punishment being the loss of a meal, and the most severe punishment, restriction to bread and water and the withdrawal of work for three days.

No debtors have lately been received here.

No prisoner made any complaint.

There was a girl in the prison only fourteen years old, who had been sentenced to transportation for setting fire to some stacks. Her object appeared to be to go home to her parents, she having been engaged for a twelvemonth as a servant at the farm-house to which the stacks belonged. She thought, according to her own statement, that by setting fire to the stacks time after time (for the offence was repeated several times), she should make the farmer suspect that she was the party concerned, while she should be able so to contrive as to prevent his proving the offence against her and getting her punished, and that in this way she should succeed in getting sent home, which was what she wanted. In part of her plot, however, she failed, for the necessary evidence against her was obtained, and she had consequently been convicted. She admitted that she had been well used at the farm, but she said she disliked the place, and wished to go home. Her parents are respectable labourers, but she had had scarcely any education.

The accounts scarcely afford, at present, a sufficient check on disbursements; but I have not the slightest reason to suppose that there has been any kind of abuse.

The food and other stores are not supplied by public contract.

The average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge

for rent or repairs) was about 33*l.*, or, after deducting the estimated saving to the county prison at Norwich caused by the washing and sewing being done for that prison, about 29*l.*; which is about 7*l.* above the general average in England, though not probably at all above the general average in prisons containing so small a number of prisoners.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Miss Bryant, the matron, and to the other officers, and tended to confirm the opinion which I have always entertained, that it is desirable to have separate prisons for females.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cells to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners (to which purpose they are in fact applied) according to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 4; and with this view the cells to be warmed, lighted with gas, furnished with bells, and a provision made for securing better ventilation by enabling the officers to fasten the windows open. With the same object, also, such of the cells as are at all damp to have wooden floors laid on the stone floors.

2. The prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

3. Every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task, throughout the year, equal to ten hours' fair labour, exclusive of the time given to instruction in reading, &c.

4. The prisoners to do the whitewashing and such of the painting and all other work as they can possibly perform.

5. The prisoners to be taught writing as well as reading.

6. Some of the books enumerated in my 8th and 13th Annual Reports, if approved of by the chaplain, with such others as the chaplain may think proper to add, to be procured as a prison library.

7. Stays to be procured for such prisoners as are in the habit of wearing them out of prison; and no convicted prisoner to be permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to herself.

8. Every unconvicted prisoner who desires it to be allowed to wear the prison clothing, and to be compelled to do so if her own clothing be unfit for use.

9. The shoes to be procured from some other prison in the county where shoes are made.

10. Night-vessels, such as those in use at the county prison at Derby, to be procured.

11. The matron to be furnished with a copy of Saunders's Collection of Prison Statutes, published by Shaw and Sons, Fetter Lane, London.

12. Half a pint of milk to be substituted for the gruel in the evening.

THETFORD.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected September 24th, 1849.]

In accordance with a suggestion in the Report by the late Inspector of this district (dated February, 1848), the windows in several of the rooms have been enlarged.

The drainage, which seems to have been very bad, has been greatly improved and put on a good plan. Some water-closets have been constructed, and a covered place has been made for the prisoners to wash in.

There did not appear to have been any other alteration either in the building or discipline.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but it is old and not on a good construction, and nothing short of an entirely new erection could remove the evils. Such an erection however I do not at all recommend, as I believe that a much better course would be to discontinue the prison, except as a lock-up house (for which the present building is quite sufficient), and to make an arrangement for sending prisoners, after they have been convicted or fully committed for trial, to one of the county prisons.

In a small prison like this the only means of preventing contamination (unless a great expense be incurred in officers to superintend) is to have the prisoners in separate cells; but the cells here could not by any moderate alteration be brought within the provisions of the statute regarding cells to be used for separate confinement.

The place is not secure, but the keeper stated that there had not been any escape during the three years that he had been in office.

Some of the lower rooms are damp, but the surgeon stated that he had never traced any illness to that circumstance. These rooms are, I believe, but little used.

The average number of prisoners last year was about 6, which is 2 more than the average in the previous year.

The rules in force, in addition to those in the Gaol Acts, are dated 1839, and are eleven in number. The chief exception to the observance of the rules appeared to be that the surgeon has not been in the habit of seeing every prisoner twice a week, unless the prisoner was ill. He was not aware that the law required him to do so.

Artificial light is not provided; indeed, unless an officer were placed in every room and cell where there was a light, it would be dangerous to introduce it. Without artificial light, however, it is impossible to prevent the prisoners from passing far too much time in winter in bed. In mid-winter they are in bed more than fourteen hours out of the twenty-four; and even in summer they are in their bed-cells, and may if they choose be in bed, twelve hours.

Only such prisoners as are sentenced to hard labour have been required to work. These have been chiefly employed at the tread-wheel, but little of the power of which has been turned to any account.

The shoes, stockings, and other clothing, (except some shirts occasionally,) have not been made by the prisoners, but have been purchased.

The chaplain being from home, I did not see him; I learnt, however, that he performs Divine Service on Sunday, and attends the prison twice in the week besides, on which occasions he reads prayers and visits the prisoners in their different classes.

The keeper and matron have given some amount of instruction in reading and writing, but the instruction has not hitherto been extended to untried prisoners, which is the more to be regretted as these prisoners have no other employment.

At the time of my visit there were three boys waiting for trial who had been in the prison seven weeks; the whole of which time had been spent in idleness and in unrestricted intercourse with each other.

Some of the Testaments were not in a proper state for use.

The prison was clean throughout, but the prisoners were not all of them clean in their persons; they had not been required to wash their feet often enough.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The surgeon stated it as his opinion that the dietary (that recommended by the late Secretary of State) was sufficient for all prisoners, and for some more than sufficient; and the governor, who was of the same opinion, said that food was sometimes left and wasted. Lately however the magistrates by special orders have reduced the allowance to some of the prisoners, particularly the untried.

The daily average cost of the food last year was $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head, which is greater by nearly one-half than the ordinary cost in the English prisons.

The keeper has been paid a certain sum per head for the food, according to a rough estimate of the expense, instead of the borough defraying the actual cost of the food, as is the usual practice.

Except a man who had hurt his hand badly by the machinery attached to the tread-wheel, the prisoners were in good health; and the surgeon and governor stated that the prison had been in a healthy state since the time of the last inspection.

The surgeon said that there was not any disease to which the prisoners were more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison; and that those who remain a long time in the prison generally improve in health.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be good; but under present circumstances much misconduct may

pass unobserved, as different classes of prisoners are together without an officer being present. Thus I found the three boys already mentioned in a room by themselves.

The chief offence for which punishment is awarded is talking when on the tread-wheel; and the ordinary punishment is the loss of a meal.

Debtors are sent to the county prison at Norwich.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The register of prisoners is neatly kept, and had been brought up to the present time, but the pecuniary accounts do not afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

Owing probably to the smallness of the number of prisoners, the food and other stores are not supplied by public contract.

The average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 41*l.*, which is nearly double the general average cost in the English prisons. This great expense, however, is chiefly owing to the small number of prisoners, as in all such cases the cost of officers per prisoner is necessarily great.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The prison to be made more secure by some layers of loose bricks being put on the boundary walls.

2. Oakum-picking or some other simple kind of work to be introduced; and a rule to be framed directing that every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall, as far as practicable, be required to perform a daily task of ten hours' work of some kind.

3. Every prisoner to go into a tepid bath on admission, and afterwards once a month; and to be supplied with clean stockings every week.

4. Every convicted prisoner to be clad entirely in the prison clothing, and every unconvicted prisoner to be allowed to wear the prison clothing.

5. The food to be paid for in the usual way, so that the keeper may not have any interest in the supply.

6. The floors of the cells and passages to be either dry-rubbed or washed with hot water, so as to prevent slow evaporation and dampness.

7. A lock to be put on the window of the upper day-room, so that it may be fastened either open or shut.

8. The chaplain to be requested to see every prisoner from time to time in private.

9. Such untried prisoners as may desire it, to be taught reading and writing, like convicted prisoners.

10. Such of the books as are unfit for use to be withdrawn.

SWAFFHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection commenced Sept. 26th, 1849.]

There does not appear to have been any alteration in the building since the Report by the late Inspector of Prisons (in July, 1848), but, in accordance with a suggestion in that report, a schoolmaster has been appointed.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but part of it is old, and the general plan of construction is not good; the cells on the one hand not being well adapted for separate confinement, and there being no large rooms in which the prisoners can be kept under constant supervision.

The average number of prisoners last year was 65, which is 12 less than the average in the previous year. The decrease, the governor stated, was chiefly in the class of vagrants.

At the time of the inspection there were 77 prisoners, of whom 4 were transports awaiting their removal. One of these convicts, who had been sent back to the prison, as unfit for transportation, had the appearance of being half idiotic, and often disturbs the prison by his noise; but the surgeon said that he believed the idiotism was more assumed than real.

The commitments to this prison are chiefly for thefts, vagrancy, and poaching.

About one-fifth of the prisoners, the governor said, are strangers.

With some modifications, the rules adopted are those which were recommended by the late Secretary of State. The following were the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. Some of the cells were not neat, and the kitchen was not clean and orderly.

2. The rule respecting washing had not been properly observed, and some of the prisoners were not clean in their persons.

3. Many convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing, instead of having the prison clothing, and much even of the prison clothing was ragged and unfit for use.

4. The prisoners' stockings and shirts had not been washed regularly.

5. Cells are used to a considerable extent, for separate confinement, which have not been certified as fit for such use; and which could not be so certified, as there is no provision for warming them. The cells also which have been used for solitary confinement, as distinguished from separate confinement, are not warmed, and do not agree in other respects with the description laid down in the rules.

6. As a general rule, no work has been provided for any other prisoners than those sentenced to hard labour.

7. A daily inspection, such as is directed by the rules, has not been made by the governor.

8. The surgeon has not made a point of seeing every prisoner

twice a-week, or of making a monthly inspection, as distinguished from his ordinary inspection.

Artificial light is not provided; and, as usual where this is the case, the prisoners pass a great deal of their time in bed; in mid-winter not less than about fourteen hours out of the twenty-four.

It has already been stated that, as a general rule, no work is provided for any prisoners except those sentenced to hard labour, and the tread-wheel labour to which these prisoners are put is not applied to any use; and consequently, with few exceptions, the prisoners are either idle or engaged in profitless employment.

The great bulk of the prisoners appear to be agricultural labourers; and for these, the best employment would be digging and cultivating land; but since, from the situation of the prison, such employment cannot readily be had, it is very desirable to introduce some other simple kind of work.

It appeared that the prisoners mend, but that they do not make, their shoes and other clothing.

The following return shows the ordinary occupations of the prisoners who were in confinement at the time of my visit, and how many of them were at work:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.										Not at Work.	
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than one month.	Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Shoe-making, Clog-making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Tread-mill labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Too Old.	Under Age.	Unable to work from illness.	Not at work because no work is provided.
MALES.														
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	.	2	.	.	2	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	2
Butchers	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	1	.	.	.	..	..
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Coopers, &c.	1	..	1	.	2	..	.	.	1	.	.	.	..	1
Labourers (Agricultural)	14	12	26	4	56	..	.	2	26	.	1	3	1	23
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	3	3	.	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	..	3
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	.	..	3	.	3	..	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	..
Shoemakers, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	1	.	..	.	.	.	..	..
Grooms	.	..	2	.	2	..	.	.	2	.	.	.	..	..
Sweeps	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	1	.	.	.	..	..
Dealers	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	..	1	.	.	..	..
Millers	1	..	.	.	1	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	1
Gardeners	1	..	.	.	1	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	..	1
Total of Males	17	17	39	4	77	1	1	2	35	1	1	3	2	31

The chaplain had been ill for several months, and I did not therefore see him, but the gentleman who had been appointed to the office temporarily, (and who appears to discharge the the duties with zeal and judgment,) stated as follows :—

" In consequence of the illness of Mr. Gage, I have, during the last three months nearly, performed the duties of chaplain to the prison. I perform two services, including one sermon on Sunday, and read prayers daily. I also occasionally give religious instruction to the prisoners in classes ; see every prisoner in private on his admission and discharge, and also at least twice in each month see every prisoner. I also daily visit the sick, and those who are in solitary confinement under punishment. I moreover superintend the school. My attendance is equal, on an average, to about two hours and a half daily."

The schoolmaster attends six hours each day, and instructs the prisoners in reading, and the catechism, &c., but not in writing. I am sorry to say, however, that it appeared by my examination that the prisoners had generally made but little progress, and I fear that the person appointed to the office is not well qualified for its duties.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State. The surgeon stated that he considered it sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to maintain health and strength ; but the governor said that he thought it, in some cases, more than enough. He stated that prisoners frequently said to him, " Master, we shall not live in this way when we go out ;" and he added, that the prisoners get much more food than the labouring classes in the district generally.

I tasted the food, and found it of good quality, except the soup, which I did not think well made.

The daily cost of the food last year was about 4¾*d.* per head, which is rather more than the general average in England.

The prisoners had the appearance of being in moderately good health, though not in such good health as I generally find to be the case in prisons where the inmates are chiefly agricultural. The surgeon stated as follows :—

" The general state of the health of the prisoners, at present, is very good. There is no diarrhœa or other indication of cholera, although diarrhœa prevailed a short time ago in the town. There are four prisoners who are not well enough to work, but only one is seriously ill, and he was ill when he came in. His complaint is a diseased heart. The general health of the prisoners has been good since the time the prison was last inspected. There has not been any epidemic since that time, unless a few cases of influenza last spring can be so called. The only diseases to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison are scrofula and consumption. Many come in predisposed to these complaints. The cold cells in winter must tend to produce scrofula and consumption, though I seldom hear the cold complained of since the windows were glazed.

It is a rare thing for any one to improve in health in the prison, but the prisoners do not fall off nearly so much as they used to do before the diet was improved and the windows glazed. There is much malingering among the prisoners."

The cell-windows in this prison are fastened open throughout the summer, both during the day and the night; and the surgeon stated that he had not found any evil to arise from the practice.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but I think it likely that, owing to the want of vigilance, many offences at present escape observation.

The whole number of punishments last year was only 59; the ordinary punishment being solitary confinement with loss of food.

Debtors from the County Courts are received here, but they are not always kept separate from other prisoners. At the time of my visit there was a criminal prisoner with the debtors, but the governor stated that some of the debtors had themselves been previously in the prison as criminals.

The only complaints that I received from any of the prisoners regarded the state of their shoes and clothing. These complaints were well founded.

The registers were in a good state, but the system of accounts does not afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and other stores are not supplied by public contract; no tenders, I understood, having been received, when advertisements for them were issued.

The net cost per head per annum (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) is about 20*l.*, which is 2*l.* below the general average in England, but 4*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The general result of the inspection was unsatisfactory. It will have been seen that several of the rules had been neglected, and several of the officers appeared to me to be unfit for their duties.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Such of the present officers as are not properly qualified for their duties to be removed.

2. The cells to be warmed and to be lighted with gas, and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round.

3. Mat-making and other useful kinds of work to be introduced, and every convicted prisoner to be required, as far as practicable, to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour.

4. A larger room to be appropriated as the school-room.

5. The prison dress to be made quite complete, and no convicted prisoner to be allowed to wear any article belonging to himself. Every untried prisoner to be allowed to wear the prison dress.

6. Every prisoner to go into a tepid bath on admission, and afterwards once a month, both in winter and summer.

7. An additional set of sheets to be procured, to admit of the sheets being washed conveniently.

8. Some night-vessels to be procured, such as those in use at the county prison at Derby.

9. Another window to be put in the room now used for debtors.

10. Some other officer than the governor to accompany prisoners, except in special cases, who are removed for examination, &c.

11. The clerk to the Visiting Justices to be requested to inspect the prison from time to time, and to record the result of his observations, for the information of the Justices.

SWAFFHAM.—PARISH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 26th, 1849.]

This lock-up house is a small detached building in a back court, and contains two cells, but has no accommodation for a resident keeper. It is used both for parish and county prisoners; the parish constable and the county constable both having keys of it.

The cells are each about 7 feet long, 5 feet wide, and 7 feet high.

There is no enclosure round the building, and the doors consequently open directly into a public thoroughfare.

There was no appearance of dampness, but there is scarcely any light, and there is no provision for warming the place. The ventilation is by means of small openings into the roof, and on a hot summer's day or night, or with more than one prisoner confined in a cell, the ventilation must be quite insufficient.

The place is very insecure, and I was not surprised to hear that there had been several escapes from it; one last winter.

Parties on the outside can have no difficulty in communicating with prisoners, and there must always be a danger of justice being thereby defeated.

A wooden seat (which was broken) and some loose straw is the provision for bedding.

The place was in a disorderly state.

One of the officers said that 9*d.* per day was allowed for the food of each prisoner, and that the prisoners had bread and cheese, and, if they liked, coffee also, three times in the day, when a prisoner remained so long. He said that the real cost of the food was more than 9*d.*, and that the officers consequently lost money by the arrangement.

The officer stated that sometimes, especially in cold weather,

they take the prisoners to their own houses. If this were not done, a prisoner's health would certainly be endangered.

The number of prisoners last year was stated to have been about 20. At the time of my visit the place was empty.

This lock-up house is quite unfit for use, and could not be rendered fit.

As immediate measures, until a new lock-up house is built, I recommended, in addition to the matters suggested for all the lock-up houses, that the ceiling be made more secure by having hoop-iron fastened to it; that better locks be put on the doors; and that the seat which serves for a bed be repaired.

KING'S-LYNN.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected September 29th, 1849.]

There did not appear to have been any change in the building since the prison was reported upon by the late Inspector for this district; but the former keeper, whose bad management was strongly commented upon in the late Inspector's Report, has been removed, and a new keeper, matron, and warder have been appointed.

In compliance also to some extent, with some of the other suggestions in that Report, the chaplain now reads prayers once in the week, besides performing service twice on Sunday; and the surgeon sees every prisoner once a-week.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but it is very old, and is on a very bad construction.

The average number of prisoners is about 11. On the day of my visit it was 9, including 2 transports, who were waiting for removal.

Male convicted prisoners, except those who are convicted summarily, and except transports also, are sent to the county prison at Swaffham.

The rules adopted, in addition to those in the Prison Acts, are dated 1834. The following were the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Except as regards the female prisoners, very little work is provided, whether for prisoners sentenced to hard labour, or for other prisoners.

Of 9 prisoners on the day of inspection, 8 were passing most of their time in idleness.

2. Almost all the prisoners, whether convicted or unconvicted, were wearing part at least of their own clothing; and several even of the convicts were entirely clad in their own clothes.

3. There is no classification of female prisoners, and the male prisoners are not otherwise divided than that the young are separated from the old.

4. There is no provision for teaching the prisoners to read and write, though a little instruction has been voluntarily given by the keeper and matron.

Artificial light is not provided, and the prisoners consequently pass far too much time in bed.

The prisoners are not only for the most part unemployed, but they are not under constant supervision. In the same room I found three boys and a young man together, with no work, and without an officer.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform two services on the Sunday, and read prayers and a lecture on the Thursday. I also occasionally see a prisoner in private prior to his leaving."

The prison was clean, but not in neat order: the persons of the prisoners were not sufficiently clean.

Many names had been cut in the wood-work. The cutting seemed to be old, but all such marks should be obliterated.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The food was of good quality, and appeared to be sufficient in quantity; its daily cost is about $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, which is greater by about a quarter than the average cost in the English prisons, and nearly twice as great as the average in Scotland.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance. No one was sufficiently unwell to be unable to work, if work had been provided for him. The surgeon however stated that, although there had not been any epidemic since the last inspection (in July, 1848), the general health of the prisoners had been but indifferent. He added nevertheless, that as a general rule, all, even those who remain in a considerable time, improve in health during their confinement.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be tolerable. It is probable, however, that at present many offences escape detection.

The following case of gross misconduct is taken from the keeper's journal:—

"*June 13th*, 1849.—Half-past eight o'clock in the evening, I heard a noise in the cells with the prisoners. On making inquiry, I found B. had blackguarded prisoner B.; I told him I should not allow such conduct. The following morning I told him I should part them, meaning I should put him in another yard. He behaved tolerably well that day. The following evening I saw him playing at toss-halfpenny: I took the money away from him. He asked me what I meant by so doing. I told him it was not allowed. He d—d my eyes and told me he would break the windows, if it was for a month to come. I then told the turnkey to lock him up. A worse blackguard I never heard."

Forbidden articles, intended for prisoners, are sometimes thrown over the walls.

The registers were in a proper state, and brought up to the present time, but the system of accounts does not afford a sufficient check on disbursements.

The food and other stores are not supplied by public contract, owing probably to the small number of prisoners.

The net average cost per head last year, (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs,) was 38*l.*, which is 16*l.* above the general average in England, and 22*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The keeper and matron seemed well qualified for their duties, but under the present arrangements most of the prisoners must necessarily be injured, instead of being improved, by their confinement.

I recommended that, as soon as practicable, a contract be entered into with the county Justices for the care and maintenance of all the prisoners, with a view to this prison being discontinued; and that in the mean while the following measures be taken for making a temporary improvement:—

1. The passages and principal rooms to be lighted; and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than six o'clock all the year round.

2. Oakum-picking or some other simple kind of work to be introduced; and a rule to be framed, directing that, as far as practicable, every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall be required to perform a daily task of some kind of work, equal to ten hours' fair labour.

3. The prisoners to do the whitewashing, and all other kinds of work, which they can possibly perform.

4. The chaplain to be requested to see every prisoner in private, on the prisoner's admission and liberation; and once a fortnight, at least, during his confinement.

5. A provision to be made for teaching the prisoners to read and write, as required by law.

6. Every convicted prisoner to be clad entirely in the prison clothing, and every unconvicted prisoner to be allowed to wear the prison clothing.

7. Every prisoner to go into a tepid bath on his admission, and afterwards once a month; and to be required to wash his feet at least once a week.

GAYWOOD.—PARISH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected Sept. 29th, 1849.]

This lock-up house, which is used both for county and parish prisoners, consists of a single cell, about 11 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 9 feet high. It appears to be dry, but the window is unglazed, and there is no provision for warming it. It is insecure. The

constable who has the chief care of it said he dared not put any person in it who was under a serious charge.

There is no accommodation for a resident keeper, and people on the outside can supply the prisoners with spirituous liquors and other forbidden articles.

In cold weather a prisoner's health might be endangered by confinement here; and if a prisoner was taken ill in the night, he might find it difficult to make himself heard.

The bedding consists of loose straw in a wooden stand.

There was no night convenience.

The constable said that the prisoners were allowed bread and cheese, with sometimes tea or beer; but the quantities had not been specified.

The place was clean and neat.

The constable stated there were not more than 6 or 7 prisoners in the course of a year.

The constable had a respectable appearance and seemed to be properly qualified for the charge of the lock-up house; but the place itself is quite unsuitable for its purposes, and is incapable of being rendered suitable.

WALSINGHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began Oct. 2, 1849.]

Since the Report by the late Inspector of Prisons (dated July, 1848) some inconvenient sleeping-berths have been altered, and a slight change has been made in the chapel, in order to allow the chaplain to see every prisoner; both which improvements were made in accordance with suggestions in the late Inspector's Report.

There did not appear to have been any other alterations either in the building or management; the appointment of a schoolmaster, made also on the suggestion of the Inspector, having occurred in time to be mentioned in his Report.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but much of it is old, and the construction is not good, though it is better than that of many prisons of similar age.

The average number of prisoners last year was 49, which is the same as in the previous year. At the time of my visit there were 38 prisoners.

Although the daily average is the same as last year, the number of commitments is considerably greater, which shows that there must have been a greater number of petty offences last year followed by short imprisonments. The governor said that the vagrants had increased in number.

The commitments were chiefly for thefts, vagrancy, and poaching.

The rules in force are those which were recommended by the

late Secretary of State. The following were the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. In winter the prisoners have not been required to wash their feet more frequently that about once a month, and even in summer not oftener generally than once a fortnight, instead of always once a week; and the rule respecting bathing has not been acted upon further than requiring prisoners who were dirty to go into the bath on their first admission.

2. The prisoners convicted summarily were wearing their own clothing, instead of the prison clothing; and the untried have not, as a general rule, been hitherto allowed to have the prison dress, unless their own clothing was unfit for use.

3. As a general rule no work has been provided for convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, or for such untried prisoners as might be willing to work.

4. Many cells are used to a considerable extent for separate confinement, which have not been certified as fit for such purpose, and which do not come within the provisions of the statute.

No artificial light is provided; and the prisoners consequently pass a great deal of time in bed: in winter about 14 hours out of the 24.

Many of the prisoners not only pass their time in idleness but are associated together without any officer being present to check contamination.

I was glad to find that, notwithstanding the whole amount of useful work in the prison is small, the prisoners make and mend their own shoes, stockings, shirts, and other clothing.

In the following page is a return of the ordinary occupations of the prisoners when at large, and of their employment at the time of inspection.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform two full services on the Sunday, including one sermon, and read prayers and a portion of Scripture daily. I consider the religious instruction given in chapel, whilst reading the Scriptures, as equivalent to what is required in the rule directing that the prisoners shall have such instruction in classes, and do not therefore form the prisoners into classes expressly for religious instruction. The male prisoners learn their catechism, &c. under the schoolmaster, and the female prisoners I teach myself. I see every prisoner separately on his admission and discharge, and occasionally at other times; the conversations, however, do not take place in a room, owing to the chaplain's room not being readily accessible from the prison, but through the window of the room communicating with a yard in which the prisoner stands. I also superintend the school and examine the prisoners from time to time. The schoolmaster attends five hours each day, and is chiefly occupied in teaching the prisoners to read. I myself attend the prison from an hour and a half to two hours per day on an average. I consider neglected training by parents and the want of employment to be the chief cause of crime in this district."

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.			Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the Prisoner the greater part of the day.	Knitting.	Shirt-making, &c.	Tread-mill labour applied to some useful purpose.	Not at Work.		
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Total.					Not being examined by the Surgeon.	Not at Work because no Work is provided.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.
MALES.											
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron. . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Clerks, &c.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Labourers (Agricultural) .	5	6	10	21	2	..	..	6	4	6	3
Ditto (other)	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons, Bricklayers, &c. .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailors	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total of Males .	6	6	15	27	3	..	..	10	4	6	4
FEMALES.											
Married Women . . .	1	..	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Servants (unmarried) . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	2	..	2	4	..	1	2	..	..	1	..
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total of Females	4	2	5	11	1	1	3	..	..	6	..

The prisoners had on the whole made satisfactory progress in their school instruction.

The building was clean throughout, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State. The governor, matron, and chaplain all stated that they considered the quantity of food to be in all cases sufficient, and in some more than sufficient; and the governor added that many of the prisoners lived better here than they can at home or in the workhouse, and they have much more animal food. The surgeon did not consider the quantity to be in any cases more than enough, though he stated that the prisoners lived better than any agricultural labourer in this district can afford to do.

The average daily cost of the food is about $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per head.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance; and on the subject of the health the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general state of the health of the prisoners at present is very good, and it has been so since the time of the last visit by an Inspector of Prisons. There is no prisoner at present who is sufficiently unwell to be unable to work. There has not been any epidemic in the prison for about twelve years. Since the diet was improved there is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Before that time (now about four years since) the prisoners were much subject to diarrhœa, and the disorder was often so bad as to be difficult to check. The only death last year was one caused by small-pox, which the prisoner brought in with him. The disorder was of so malignant a kind, that a boy (not a prisoner) who after the man's death assisted in whitewashing the infirmary in which the man had been placed, caught it, though he had been vaccinated, and my son, who occasionally attended the man for me, caught it also, though he also had of course been vaccinated. In both cases, however, the attack was in a mitigated form, and the whole occurrence tended to strengthen my reliance in the efficacy of vaccination. Besides this death, one prisoner was pardoned on the ground of illness. He also entered the prison in bad health: he had led a profligate life and was a man of bad character, and I was sorry to be instrumental in letting him loose on society again; but I felt sure that if he remained he would die in the prison, and that it would be necessary, during the remainder of his illness, to grant him many indulgences which would be injurious to the discipline of the prison. The man's complaint was phthisis. I have not seen any bad effects on the health or mind of any prisoner by the use, to the extent to which it has been carried, of the cells for separate confinement; though there is no provision for warming most of the cells, and though the apparatus for warming the others works very badly and unequally. I do not know anything in the prison tending to cause illness. I think that as a general rule the prisoners, even those who remain a considerable time in prison, improve in health."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. It was stated that the chief offence was talking, and that even this was confined to a few prisoners.

The number of punishments last year was 149, which is below the average for a prison of this size.

One prisoner complained of the want of more food, but the surgeon was of opinion that there was no ground for his complaint.

The register and account books were in a good state, and the system of accounts is tolerably good.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was rather more than 27*l.*, which is 5*l.* above the general average in England, and 11*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The governor is evidently a zealous and efficient officer, but,

on the present arrangements, confinement in this prison must often be attended with injury, instead of improvement.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. Some of the cells to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners according to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vict., c. 56, s. 4.

2. The infirmary, when not required for sick prisoners (which is seldom the case), to be used as a work-room; and, together with two of the day-rooms, besides such of the cells as may be prepared for separate confinement, to be lighted.

3. A rule to be framed directing that the prisoners shall be classified according to the judgment of the governor, with reference to age, previous convictions, and general character.

4. As a general rule every prisoner to be either under constant superintendence, or to be separate from the other prisoners.

5. The prisoners to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

6. Mat-making, net-making, knitting, and other useful kinds of work to be introduced; and as far as practicable, every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task throughout the year, equal to ten hours' fair labour.

7. To facilitate the introduction of useful labour, the governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, where such labour is carried on to a considerable extent.

8. The charge for grinding corn to be raised, and made equal to the market-price of the work, having reference to the quality of the grinding.

9. A room to be built for the chaplain, so that he may have a convenient place for seeing the prisoners in private.

10. The female prisoners to be taught to write, as required by law.

11. School instruction to be given chiefly in the evening, when most of the work is over.

12. Psalmody to be introduced into the service of the chapel.

13. Means to be provided for enabling the officers of the prison to fasten the cell windows open, so as to improve the ventilation.

14. In some of the cells, wooden window-frames to be substituted for the present leaden ones; the lead being sometimes taken by the prisoners, and applied to improper purposes.

15. The prison dress, both for males and females, to be made quite complete; and no convicted prisoner, male or female, to be allowed to wear any article belonging to themselves.

16. All prisoners, except those committed for very short periods, to be weighed on admission and liberation.

17. Some night-vessels, such as those in use at the county prison at Derby, to be procured.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected October 4th, 1849.]

Since the Report by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (dated June, 1848) the ventilation of some of the cells, and of the room used as a chapel, has been improved; a stove has been placed in the lower passage of one division of the prison, with openings into two passages above, so as in some degree to warm the building; and, with the same object, the windows in the passages have been glazed: but there did not appear to have been any other alteration of importance.

Some of the building is very old, and the whole is on a bad construction. It is also, like many other prisons, badly placed, being in the middle of the town, where land is very expensive, and where consequently, little has been allowed for the prison buildings.

Without a staff of officers quite disproportionate to the number of prisoners, constant superintendence cannot be maintained; and, on the other hand, individual separation during the day is impossible, owing to the smallness of the cells and to their not being warmed or otherwise brought within the provisions of the statute.

The accommodation for the female prisoners is particularly defective, so much so, that when there is a female debtor all the female criminals have to be put into one room, without regard to age or character. It is probable too, that, in spite of any amount of vigilance on the part of the officers, communication between the male and female prisoners frequently takes place.

Though thus bad in construction, the building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 28, which is 6 more than the average in the previous year. The increase seems to have been more among the vagrants than any other class.

The rules adopted are those recommended by the late Secretary of State; though some of them are scarcely applicable to such a prison. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Except on their first admission, the prisoners do not bathe, unless in particular cases, and by direction of the surgeon.

2. Most of the prisoners convicted summarily, have not had the prison clothing.

3. Very little useful employment is found for the prisoners, the greater part of whom, unless sentenced to hard labour, pass the bulk of their time in idleness. The labour on the treadwheel, moreover, is not turned to any account.

4. There are no cells which are adapted for solitary confinement.

5. There is no monthly medical examination, as distinguished from the surgeon's usual examinations.

The following return shows the ordinary occupations of the prisoners when at large, with their employment on the day of inspection:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Shoe-making, Clog-making, &c.	Shirt-making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Tread-mill labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Not at Work.			
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than one month.								Unable to work from illness.	Not at work because no work is provided.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.														
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	1	..	.	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	..	1	..	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Coopers, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	..	1	..	.
Hawkers and Pedlars	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	1	..	..	.
Labourers	.	..	11	.	11	3	.	.	.	3	1	4	..	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	2	1	5	.	8	..	.	.	.	3	..	4	1	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	1	.	.	..	..	..	..	.
Spinners, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	1	..	..	.
Tailors	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	1	..	..	..	..	.
Total of Males	3	1	21	.	25	3	1	.	1	6	3	10	1	.
FEMALES.														
Married Women	.	1	1	.	2	..	.	2	.	..	..	..	..	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	..	1	1	2	..	.	1	.	..	..	..	..	1
Total of Females	.	1	2	1	4	..	.	3	.	..	..	..	..	1

Artificial light is provided to some extent; and though the prisoners pass a great deal of time in bed, it is not so much as in many other prisons.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I or my assistant perform Divine Service twice every Sunday, and we read prayers daily. In addition, we see every prisoner separately on his admission and discharge, and occasionally during his imprisonment, especially if he be absent from chapel. Every Friday I give the prisoners a lecture. My assistant also superintends the school and

examines the prisoners from time to time in their progress. I think it very desirable that the schoolmaster, through the governor, should have more power than he possesses at present to enforce attendance at school."

The following was the schoolmaster's statement :—

"I attend the prison to give instruction to the male prisoners six hours on each of 5 days of the week. All who desire it have instruction, however short the period of their confinement, and in point of fact, almost all do receive instruction. The instruction includes reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Church catechism."

The schoolmaster is evidently a very zealous and efficient officer, and the general arrangements for the elementary instruction of the inmates of this prison reflect great credit on all concerned. I examined several of the prisoners, taken at random, and found that in all cases the progress was satisfactory, and that in some it was great.

The prison has a good library, but some of the books were not free from scribbling.

The prison, generally, was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners ; but some of the rooms were not in neat order.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient, but some of the clothing was out of repair.

The surgeon considered the dietary (that recommended by the late Secretary of State) to be sufficient in all cases, and for those who do not work, to be more than sufficient. I tasted the food, and found it to be of very good quality. Its daily cost last year was 6*d.* per head ; which is considerably above the ordinary cost in the English prisons.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance. There were only two who, the surgeon said, were unable to work. One was a case of chronic rheumatism, and the other of insanity. The prisoner who was insane was not so at the time of his admission, but he had previously been in a lunatic asylum, and the surgeon stated that his madness did not arise from anything connected with the prison.

The surgeon reported that, with the exception of slight diarrhœa, which had existed as an epidemic, the health of the prisoners had been good since the time of the last inspection ; and this report was confirmed by the statements of the other officers. The surgeon added, that by a change in the diet of the prisoners (cocoa being substituted for gruel in the morning, and milk for gruel in the evening), and by a slight medical treatment, the attack had been subdued, and that the epidemic had at that time nearly, if not entirely, disappeared.

Part of the prison is ill-ventilated.

The want of the means of obtaining constant supervision have already been alluded to. In one room I found 4 boys toge-

ther, with no officer to superintend them, and all of them unemployed; in another room there were 6 prisoners together under similar circumstances, and in another 7. In such cases, corruption, instead of amendment, must necessarily be at work, notwithstanding any amount of instruction or any efforts of the officers. The chaplain stated as follows :—

"Under all the circumstances of this prison, it is a fearful task to attempt to effect the moral improvement of the prisoners. A boy of good character would probably be ruined by being sent to the prison. He would pass most of his time in idleness and in corrupting society. If a prisoner be disposed to penitence and serious reflection, he is mocked and jeered by his associates. A few months ago there was a man named H. in the prison, who appeared sincerely to repent the misconduct which had led to his imprisonment, and who used to read his Bible frequently, and sometimes when alone to pray; but he was persecuted for doing so by some of the other prisoners in his class. Two men in this ward both called on me at separate times after their liberation, to bear witness to the ill treatment which H. had received in consequence of his being religiously disposed. The governor became aware of the treatment to which H. was subjected, and did all in his power to prevent it; but I am of opinion that, constructed as this prison is, the evil must remain in spite of every exertion that may be made to check it. I think it a great evil that men and boys should ever be put together in prison; both are injured: the men are ashamed to show penitence before boys, and the boys are tempted to brave the matter out in the presence of men."

Debtors are kept separate from other prisoners, but, as already mentioned, this regulation makes it necessary, when there is a female debtor, to put all the other females together; and as there is no female officer except the matron (who has many duties to attend to, which withdraw her from the female prisoners), much moral injury must be the result.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers and account-books were in a good state, and the system of accounts appear to afford a sufficient check on disbursements.

The food and other stores are not supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 28*l.*, which is 6*l.* above the general average in England, and 12*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The record of the examinations by the Visiting Justices showed a vigilant and praiseworthy attention on their part.

The governor appears to be a zealous and conscientious officer, and much credit is due to the officers generally; but under all the circumstances of this prison it must, as the chaplain states, be "a fearful task to attempt to effect the moral improvement of the prisoners."

The only remedy for the bad construction of the prison

would be the erection of an entirely new building, and that on another site; but this would entail a great expense, and after all, from the smallness of the establishment, it would be difficult to introduce efficient discipline. Under all the circumstances, the best course, I am convinced, would be to contract with the county, (so soon as the county is in a position for entering into such a contract), for the care and maintenance of the prisoners; and this course I recommended. In the meanwhile I suggested the following measures for the effecting an immediate improvement :—

1. The rules respecting, bathing, clothing, and a monthly medical examination, which have been only partially acted upon, to be carried into full operation.

2. Some simple kinds of employment to be found, and a rule to be framed directing that every convicted prisoner shall be required, as far as practicable, to do a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

3. A rule to be framed directing that the prisoners shall be classified according to the judgment of the governor, with reference to age, previous convictions, and general character.

4. As a general rule, every prisoner to be kept under constant supervision, except when he is in his night-cell.

5. Half a pint of milk to be substituted for the gruel in the evening.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 4th, 1849.]

It was stated that there had not been any alteration since this lock-up house was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons.

The place was in neat order.

I was glad to find that there had been a great decrease in the number of prisoners, especially of females, within the last 8 or 9 years; as shown by the following return :—

Space of Time.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 1st October, 1840, to 30th September, 1841 . .	637	139	776
From 1st October, 1844, to 30th September, 1845 . .	386	53	439
From 1st October, 1848, to 30th September, 1849 . .	293	16	309

I suggested to the magistrates the propriety of having the cells warmed.

LUDHAM LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected Oct. 5th, 1849.]

It appears that this lock-up house is a private house rented by the superintendent of the county police in this district. It is in the middle of the village, and the site is unobjectionable; but the place which is used for prisoners, and which I was informed had been constructed at the expense of the superintendent, is very unfit for the purpose. It is a small cell below ground, which was formerly a cellar, and is approached by a flight of steps outside the house. In winter the place must be damp, and there is no provision for warming it; but it did not feel cold. The only provision for light and ventilation is some apertures in the door. The place is not secure, and some time ago a prisoner made his escape from it.

Persons on the outside would not have much difficulty in communicating with prisoners, and in handing things in to them.

The bedding is sufficient.

There is no night convenience.

The keeper was from home, and I did not therefore see him, but his wife said that the prisoners got the same kind of food as they had themselves. She said also that the prisoners are not kept wholly in the cell, but are often allowed to come and sit in the kitchen.

The floor was covered with a thick layer of saw-dust, which made it difficult to judge of the cleanliness of the cell, but the bedding seemed to be clean.

Prisoners are sometimes kept two or three days here.

There was one prisoner at the time of my visit, but I could not learn what number is received in a given period.

The prisoner made no complaint.

The superintendent's wife, who had a respectable appearance, takes charge of the female prisoners.

The place is incapable of being made a proper lock-up house.

NORTH WALSHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected October 5th, 1849.]

This lock-up house was built about three years ago, and consists of two cells, with rooms for a keeper and his wife. It stands in a convenient situation, but there is an iron-foundry close by, and the keeper complained of the smoke from the foundry making it almost impossible to keep the place clean; his wife said that she could not open the windows facing the foundry chimney.

The cells are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	11	6¼	8	550
1	8	7	8	450

The place appears to be always dry, but there is no provision for warming one of the cells, and the provision (if it were intended as such) in the other is insufficient. The constable in charge of the place, however, said that the prisoners never complained of the cold, even in winter.

The cells are lighted by glazed windows, and the ventilation is quite sufficient.

The cells appear to be secure, but the yard (into which the prisoners are taken to wash themselves) is very insecure.

The bedding in each cell consists of a horse-hair mattress and a single rug, which is not sufficient.

The daily allowance for food is 9*d.* for each prisoner; and the keeper said that they were permitted to expend the money as they liked, except that they were not allowed to buy malt liquor.

The place was not in neat order.

The number of prisoners last year was 40, viz., 38 males and 2 females. On the day of the inspection the place was empty.

Both the keeper and his wife, the latter of whom takes charge of the female prisoners, had a respectable appearance, and seemed to be properly qualified for their offices.

In addition to the matters recommended generally, I suggested that a provision be made for warming the cells.

AYLSHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected Oct. 5th, 1849.]

This lock-up house, which is similar in construction with that at North Walsham, contains, like that, two cells, with rooms for the keeper and his wife. It was built about two years ago, and stands outside the town, the situation being unobjectionable.

The cells are of about the same size as those at North Walsham, and are lighted and ventilated in the same way. The provision for warming, however, was reported to be much more effective, and sufficient to heat both the cells.

The bedding is the same as that at North Walsham, and as the cells seem to be warm, it may be sufficient.

The daily allowance for food is 9*d.* per day, as at North Walsham, and the prisoners have coffee, bread, &c.

The place was clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 31, viz., 29 males and 2 females, which is rather less than the number in the previous year. At the time of the inspection, however, the place was empty.

The constable who has the charge of the lock-up house was absent on duty, but his wife, who takes charge of the female prisoners, had a respectable appearance.

On the whole this lock-up house appears to be well adapted for its purposes.

The superintendent of police for the district stated that the erection of this lock-up house had been of great service, not only as affording the means of keeping offenders secure, but also in preventing crime. He said that before it was put up people often committed petty offences intentionally on a Saturday night, and put themselves in the way of the police in order to get free quarters in a public-house through the Sunday; but that now such persons have a great fear of apprehension.

NORFOLK.—COUNTY AT LARGE.

It will be seen by the foregoing Reports that the prisons in this county are not well constructed, or well placed for procuring suitable work for the prisoners, most of whom are agricultural labourers.

To build a new prison, however, in place of each of the existing prisons would entail a great immediate expense; and, owing to the large number of the prisons, would require a great permanent expenditure in management. A far more economical and better plan would be to build a single prison in a place of ready, general access, where there is plenty of land on which many of the prisoners might be employed, and to send to this prison all offenders committed for considerable periods, reserving two or three of the best of the present prisons for detentions for short terms. Under this arrangement one of the prisons at Norwich, and most of the other prisons in the county, might be wholly discontinued, and the cost of management in the remaining prisons (except the females' prison at Wymondham) might be greatly reduced.

Many new lock-up houses are required, and it is very desirable that in building them a justices' room should, in each case, be provided, so as to prevent the necessity of ever holding the sessions at an inn, or of conveying prisoners backwards and forwards through the streets.

YORKSHIRE.

NORTHALLERTON.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected 12th April, 1849.]

VERY few of the recommendations which I made at my last visit, and which are mentioned in my last Report, have yet been acted upon; the magistrates having delayed the general consideration of these recommendations until the enlargement which is going forward in the building is completed. In two or three places the ventilation has been improved, but this improvement has not been carried to the extent that I recommended.

The allowance of food for prisoners confined for periods of less than two months has been reduced, but the alteration does not appear to have been yet submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

A large room has been erected to serve as a temporary day-room, and this building the governor stated had proved very serviceable by allowing many of the prisoners to be taken during the day out of the other parts of the building, so as to admit of this portion of the prison being properly aired.

The average number of prisoners last year was 149, which is 53 more than the average in 1847, and 87 more than the average in 1846. Since the beginning of the present year the average number has been 173. At one time within the year there were nearly 300 prisoners, but recently the number has greatly diminished. On the day of my visit there were 134 prisoners, of whom 53 were vagrants.

The governor thinks that the late reduction in the number of prisoners is, to a considerable extent, owing to the diminished allowance of food now given to prisoners sent for short periods, who consist chiefly of vagrants.

Of 1168 convicted prisoners received last year, not fewer than 696 were convicted under the Vagrant Act, and 207 under the Poor Law Act; leaving only 265 convictions of offences of all other kinds; or less than one quarter of the whole.

The following is taken from the chaplain's last Quarterly Report to the Visiting Justices:—

"Of the 28 men charged with felony, 19 do not belong to the North Riding, nor do they appear to have had even a temporary residence in it: according to their own admission, 13 have been in prison before, and 4 are Irishmen. From the intercourse he has had with them the chaplain feels convinced that ten of them, whom of course he cannot particularize, are idle young vagabonds, tramping the country without any fixed purpose, and living by their depredations upon the public. Some of them are so reckless as to express their perfect indifference about being transported. An inspired apostle has observed, 'If a man will not work, neither should he eat:' at present, however, the

injunction seems to be set at nought or entirely defeated in too many instances."

I again found many of the prisoners idle; but I was glad to learn that a great deal of work preparatory to building the new wing, such as digging the foundations, cutting the new drains, pulling down the old boundary-walls and cleaning the bricks, had been done by the prisoners.

In performing this work the men had behaved as well as prisoners are found almost always to behave when engaged in out-door work.

The governor said that most of them (except the vagrants) worked as well as ordinary labourers.

I did not this time find any of the prisoners dirty in their persons, but otherwise the exceptions to the observance of the rules were much the same as those recorded in my last Report.

The assistant female officer was absent from illness, and at the time of my arrival there was no officer with the females. When this is the case much corruption is almost certain to be going on. The chaplain, indeed, stated that there was lately in the prison, for a long period, an artful and depraved woman, who was likely to taint all whom she associated with.

I recommended at my last visit that a new matron should be appointed, and that measures be taken to secure that the female prisoners should be under constant superintendence; but this has not yet been done.

I found at my last visit that, owing in part to infirm health, the time which the matron passed among the females was quite insufficient for effective superintendence, and it appeared, on the present occasion, that her time had not been increased.

Owing, I was told, to the crowded state of the prison of late, the school has been suspended.

The health of the prisoners during most of the winter has been very bad, especially among the male prisoners. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's visit in September last has been very bad. The chief disorders have been typhus fever and diarrhœa. They have prevailed to a great extent. There have been three deaths during that time from fever (besides that of one of the officers), and one prisoner died of English cholera. The chief causes of the illness, in my opinion, have been the debilitated condition in which many of the prisoners have been committed, the offensive smells often existing in a prison, and arising, I believe, from the state of the drainage and the crowded state of the prison until very lately. At present the health of the prisoners is moderately good, though there are still some cases of fever. The appearance of diarrhœa and typhus fever was very sudden; they both came at one time. It was in the first week in January; a severe frost had set in about two days before. The attacks were not confined to any particular part of the building, nor did they prevail more in one part than another. In the

three months ending 31st March there were 128 cases of fever, and 78 cases of diarrhœa. The illness was to a great extent confined to the male prisoners. The females have been much less crowded than the male prisoners."

Very few complaints were made by prisoners, and such as were made were not substantiated.

The average net cost last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 25*l.* per head, which is 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

I called the attention of the visiting justices to the necessity of completing the improvements in the drainage of the prison as speedily as possible, and to the bad state of the female department.*

RIPON.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.

[Inspected 13th April, 1849.]

The keeper stated that there had not been any alterations in the building since this small prison was last visited by an Inspector of Prisons, and that the only change of any kind had been the adoption, so far as they were considered applicable, of the rules recommended by the Secretary of State.

The average number of prisoners last year was four, which is rather less than in the previous year. For a time the prison was quite empty, and this too when a large number of men were at work in the neighbourhood on the railway.

At the time of my visit there were three prisoners. They were altogether and all unoccupied. Hitherto, indeed, there seems to have been but little separation beyond that of the sexes, and but little work; for notwithstanding the nominal adoption of the rules recommended by the late Secretary of State, one of which directs that useful employment shall be found for all prisoners, few of these regulations have really been acted upon.

The chief exceptions to the observance of the rules applicable to so small a prison, besides not setting the prisoners to work, were first that the regulations respecting personal cleanliness had not been fully acted upon; secondly, that convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing; and thirdly, that the supply of clean linen had not been regular, and had been allowed to depend to a great extent on the friends of the prisoners.

Notwithstanding these exceptions, however (some of them relating to cleanliness), the prison itself was remarkably clean and orderly.

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* A new matron has now been appointed, and it is stated that she or her assistant is always with the prisoners.—December, 1849.

Hitherto artificial light has not been supplied, and the prisoners have consequently passed far too much time in bed.

The prisoners appear to have had very good health. Indeed both the surgeon and the governor stated that they always improved in health during their confinement. The surgeon said that during the 22 years he had been in office, there had not been a single death. He added "I think it my duty to bear testimony to the exemplary manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Stubbs, the governor and matron, have always discharged their duties, and to their kindness to the prisoners."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, though there had been some serious exceptions. Some time ago, a prisoner, who pretended to be mad, attacked the keeper and wounded him in such a way that he will probably bear the marks of the assault through life; and a few months since, two prisoners were detected in a plan to attack the keeper and make their escape, for which purpose they had prepared a formidable weapon by fastening a large stone in an apron.

Hitherto there has been no record of punishments.

The chaplain performs divine service three times a-week, and he gives secular instruction also to those who require it.

The prison is not at present secure, but it will be seen that I made some recommendations with a view of rendering it so.

No prisoner made any complaint.

There appears to be but little crime in this neighbourhood. Such as exists the governor attributes chiefly to idleness and drunkenness.

One of the prisoners, a vagrant, had committed a theft in a public manner in order (as he acknowledged) to be committed to prison. The keeper said that he believed that the man's object had been to get winter quarters in the prison, expecting to be released at the beginning of the spring; but that he had been disappointed, for the magistrates had awarded him an imprisonment which would keep him in confinement till the middle of the summer.

The entries in the visiting justices' inspection book were frequent and creditable to the governor.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The keeper and matron to be authorized to procure some complete dresses for prisoners of both sexes and of different sizes. No convicted prisoner to be henceforth required or permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to himself, and every unconvicted prisoner who may desire it, or whose own clothes may be unfit for use, to have the prison dress.

2. Every prisoner to have a weekly supply of clean linen and stockings as required by the 47th Rule.

3. The bread to be of a coarser and cheaper quality than that now given.

4. Net-making and other kinds of useful work to be introduced.

5. Gas to be brought into the prison, and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.

6. Every prisoner to be required to do a task equal to ten hours' fair labour, and to lose part of his food when he does not do the stipulated quantity.

7. The upper cells to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 and 3 Vic., c. 56, s. 4.

8. A register of punishments to be kept.

9. In order to render the prison more secure, an airing gallery to be constructed, as explained on the spot, and a new lock to be put on the grated door leading from the keeper's house into the prison.

RIPON.—DEBTORS' PRISON FOR THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.

[Inspected 14th April, 1849.]

The keeper, who has a respectable appearance, and who has been many years in office, stated that there has not been any alteration since the prison was examined by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district.

There is now very little use for this prison, and if an arrangement were made by which the few persons who are received into it could be sent to the other prison in the town, it might at once be discontinued.

The keeper stated that during the last three years there had been only two prisoners.

The place was clean, but it is not secure. I recommended that some more bars should be put before the windows, and that an inspection-slide should be placed in the door of the passage leading to the debtors' rooms, with a view to this passage being used as an airing gallery; but under the circumstances of the case I should not advise any considerable expenditure.

RIPON.—LOCK-UP HOUSE FOR THE LIBERTY OF RIPON.

[Inspected 14th April, 1849.]

This lock-up house, consisting of 2 cells, was built about 13 years ago, and is connected with an older building, in which the keeper resides.

The cells are each 10 feet 9 inches long, 7 feet wide, and 8 feet high; the cubical content therefore of each is about 600 feet.

The cells are damp but not cold, as there is a provision for warming them.

There are some small holes in the doors for the admission of air, but there are no windows.

In each cell there is a drain, which I was told was sometimes rather offensive.

The place is tolerably secure; but people on the outside can talk to the prisoners, and at night the keeper is too far off to hear them. In this way the ends of justice may be defeated; and if a prisoner were taken ill in the night, he would have a difficulty in making himself heard by the keeper, though the people in the adjoining houses would probably hear him.

There is a proper provision for bedding.

The keeper stated that he gave such prisoners as remained long enough to require food, but who were not able to pay for it, some coffee and bread and butter, and that he charged the cost to the Liberty.

The keeper said that prisoners are sometimes detained two nights, even when Sunday does not intervene.

Hitherto the prisoners have not been required to wash themselves.

There were only loose buckets for night-vessels.

No record has hitherto been kept of the persons received, but the keeper said that he thought that on an average there were not more than 3 or 4 in a month.

The keeper had a respectable appearance.

There is no female officer.

The keeper stated that there are fewer cases of drunkenness and assaults at Ripon than there used to be, and that there is less crime generally. He has been in office 25 years, and has therefore had opportunities of judging.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The allowance of food to be a pound and a half of bread, and a pint and a half of oatmeal gruel, coffee, or warm milk, to be given in three equal meals. No prisoner, however, to be allowed to have any food, whether at the cost of the Liberty, himself, or of his friends, until he has washed himself thoroughly; and with this view the keeper to be authorized to procure a basin, some towels, and some soap.

2. A night-stool to be provided for each cell, on a plan explained to the keeper, and which will not allow of the stool being upset.

3. The keeper to be directed to keep a record of all persons confined in the lock-up house, according to a form which I gave him.

RICHMOND.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected June 6th, 1849.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations mentioned in my last Report, the ceilings of the cells occupied by male prisoners have been made more secure by having hoop-iron fastened to them

crossways; iron bars have been put to the window of the females' day-room; a wash-tub has been provided to serve as a bath; and the rule respecting clothing has been carried into effect. Some other recommendations, however, though adopted, have not yet been acted upon.

There have not been any other alterations either in the building or management.

The building was in good repair and clean.

The number of prisoners continues very small, and on the day of my visit the prison was empty.

The prisoners are employed at breaking stone and teasing oakum.

The surgeon reported that the prisoners had had good health since my last Report. He added that the diet was sufficient and of good quality, and that there was not any cause of disease in operation in the prison.

When there are any prisoners the chaplain attends generally, though not always, once a-week to converse with them.

There had not been any case of punishment for misconduct in prison since the last Report.

As stated in the last Report, the keeper is inert and not very intelligent, but his deficiencies are in some degree made up by his wife and daughter.

HULL.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection began November 16th, 1849.]

The following recommendations contained in my last Report (dated October, 1848) have been adopted and carried into effect:—

1. The late chaplain, who was allowed to act until his successor had been appointed, has been finally removed, and a new chaplain appointed, who appears to be well qualified for his duties and to take a strong interest in the welfare of the prisoners.

2. The ventilation of the prison has been improved, but is still insufficient, even if the means at command were turned to full account, which is not the case. Several windows which should have been open I found shut.

3. The prisoners now go into the bath on their admission, and afterwards once each month; and to allow of this two new baths have been provided.

4. More of the work is now of a useful kind, but the change in this respect has not yet been made to more than a slight extent, except among the female prisoners. Even the shoes used in the prison are still purchased.

Many of the other recommendations have been adopted, but have not yet been carried into effect. The chief of these are

the recommendations for lighting the prison with gas; for enforcing early rising in winter as well as in summer; for providing useful kinds of work, and requiring every convicted prisoner to perform a full day's task throughout the year; for fitting up a number of cells to be used for separate confinement; for having all the prisoners either in separate cells or under constant supervision; and for appointing a schoolmaster.

One cause of delay in carrying the recommendations into effect has been the late severe visitation of cholera in Hull.

A new matron has been appointed, who discharges her duties in a very creditable manner.

The existing rules have been much better enforced than was the case at my last visit.

The building appeared to be in good repair, but as already mentioned, it is not well adapted either in situation or construction for a good system of discipline, although, under energetic management, a great improvement would be made on what exists at present.

The average number of prisoners last year was 134, which is nearly the same as in the previous year, though much greater than it was a few years ago.

Some of the debtors' rooms were disorderly, and part of the floor of one of the work rooms was in a disgusting state, owing to the want of a proper convenience. There were also some broken panes of glass. In other respects the prison was clean and neat, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The supply of clothing and bedding was sufficient, but some of it was out of repair.

The return in the following page shows the ordinary employments of the prisoners who were in confinement at the time of my inspection, and how they were occupied in prison.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"On the week-days I come to the prison at about seven in the morning, and first visit any prisoners who may be in solitary confinement, and see such prisoners as have arrived since my visit the day before. At eight, I read prayers in the chapel. At eleven, I return to the prison and visit the sick, and I then take a class of the prisoners and read a lecture to them with explanations. At one, I generally leave the prison. On Sunday, I perform two services, including one sermon, and instruct and catechise the boys. The time that I pass in the prison is rather more than three hours per day on an average. I have not hitherto been in the habit of seeing the prisoners from time to time in private."

The chaplain expressed a perfect willingness to perform the latter duty, and I have no doubt that much benefit will result from its discharge. I was very glad to find that the chaplain does not confine his interest in the prisoners to the time that they are in confinement, but that in several cases he has visited

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c. as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Knitting.	Mat Making.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Tread-mill Labour applied to some useful purpose.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work.		
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.													Unable to work from illness.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.																		
Bakers	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Butchers	.	1	1	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
Hawkers and Pedlars	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers	5	5	43	.	53	3	.	.	2	15	.	1	25	.	.	2	5	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	3	3	10	.	16	.	1	.	1	7	.	.	4	.	.	.	3	.
Shoemakers, &c.	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Soldiers	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tailors	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Weavers	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Miscellaneous	.	2	6	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Males	9	17	74	6	106	4	3	.	5	31	.	2	34	.	8	4	9	6
FEMALES.																		
Married Women	.	.	6	.	6	5	.	10	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.
Servants (unmarried)	.	.	16	.	16													
Total of Females	.	.	22	.	22	5	.	10	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	.

prisoners after their liberation. One liberated prisoner he had kindly taken into his own service.

It is the discharge of this voluntary and extra duty that often distinguishes a really good and efficient chaplain. I was glad to find, from the report of one of the ladies who visit the prison, that the matron also had exerted herself greatly in behalf of some of the prisoners after their liberation.

The surgeon considers the dietary sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to maintain health and strength. It will be seen indeed by the surgeon's evidence that such prisoners as remain long fall off greatly, and generally pass the latter portion of their time in the infirmary—a very serious state of matters—but this he attributes chiefly to the monotonous occupations in which most of them are engaged—treadwheel labour or picking oakum—and this view is supported by the fact that the female prisoners, whose employment is more diversified, do not fall off in health, but, on the contrary, improve.

Such facts add greatly to the importance of providing useful, instructive, and interesting employment for the prisoners, and I hope, therefore, that with as little further delay as possible, such employment will be obtained.

The following is the surgeon's evidence :—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is good, and it has been so during the greater part of the last year; but whilst the cholera was in Hull, a period (including the time when diarrhœa was very prevalent) of about three months, there was much sickness in the prison, consisting chiefly of diarrhœa, but including about half-a-dozen cases of cholera, two of which were fatal. The health of the prisoners, however, during that period was much better than that of people generally in the same class of life out of prison. There are at present six prisoners who are sufficiently unwell to be off work, but none of the cases are apparently serious. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Male prisoners, however, who remain a long time in the prison, say twelve months, fall off greatly in health, and if they stay two years, they generally pass the latter part of their time in the infirmary. This is not the case with the women, which I attribute to their occupation being less monotonous than that of the male prisoners. The women generally improve very much in health, but most of the men fall off, particularly those on the treadwheel, and especially in summer, when the hours of labour are longer than in winter, and when the prisoners perspire more."

The average daily cost of the food last year was about 4*d.* per head, which is rather less than the general average in England, though more by about 1*d.* than the general average in Scotland.

I tasted the food and found it to be of good quality.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be good; but owing to the want of supervision over the untried, and to

many of the prisoners sleeping two or three in a cell, much corrupt conversation and many other offences now doubtless escape observation. The untried, the class in which it is most important to prevent contamination, are in exactly the same state as they were a year ago, when, to use the language of one of their own number given in my last Report:

"I believe that any young man who was put into the yard, and who had not a strong mind, would be ruined, however innocent he might be when he first arrived."

The most common offences for which punishment is awarded, are talking and refusing to work, or neglecting the work; and the ordinary punishment, solitary confinement, with the loss of a meal. The number of punishments last year was very large (1308), only 29 of which, however, were awarded to female prisoners, although nearly a sixth part of the prisoners were females.

Fraudulent debtors are not at present kept separate from other debtors.

A few prisoners made complaints of different kinds, but on investigation the complaints were found to be groundless.

The present system of accounts does not appear to me to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The average net cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent and repairs) was 16*l.* 12*s.*, which is more than 5*l.* less than the general average in England, and is about equal to the general average in Scotland.

In my last Report I had the painful duty of stating that I did not consider the governor of this prison qualified for his office. At my present inspection I have found much less to object to than at my last visit, but my opinion of the qualifications of the governor remains unchanged.

BEVERLEY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began November 21st, 1849.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report (dated October, 1848), some cells have been prepared for separate confinement, and others are in the course of preparation, though none have yet been certified; the ventilation of the prison has been improved, though it is still defective in some parts, especially the solitary cells; a new store-room has been made, and the bath-room has been much improved; mat-making has been introduced to some extent, and the prisoners, assisted by one of the officers, have made nearly all the alterations and repairs required of late; more prisoners than formerly receive instruction in reading and writing; and

the working hours have been increased for some of the prisoners, but the recommendation on this head has not been fully adopted.

There did not appear to have been any other alteration, either in the building or discipline.

The untried prisoners are still allowed to associate and to converse, though under the supervision of an officer. The following entry in the governor's journal is similar to an entry which appeared in my last Report:—

"I was obliged to remove D. W. and J. W. into the cells in No. 4 building. They have for some time past been very disorderly in the sessions ward, especially W., who has frequently quarrelled with other prisoners, and attempted to cause much dissatisfaction against the rules and regulations of the prison.

"I have had to remark frequently in my journal on the great difficulty I have in keeping anything like order amongst the prisoners for trial, who are allowed to converse together; and although an officer is always with them, it is impossible for him to hear all that transpires, and there is no doubt that much evil is done to the prisoners themselves by hearing and telling to each other their previous histories, and it cannot be considered safe that so many men (32) should be allowed to converse together, and be able to concert a scheme to break from prison."

The building seemed to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year was 103, which is an increase of 24 on the average of the previous year, and of 37 on the average of the year 1846-47. The numbers of commitments in the 3 years were as follows:—

1846-7	587
1847-8	677
1848-9	924

The increase has been chiefly in the vagrants, who form the bulk of the prisoners, and whose numbers have been as follows:—

1846-7	384
1847-8	426
1848-9	612

The governor stated that during the last two months there had been several committals for wilful damage done in order to get into prison.

Only one quarter of the prisoners received last year belonged to the Riding.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Much of the labour is still but slightly useful.

2. Some cells have been used to a great extent for separate confinement, which have not been certified as fit for that purpose, and which are not in a state to be certified; but the surgeon was of opinion that no ill effects had resulted to the health of the prisoners.

3. The chaplain is still not in the habit of seeing the prisoners periodically in private, though he sees them in private on their admission and discharge, and occasionally at other times.

4. It has not been the practice for the chaplain to examine the prisoners who attend school as to the progress they make.

5. There is no provision for teaching the female prisoners to read and write.

The following return shows the employment of the prisoners at the time of the inspection, and their occupations when at large:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Mat Making.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Stone Breaking.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Treadmill labour applied to some useful purpose.	Preparing Rushes.	Sewing and folding books for Bookbinders.	Not at Work.	
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.														Unable to work from illness.	Not at Work, because no work is provided.
MALES.																		
Bakers	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	2	2	4	.	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	.	.	1
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, &c.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlars	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	.	3	15	1	19	5	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	8	.	.	.
Ditto (other)	1	26	21	.	48	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	30	12	1	2	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Miners	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Painters	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	.	4	2	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Tailors	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Weavers	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	6	1	.	.
Miscellaneous	1	4	6	.	11	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total of Males	4	46	58	1	109	5	.	6	7	1	.	4	2	41	37	3	2	1
FEMALES.																		
Married Women	.	3	3	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Servants (unmarried)	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	3	6	.	9	.	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Females	.	7	9	.	16	1	2	.	5	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The clear value per head last year of work done for sale was about 1*l.* 15*s.*, and the estimated value of work done for the prison about 10*s.*

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"There has not been any change in my routine of duty since Mr.

Hill's visit in October last year. I attend the prison daily, read prayers, and expound part of the Scriptures. I also see every prisoner in private on his admission and discharge, and on his application for an interview at any other time, but I do not see the prisoners in private periodically. If any prisoners are sick or in solitary confinement, I see them daily. On Sunday I perform two services, one of them including a sermon, and either catechise the prisoners or read a portion of some religious work to them. The time of my attendance is on an average from an hour and a half to two hours daily."

The schoolmaster (the same zealous and efficient officer that was mentioned in the last Report) gives seven hours each day to his duties, and instructs the male prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The examination of the prisoners as to their progress under him was satisfactory.

The library books were in a very good state, but a new supply of testaments and prayer books was wanted.

The prison was clean throughout, as were the persons of the prisoners.

Much of the clothing was out of repair, and an addition was wanted (which had been ordered) to the bedding.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State. I tasted the food, and found it of good quality. Its daily cost last year was 4*d.* per head, which is about the general average in England.

The prisoners appear to have had very good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in good health, and their general health has been very good since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There are two prisoners who are unable to do more than light work, but this is in consequence of their having ruptures which existed before their admission to the prison. There has not been any epidemic or other prevailing disease in the prison during the last year. There was no case of cholera. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. The prisoners, even those who remain for long periods, generally improve in health during their imprisonment."

With regard to the last point the governor's opinion was somewhat different from the surgeon's. He said the health of the prisoners generally becomes better, except those in for long periods, some of whom fall off. I must add that as a body the male prisoners who had been in the prison for a considerable period had not a healthy appearance.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. The misconduct, the governor stated, was chiefly confined to vagrants committed for short periods.

The number of punishments is considerably under the general average in the country, having been last year 229, with an average of 103 prisoners. The chief offences are talking and neglect of work.

Only one prisoner made any complaint, and his complaint was groundless.

The registers were in a good state.

The system of accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements, except that there is no stock account of clothing and bedding.

Except coals, the chief articles of consumption are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 21*l.*, which is 1*l.* less than the general average in England, but 5*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The general state of the prison was creditable to Mr. Alfred Shepherd (the governor) and to the other officers.

BEVERLEY.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected November 23rd, 1849.]

In accordance with some suggestions in my last Report on this prison (dated October, 1848), the prisoners are now required to wash themselves before they have any food, and the benches and tables have been put into a proper state; but there did not appear to have been any other alteration.

As already mentioned, the place is now used only as a lock-up house. It was quite clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 217, which is 53 more than in the previous year; but, at the time of my visit, the place was empty.

LEEDS.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced November 24th, 1849.]

In accordance with recommendations contained in my last two Reports, an alarm-bell has been put up; the prison has been made secure at various points where it was previously insecure, (though there are still two places where the alteration, in this respect, has not been made); a room has been prepared for a class of shoemakers; some of the divisions in the chapel have been removed; and the prisoners have been employed in making the alterations and repairs in the building.

The following alterations have also been made:—

Water from the town water-works has been introduced, to serve when the prison pumps are out of order; some milk and some more meat have been added to the dietary of prisoners sentenced to long periods of confinement; and flax-dressing has been added to the kinds of work in the prison, and is found to be profitable.

By the liberality of the justices, who raised a private subscription among themselves for the purpose, an organ has been purchased and placed in the chapel.

The building appeared to be in good repair.

The average number of prisoners last year (exclusive of transports) was 192. At the time of my visit the number of borough prisoners was 180, and of transports 75.

The chief exception to the observance of the rules was that the prisoners in their separate cells are not visited daily by the governor, chaplain, and surgeon, but, as already observed, this rule is almost impracticable.

The work department in this prison is in a much more satisfactory state than that of most prisons in my district, the work being more useful, instructive, and profitable, although the profit even here is but small. If there were more workshops and more land, the work department might be rendered yet more satisfactory.

The female prisoners not only wash and sew for the prisoners, but do much washing, sewing, quilting, netting, and knitting for persons out of the prison.

The return in the following page shows how the prisoners were employed at the time of my visit, and what were their ordinary occupations out of prison.

The clear value per head of the work for sale last year was 1*l.* 12*s.*, and the estimated value of work done for the prison was 1*l.* 15*s.*

Here, as in other prisons, a large portion of the earnings is obtained from the labour of comparatively few prisoners; many of the other prisoners being engaged in learning trades, or employed at labour but slightly remunerative, owing to the shortness of their period of confinement.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I commence my duties in the prison with chapel, at a quarter past eight; the service generally lasts from half an hour to three quarters. I subsequently attend the prison about five hours during the day, which time is chiefly employed in visiting the prisoners individually. I visit every prisoner at least once in ten days. I superintend the instruction given by the schoolmasters and schoolmistress, and occasionally examine the prisoners, to see what progress they make. On Sunday I perform two full services, and, when daylight admits of it, I take an evening class on that day. The schoolmasters give at least six hours per day, each, to the business of teaching, besides performing some miscellaneous duties."

The following are extracts from the chaplain's last Annual Report:—

"For want of adequate stimulants, such as probationary stages of convict discipline supply, the separate system languishes amongst borough prisoners sentenced to the longest periods of confinement. But once give to religion and education the requisite stimulus

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		TOTAL.	Hag Making, &c.	Blacksmiths' and other Iron Work.	Brush Making.	Carpenter's Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Crank Labour applied to some useful purpose.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Knitting.	Mat Making.	Nursing, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, Sewing, &c.	Masons.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving.	Flax Dressing.	Turning.	Cooper's Work.	Bookbinding.	Miscellaneous.	Unable to Work from Illness.
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.																									
MALES.																												
Bakers	.	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	1	4	22	27	.	9	2	.	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	5	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	1
Butchers	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c. . .	.	2	4	6	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlars . . .	.	2	5	7	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural . .	.	.	24	24	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Ditto (other)	1	3	25	29	1	.	.	.	.	3	9	1	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c. .	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miners	.	1	13	14	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Painters	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c. . .	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	.	11	11	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Soldiers	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	3	6	19	28	2	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Tailors	1	.	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weavers	1	.	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	3	3	23	29	2	.	1	1	1	.	3	5	.	2	.	.	6	4	.	.	1	.	5	.	.	1	1	.
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	1	10	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Males . . .	12	23	185	221	7	11	7	10	3	4	16	12	.	18	.	4	47	32	.	3	3	.	22	2	1	2	8	3
FEMALES.																												
Married Women	.	1	8	9	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1
Servants (unmarried) . . .	.	6	6	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried) .	3	1	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	2	4	4	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Females . .	5	6	23	34	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	15	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1

provided in Earl Grey's plan, and it were a libel upon both to suppose that in a prison their humanizing and improving tendencies would not be felt. On the contrary, our convicts exhibit instances of wild beasts turned into orderly and decent men; of ignorant savages transformed into tolerably enlightened peasantry; of rude boors becoming partially, if not entirely civilized.

"Though drunkenness and sabbath breaking may appear at first sight to be the most fruitful causes of crime, yet I would go further and assign ignorance as the predisposing cause to both, and, consequently, I rejoice that the efforts of statesmen are at last directed rather to the removal of the parent evil, than to the punishment, by any stringent measures, of the natural progeny of vacant and wearisome, because unenlightened homes."

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The dietary, which, as already mentioned, has been lately increased for prisoners confined for long periods, appears to be quite sufficient, and, as respects many of the women and boys, in the surgeon's opinion, more than sufficient.

I found the food of good quality. Its average cost per head last year was rather less than 4*d*., which is a little below the general average in England, though above the average in Scotland.

The following is a statement of the present dietary. The classification is not strictly observed, and it would, in my opinion, be an improvement to do away with the classification, and to leave it with the governor, subject to the control of the surgeon, to determine each prisoner's rate of food, with reference to age, kind of labour, and industry considered together.

DIET TABLE.

CLASS I.

Prisoners who are committed for a less term of imprisonment than 3 *months, and Females for Trial.*

	Breakfast.		Supper.		Dinner.							Made up into	
	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Bread.	Cooked Beef without bone.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Carrots, &c.	Pease.	Rice.		
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	pints	
Sunday .	8	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	Rice and treacle
Monday .	8	2	8	2	6	2¾	..	1	6	..	..	1	Broth.
Tuesday .	8	2	8	2	4	3	16	..	1	..	..	1	Scouce.
Wednesday	8	2	8	2	4	..	..	..	2	6	..	1	Pease Soup.
Thursday .	8	2	8	2	4	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	Solid Beef.
Friday . .	8	2	8	2	6	2¾	..	1	6	..	..	1	Broth.
Saturday .	8	2	8	2	4	3	16	..	1	..	..	1	Scouce.
Total .	56	14	56	14	28	14½	48	2	16	6	7	5	

DIETARY TABLE—*continued.*

CLASS II.

Male Prisoners for Trial and Examination; to Deserters awaiting a route; Prisoners committed for unlimited periods, and all Male Prisoners committed for 3 months and not exceeding 6 months; and to Females 3 months and upwards.

	Breakfast.		Supper.		Dinner.							Made up into	
	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Bread.	Cooked Beef without bone.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Carrots, &c.	Pease.	Rice.		
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	pints	
Sunday .	8	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	Rice and treacle
Monday .	8	2	8	2	6	4	..	1½	9	..	..	1½	Broth.
Tuesday .	8	2	8	2	4	3	16	..	1	..	..	1½	Scouce.
Wednesday	8	2	8	2	4	..	..	..	2	6	..	1½	Pease Soup.
Thursday .	8	2	8	2	4	3	16	..	..	..	..	..	Solid Beef.
Friday . .	8	2	8	2	6	4	..	1½	9	..	..	1½	Broth.
Saturday .	8	2	8	2	4	3	16	..	1	..	..	1½	Scouce.
Total .	56	14	56	14	28	17	48	3	22	6	7	6	

CLASS III.

Prisoners sentenced to Transportation or committed for any longer period than 6 months; to Witnesses to be examined on behalf of the Crown; and to Females nursing children.

	Breakfast.			Supper.			Dinner.							Made up into	
	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Milk.	Bread.	Oatmeal.	Milk.	Bread.	Cooked Beef without bone.	Potatoes.	Oatmeal.	Carrots, &c.	Pease.	Rice.		
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	pints	
Sunday .	8	2	6	8	2	6	6	4	..	..	..	..	6	..	Rice and treacle
Monday .	8	2	6	8	2	6	6	4	..	1½	9	..	..	1½	Broth.
Tuesday .	8	2	6	8	2	6	6	4	16	..	1	..	..	1½	Scouce.
Wednesday	8	2	6	8	2	6	6	4	..	..	2	6	..	1½	Pease Soup.
Thursday .	8	2	6	8	2	6	6	4	16	..	..	..	..	..	Solid Beef.
Friday . .	8	2	6	8	2	6	6	4	..	1½	9	..	..	1½	Broth.
Saturday .	8	2	6	8	2	6	6	4	16	..	1	..	..	1½	Scouce.
Total .	56	14	42	56	14	42	42	28	48	3	22	6	6	7½	

I examined some of the prisoners as to their progress under the schoolmasters and schoolmistress, but it was not, on the whole, satisfactory. The instructors nevertheless appear to be zealous and intelligent officers. I suggested some alterations in the routine of instruction.

The prison was very clean, as were the persons of the prisoners. The general appearance of the prisoners, as regards health,

was very satisfactory. In particular I remarked an absence of the glandular swellings and other scrofulous appearances so common in prisons. This was attributed to the healthy situation of the prison, to the amount of exercise and employment which the prisoners get in the open air, and to the recent improvement in the dietary by the introduction of milk, and an increase in quantity of meat.

The surgeon stated as follows :—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is very good, and it has been so since Mr. Hill's last inspection. There are eight prisoners who are unable to work at present, but none of the cases are serious. One prisoner (a transport) I consider insane, and measures are taking for his removal. He is naturally weak-minded, and I do not attribute the attack to the discipline of the prison. He has been about four months here. I understood that at the prison from which he was brought it was necessary to have another man to take charge of him. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. The health of the prisoners has been much benefited by the addition of milk and a little more animal food in the case of prisoners who remain six months or upwards, and by increasing the time of their exercise in the open air to this class of prisoners to at least two hours per day. With the additions that I make in particular cases I consider the present dietary to be in all cases sufficient, and for many of the women and boys more than sufficient. The prisoners generally fall off at first after their arrival, but those who remain more than a month almost invariably improve in health."

On this latter point the evidence of some of the other officers was conflicting. So far as the single test of the weight of the prisoners can be taken, the records certainly showed a general improvement.

There were three prisoners who were not considered fit for separate confinement, but these men were kept as much as possible out of their cells at work in the open air.

The following is taken from the surgeon's last annual report :—

"We have had one very severe case of spasmodic cholera, in the person of M. E., a prisoner aged 20, a healthy man previously. On Sunday, Feb. 4, after being exposed to much wet and cold at the broken pump, he was seized with the most violent symptoms of the disease. The spasms were excessively severe. For 24 hours the issue of the case was doubtful, but by great attention he recovered. This is the only case of cholera which we have had in the prison within the year, and it is worthy of note that during the prevalence of the epidemic which has so severely visited the district and even the immediate neighbourhood, and when many deaths have occurred in the nearest and most contiguous houses, we should have escaped in so remarkable a manner. In this, however, I think we have much to ascribe to the precautions that have been constantly taken. The prisoners have been frequently and carefully examined with respect to any symptoms of diarrhœa, and the warders have been very diligent in observing and carrying out any directions given to them on the subject. Suitable medicines have been pre-

pared and always at hand for immediate exhibition on the first complaint, and thereby much mischief averted. It should, however, be here noticed that a state opposite to diarrhœa, viz. costiveness, has very generally prevailed, and frequent application has been made for medicine to obviate this; indeed I may observe that a confined state of the bowels appears to attend prison restraint, more than I should have, à priori, expected. Solitary confinement as a punishment is with us comparatively rare, and I have not observed its effects in any way injurious.

"It would appear from good authority that mental affection is not so frequent in prisons as may have been supposed. I think this is applicable to our own. Two cases showing this disposition have occurred in convicts from Kirkdale prison; they are, however, much better, well conducted, obedient, and in improved health; they spend much time at work in the open air.

"Our dietary is good and wholesome, and the change which was adopted in the third class a few months ago has had the most beneficial results—in the improved health of the convicts and long-timed prisoners, the diminished prevalence of scrofula and the diseases dependent upon the depressing passions of the mind, aided by imperfect nutrition, as phthisis, dropsy, &c. &c.

"During the past year the health of the prisoners in the Borough Gaol has been comparatively good; for although many applications have been made and many individual visits required, yet the cases of serious import have been few, and the large majority of very ordinary character. The dissipated and filthy habits of a great proportion of the prisoners previous to commitment form important sources of disease; hence the many applications for itch, syphilis, ulcers, wounds, delirium tremens, fever, &c., so that it may be truly said that a great number of our cases are introduced from without, and cannot at all be ascribed to confinement or prison discipline."

The governor made the following statement:—

"The health and general improvement of the prisoners have, in my opinion, been much promoted by the modifications which we make in the separate system, by teaching the prisoners trades in classes, by employing them as much as possible in the open air, and by having occupations of a useful and active kind and affording variety, instead of being monotonous and uninteresting. I much wish that there were more rooms in the prison to serve as workshops for classes of prisoners, and rooms also to serve as dormitories in cases where, from the youth or nervous temperament of the prisoners, separation even at night is undesirable. There is as great a diversity in the constitution and disposition of prisoners as in the same number of people in the world at large, and that kind of discipline which is suitable for some is very unsuitable for others. If prisoners are actively and usefully employed, and care be taken in their selection, many may in my opinion be associated together without injury, even though an officer be not always present. We have thus several prisoners together without constant superintendence in the blacksmiths' shop and in the cookhouse, and I believe without any injurious result. When it can safely be done, it is important to a prisoner's improvement to show him that you place trust in him."

The general conduct of the prisoners appeared to have been

good. The whole number of punishments last year was only 220, and most of these fell on the boys, who, it must be remembered, are in a very unnatural position for youth when confined, as they are, during most of the day, in separate cells. There were only seven cases of punishment among the females.

Since the prison was first opened there has not been a single case of a prisoner receiving corporal punishment or being put in irons for a prison offence.

I received very few complaints, and none of any importance.

The following is a case of crime pervading a family, such as I have often had occasion to refer to:—

"*April* 10*th*, 1849.—Received this day W. O., 8 years of age, under the Juvenile Offenders Act, for 1 calendar month, for stealing a book. Already he seems an incorrigible boy. This depravity in so young a child must surely arise from the example set him by his wretched father, who has been several times in prison, and is now in York Castle charged with highway robbery. I was informed by a prisoner, a companion of his, who is now in York Castle under sentence of transportation for life for robbery with violence, that O. the elder planned the robbery and proposed the murder, in order that they might more safely secure the money supposed to be in the old man's possession. The above boy's brother was transported at the last quarter sessions, and is now in the same gaol with his father."

The visiting justices make very frequent visits, and these visits often take place early in the morning; a practice worthy of imitation in other prisons, where such visits are sometimes made at a fixed time, when they are always foreseen.

The registers were in a good state, and the system of accounts and the manner in which they are kept are very satisfactory.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year, exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs, was about 16*l.* 10*s.*, which is about 5*l.* 10*s.* below the general average in England, but about 10*s.* above the general average in Scotland.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Paige, the governor, to Mrs. Curtis, the matron, and to many of the other officers. The justices, after taking great care to select an able and trustworthy governor, left the choice of the subordinate officers very much with him, and the result has shown the wisdom of this course.

The habits of early rising, the employment of the prisoners in useful and instructive work, the preservation of order without resorting to numerous or severe punishments, and the comparatively small cost of this prison, are well deserving of imitation.

WAKEFIELD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection commenced Nov. 29th, 1849.]

In accordance with some suggestions contained in my last Report on this prison (dated November, 1848), the drainage has been greatly improved, the divisions in the chapel have been removed, and some minor alterations have been made.

The following other alterations have been effected :—

About 150 of the night cells in the old part of the building (in which portion of the building, subsequently to the date of my last Report, cholera appeared) have been warmed, and 150 more are in the course of being warmed ; a large building has been removed which impeded the circulation of air in the old part of the prison; and milk has been introduced as a regular article of food into the dietary of the transports, while the quantity of meat in their dietary has been increased by about half a pound per week. The dietary of the county prisoners has also been altered ; the general tendency of the change having been to increase it.

The greatest part of the work enumerated has been done, and apparently very well, under the direction of the governor, by the prisoners; and a great saving has thereby been made to the county.

With regard to the alteration in the chapel, the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, chaplain of the convict department, made the following observations in a recent report (his last annual report to the Justices) :—

"I am happy to state that the removal of the stalls during the past year has been attended by no injurious consequences, while it appears to have answered all the good ends for which the removal had been considered desirable. The prisoner now feels that he is in a house of prayer, engaged in social worship, treated with reasonable confidence, and permitted to hear the offers of Divine mercy, without galling marks of his degradation being continually presented to his eye.

"At first and for some weeks there certainly was a reaction. The extreme severity of the stalls produced, for some time after their removal, a strong disposition to abuse the liberty bestowed; but religion and reason triumphed, and I have no hesitation in stating that the amount of communication which now exists in chapel is far, very far less than it had been when the stalls were up. Added to which, ill-disposed prisoners have now no opportunities for disturbing others, or spending their chapel hours in listlessness.

"Among the advantages connected with the removal of the stalls, there are two of very great importance, which had not occurred to my mind when this measure had been under consideration. I allude to the effects of good men's conduct in chapel upon the whole mass, and the moral courage which the well-disposed attain by being accustomed to worship God in the presence of their fellow-men."

The system of tasks, which had been introduced to a considerable extent at the time of the last Report, has been abandoned ;

owing, the governor stated, to the great trouble it caused in keeping accounts, and to the want of the power of holding out an inducement (such as allowing the prisoners a portion of their earnings) to get through the task quickly. The governor stated that for a time he had been able to hold out, as a motive to exertion, employment in the open air to those who finished their task early, and that even with this moderate inducement as much work was done generally in 5 or 6 days as had previously occupied 7 days.

Several of the officers have been promoted to higher situations in other prisons.

The buildings appeared to be in good repair, but, as mentioned in the last Report, they are not secure, owing chiefly to the cell-window frames being made of cast iron.

There have been two escapes since the last Report. The following are the entries in the governor's journal:—

"*Jan.* 15*th*, 1849.—When the warder opened out the cells in the basement at six o'clock this morning he found that the prisoner in 34 cell had broken through the window during the night.

"An examination was immediately made, and it was found that the prisoner, after getting out of the window, had effected his escape by scaling the boundary-wall. He was a mat-weaver; and had taken several pieces of iron of a convenient length out of his loom, on one or two of which he had folded several thicknesses of weft, and, having scraped the putty out of three squares of glass, and taken the glass inside the cell, he folded several thicknesses of weft round the window-frame, which is of cast iron, and succeeded in breaking it without being heard, as he had muffled the irons he had used to deaden the sound.

"He unfastened two iron stays which were bolted to the loom and wall, which he used as a lever to widen the space between the wrought-iron bars outside his window, so as to be able to squeeze himself through. He took with him out of his cell the two iron stays before mentioned, and, fastening them together, placed them against the boundary-wall, the top of which they reached.

"A report of this escape was sent to the Secretary of State.

"This prisoner was convicted at Salisbury assizes, 4th March, 1848, of highway robbery, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation."

"*Feb.* 20*th*, 1849.—A. T., 5868, a man employed at the gas-house, escaped from the prison on the evening of 20th February, 1849, by placing a ladder against the boundary-wall, and leaping from thence on to an adjoining low building, and got clear off. A selection is made from the prisoners who have but a day or two to stay in prison, to clean and light the gas-lamps in the prison; this man had been chosen for that purpose, and, having lighted the lamps, made use of the ladder to effect his escape. I understand that the constable of Wadsworth had another charge to bring against this prisoner."

The governor stated that measures had been taken to prevent another escape such as the last-mentioned, but nothing has been done to make the cell windows more secure.

The danger of escapes is increased by the circumstance of

some buildings, not belonging to the prison, having been erected against the boundary-wall; an evil which might have been prevented, had this wall not been placed, as it is (in that part of the prison), on the extremity of the land.

The average number of prisoners last year, exclusive of 400 Government transports, was 622; which is 99 more than the average in the previous year. Much of the increase has been in the class of vagrants, and of persons committed for assaults.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. All prisoners before trial are required to wear the prison clothing. The governor is of opinion that, owing to the magnitude and construction of the prison, there would be a danger of escape if it were otherwise.

2. The prisoners in separate confinement are not visited daily in their cells by the governor, chaplain, and surgeon: indeed the county prisoners appear to be seldom seen separately.

3. Prisoners in the county department are not usually seen by the chaplain on their admission, and only a portion of them are seen by him on their discharge.

4. The supply of stockings not being sufficient, the prisoners have not lately had clean stockings weekly.

5. The men employed in making gas have not been in th habit of going to chapel.

The returns in the following page show how the prisoners were employed on the first day of the inspection, and what were their ordinary occupations out of prison.

It is desirable that the tread-wheel should be furnished with an index, to show the quantity of labour performed.

The clear value of the work done for sale last year by the county prisoners was about 2*l.* per head, and by the transports about 3*l.* 6*s.* The value of the work done for the prison was not estimated.

The Rev. W. T. Alderson, chaplain in the County department, stated as follows:—

"I read prayers daily, and on Sunday generally perform two full services. I also superintend the schools and give the prisoners religious instruction in classes. On an average I pass about five hours per day in the prison."

The following is taken from Mr. Alderson's last annual Report:—

"All juvenile offenders and male prisoners sentenced for three months and upwards, who desire to be taught, are allowed to attend school, where they are instructed in the articles of the Christian faith, in reading, writing, and in some cases in arithmetic.

"Generally speaking, the conduct of the prisoners has been orderly and attentive in chapel and school; and though there are too many

Ordinary Occupations of the County Prisoners, with their Employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners. Sentenced to Confinement for One Month or under, or until Sureties are given.	Convicted Prisoners. Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Total.	Blacksmiths' and other Iron Work.	Carpenters' Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Knitting.	Mat Making.	Nursing, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tailors' Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving.	Wool Combing, &c.	Stockings, &c.	Solitary Confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Unable to work from illness.
MALES.																								
Bakers	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	3	7	14	24	11	.	2	.	1	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1
Butchers	.	2	4	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	4	3	10	17	.	10	1	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	1	1	7	9	.	.	1	2	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Cutlers, &c.	4	7	38	49	2	.	2	1	4	.	19	.	1	6	2	.	1	4	1	1	3	.	.	2
Hawkers and Pedlars	1	2	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Labourers (Agricultural)	1	3	16	20	.	1	2	1	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	.	22	2	2	8	2	.	1
Ditto (other)	14	47	96	157	1	.	12	5	8	.	45	.	5	22	6	.	5	2	2	2	8	2	.	12
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	2	1	16	19	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Miners	6	7	14	27	.	.	3	.	2	.	12	.	2	5	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
Painters	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	3	.	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
Shoemakers, &c.	.	4	3	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Soldiers	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	1	2	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Tailors	1	2	9	12	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Weavers	3	13	37	53	1	.	1	.	3	.	22	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	20	2	.	.	.	3
Miscellaneous	6	11	29	46	.	.	2	.	4	.	13	.	2	1	1	.	.	4	1	13	2	.	.	.
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	4	6	10	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Received during the day	4	3	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Discharged during the day	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Total of Males	54	119	319	492	15	11	31	11	32	.	149	.	18	53	18	.	15	35	25	21	16	2	12	28
FEMALES.																								
Married Women	2	15	17	34	.	.	2	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	22	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3
Servants (unmarried)	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	2	6	9	17	.	.	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	2	3	2	7	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
Total of Females	6	24	30	60	.	.	3	.	.	10	.	2	.	.	.	34	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	7

CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employments on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Blacksmiths and other workers in Iron.	Carpenters' Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Knitting.	Mat-making.	Shoe-making, Clog-making, &c.	Tailors' Work, &c.	Weaving.	Masons and Bricklayers.	Miscellaneous.	Unable to work from illness.	TOTAL.
MALES.												
Bakers	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	6
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	3	.	.	.	8	5	4	1	.	.	.	21
Butchers	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	5
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	.	12	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.	17
Clerks, &c.	.	.	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	8
Hawkers and Pedlers	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	4
Labourers (Agricultural)	.	.	.	.	14	5	14	2	.	.	.	35
Ditto (other)	.	4	1	.	50	33	34	4	.	2	2	130
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	5	.	.	10
Miners	.	.	.	.	5	7	3	.	.	.	.	15
Painters	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	.	1	.	.	6	2	1	.	.	.	.	10
Shoemakers, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	14
Spinners, &c.	.	.	.	.	2	8	6	5	.	1	.	22
Tailors	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	8
Weavers	.	.	.	.	12	1	4	11	.	.	.	28
Sheffield Trade	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Miscellaneous	.	2	.	2	11	14	7	3	.	4	2	45
Not brought up to any regular occupation	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	3
Total of Males	3	19	1	2	124	102	89	27	5	8	4	384

who do not value as they ought the privileges *now* afforded, and who often wilfully abuse them, I trust from the conduct of some that the labours of the schoolmasters and myself have not been in vain, but that there has been a *beginning* made in their understanding and heart of that knowledge and wisdom which, being more cultivated when they are free men, it is hoped will result in a greater present earthly peace and satisfaction to them, and also future happiness when their mortal life shall have passed into its immortal.

"The alteration that was proposed to be made some time ago in the seats of the chapel is being carried out, and is found to be satisfactory in all respects."

The Rev. R. V. Reynolds, chaplain of the Convict department, stated as follows:—

"My routine of duty continues the same as formerly. I read prayers and give a short lecture daily, and on Sunday I perform two full services, except in winter, when, for want of the chapel being lighted (a want, however, which is about to be supplied) and owing to the chapel being required during part of the day for the county prison, I am not able to perform two services except on the alternate Sundays, but there is always at least one service. I assemble the prisoners also in a class

for religious instruction, and at least once a-month I or the assistant chaplain see and converse with every prisoner in his cell; many of the prisoners being thus visited much more frequently; and once a-week a passing visit is paid to every prisoner to inquire whether he wants anything of the chaplain. The sick are visited daily, and in all cases where special attention is required it is given daily. Four times a-year the Lord's Supper is administered. In addition to these duties, I superintend the schoolmasters, who are almost exclusively confined to giving secular instruction. I also endeavour by written correspondence to preserve an influence over prisoners after their removal to Portland Island or their transportation, and even after their liberation, and have now a very large number of letters from such prisoners. There has been one case during the year of a prisoner becoming insane, but he was a man of very low intellect and brutish habits. In addition to this case there have been a few cases of hallucination, but these were cured. With these exceptions I have not seen any ill effects on the minds of the prisoners from the operation of the separate system, as carried out in this prison; on the contrary, in many instances I have seen the mental powers of the prisoners enlarged and strengthened."

The following are portions of Mr. Reynolds's last Annual Report:—

"It has been my endeavour to ascertain from the prisoners a history of their lives, with the view to trace their downward career to its true source, and in almost every case I found that in childhood and youth there had been a grievous neglect of that moral and religious cultivation which alone can curb the unruly passions of the heart, and overcome the snares of a world lying in wickedness, or that the individual had been placed in circumstances of overwhelming temptation before sound principle could have been formed.

"I must, however, do my unhappy charge the justice to state that with very few exceptions they did not attempt to inculpate others, and that the information which I received was extracted rather than volunteered.

"The result of those investigations is a conviction upon my mind that men are not criminal from a predisposition in them beyond others to commit crime, so much as from disadvantages in early life to which their fellow-men had not been subjected to the same extent.

"Next to the importance of a simple, affectionate, persevering application of religious truth in seeking to reform criminals is the integrity of the separate system.

"Prisoners in association or exposed to anything that attracts attention and diverts the mind will not *reflect* upon their past career or present position, or future prospects as regards a virtuous life, unless that habit had been formed before admission to association.

"Again, prisoners in association whose moral principles are not established will receive positive injury from that intercourse. The hopeful will be exposed to the assaults of the ill-disposed before they have gained sufficient strength to resist them, and the evil-disposed will encourage each other to continue in the rejection of the truth.

"The distribution of library books was duly attended to during the past year, and appeared to have been an important means for the improvement of my late charge. I have often been astonished at the

extent of knowledge acquired in a few months, both with reference to religious and general subjects, and in all cases it was evident that a taste had been produced which there is every reason to hope will be productive of the best results.

"There is, unhappily, a very general idea abroad that prisoners are adepts in religious hypocrisy, and practise the deepest cunning to deceive their ministers. Such has not been my experience. Often do we hear the honest confession, 'Sir, I do not pray; I tried, but could not get rid of the evil thoughts which harassed me when upon my knees, and I therefore gave it up;' or, 'Sir, I have tried to commence a new course of life, but I am unable; sinful desires haunt me continually;' or, 'Sir, I would repent, but I cannot; my heart is as hard as a stone.' These and such like expressions have many times sounded in our ears, and have convinced us that at least insincerity is not one of the most formidable difficulties we have to contend with; and this conviction is further strengthened by the conduct of those who profess reformation when admitted to association.

"In order to test the genuineness of their professions and prepare them to encounter the temptations of life, it was thought advisable with the last 50 or 60 men to place all classes except the worst together in association.

"Considering the shortness of the time they had been under reformatory treatment, this was perhaps an error, but it fully answered the particular objects which we had in view. The prisoners soon became conscious that they were unequally yoked, and thereby the most opposite views and feelings were frequently manifested.

"On several occasions complaints were made to me by promising men of improper language having been made use of by evil-disposed prisoners in association; and on making inquiries into these charges, I was rejoiced to find that there was no attempt at recrimination, but that a reluctant testimony was borne to the consistency and faithfulness of the men who made a religious profession.

"The following classification was made from the estimates formed of the prisoners by all the officers:

(A.) Sent abroad with tickets of leave, and men above 7 years of equal standing removed to Portland and elsewhere	93
(B.) Hopeful	129
(C.) Slightly improved	121
(D.) Unsatisfactory	48
Died	2
Remaining	13

(who have been classed as follows, A 3, B 5, C 2, D 3.)

Average period of detention 7 months.

"There is one class of convicts upon whom I would beg to offer a remark—I allude to convicts who had been previously transported. Of that class we had 26, exclusive of those received from the York hulk among the last draft; and of that number I regret to state but one deserved to be placed in Class A, and but eight exhibited any decided symptoms of improvement.

"This appears to me to afford a striking proof not only of the inefficiency of the hulk system of transportation, but of the hardening effects which it produces.

"Contrasted with these sad results it is pleasing to notice that among

the three drafts of convicts, amounting to 1162 men, whose former convictions have in any way come to my knowledge, but one had been transported a second time who had undergone a probation under the separate system at Pentonville or elsewhere.

"The chaplain of the Invalid 'Defence' Hulk writes, 'In looking over the offence book, which I have just done, I do not discover the name of a single Wakefield prisoner; and in the private intercourse which I have had with them, I found them ever open to Christian advice.'

"The assistant chaplain of Millbank writes, 'I have great pleasure in saying that the Wakefield prisoners are generally very well conducted, and give great encouragement to you to proceed in your good work.'

"From Portland I have had several most satisfactory accounts.

"By the last which I received, on the 1st of October, I had the pleasure to find that not one of our A. and B. classes had committed himself, while several of the C. class had merited approbation.

"And with regard to the men who have been sent abroad during this year with tickets of leave, the intelligence which I have as yet received has been most encouraging.

"From these promising indications of success, and also from those connected with my first charge which I shall annex to this Report, I feel constrained to express again my humble conviction that the separate system is an invaluable and essential adjunct in seeking the reformation of criminals. It may have some disadvantages, but they are not greater than the circumstances of the case make unavoidable."

I examined such of the male prisoners in the two departments as had been in prison at least six months, and who on their admission could not either read or write. Among the county prisoners the general progress was satisfactory, but not so among the transports; nor did most of the specimens of the writing of the transports show any marked improvement. The schoolmistress having lately left, I did not this time examine the female prisoners as to their progress.

Except the male infirmary in the county department, the whole of the prison was clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The females had a remarkably neat appearance, and I was informed that their dress, while it is neat and warm, is unexpensive. I would therefore recommend it for general adoption.

The clothing and bedding generally were sufficient, though in some cases the clothing was out of repair. The governor is gradually substituting fustian for woollen cloth, and when this change is complete the clothing will be more easily kept in repair.

The dietary appears to be quite sufficient, and in many cases, in the opinion of the surgeon of the county department and of the governor, more than sufficient. In all classes of prisoners it appeared that a majority increased in weight.

I found the food as usual to be of very good quality. This I believe to be owing in part to unusual care in the cooking,

the meat, for example, being boiled slowly and for a very long time.

The average cost of the food of the county prisoners last year was about $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per day, and of that of the transports about $5\frac{1}{4}d.$

The prisoners had in general a tolerably healthy appearance. The following are the statements of the medical officers:—

The surgeon of the county department:—

"The general state of the health of the prisoners at the present time is satisfactory. Out of 559 county prisoners, there are 31 who are either unable to work from illness, or incapable of doing more than very light work, but the majority are cases of syphilis and other disorders contracted out of prison. Only three of the cases are serious, and in these cases the prisoners were ill on admission. Except the severe visitation of cholera and diarrhœa in the early part of the year, and which was noticed in Mr. Hill's last Annual Report, the general health of the prisoners has been good during the past year. The prisoners are more liable to scrofula and consumption than people in the same class out of prison, and cases of hallucination, which we used very seldom, if ever, to have, have appeared from time to time (though there was only one last year) since the silent system was introduced, and still more since in a larger portion of the prison the separate system was adopted; though, owing to such cases being at once attended to, insanity very seldom follows, and the prisoner is generally cured. Upon the whole I am of opinion that even now more cases of insanity do not arise in the prison than among an equal number of persons in the same class of life out of prison. Except scrofula and consumption, which, however are sure to be developed if latent in the system, there is no disease to which the prisoners in my department are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. As stated before, prisoners committed for short periods generally improve in health; but most of those who remain long, leave the prison somewhat deteriorated in health and strength. I think it very desirable that there should be a provision for a greater change in the dietary of prisoners who remain a long time, and especially that milk should form part of their dietary."

Mr. Milner, surgeon to the convict department, stated as follows:—

"The prisoners in my department are at present in very good health. Out of nearly 400 prisoners there are only three who are sufficiently unwell to be incapable of working, and only one of these cases is serious; and in this case the prisoner had been out of health some time before his admission, although just at the time of his admission he was tolerably well. In the beginning of the year, as already noticed in Mr. Hill's last Annual Report, cholera broke out in the old part of the prison, and diarrhœa appeared as an epidemic in the new portion, occupied in part by the transports; and in the months of March, April, and May, there was a general falling off in weight and condition among the transports, owing, in my opinion, to the want of more animal food, contrary as this opinion is to my former observations on the dietary. On my representation to this effect, an increased allowance of about an

ounce of meat per day was made, and half a pint of skimmed milk; eight ounces of bread also were substituted for the former breakfast of eight ounces of oatmeal. The present dietary consists of twenty ounces of bread, four ounces of cooked meat without bone, half a pint of soup, half a pint of skimmed milk, a pound of potatoes or an equivalent quantity of other vegetables, and a pint of gruel daily. I find that with this dietary the flesh of the prisoners is much firmer than formerly. The general appearances of health were very satisfactory with the old dietary, but it was found, when the prisoners left the prison and came to do hard work in the open air, that many of them broke down; but since the change in the dietary I have not had any representations of failure of the kind. My opinion of the necessity of a higher rate of food than I used to think requisite has been confirmed by the low condition of many prisoners whom we have received from Scotland, where very little animal food enters into the dietary, compared with the generality of English prisoners. The general difference is most marked.

"Except the diarrhœa already mentioned, there has not been any epidemic among the prisoners during the last year. There does not now appear to be more disposition to scrofula, consumption, or any other disease among the transports, than among people in the same class of life out of prison. Among four hundred ordinary workmen, I should expect to find quite as much sickness as among the prisoners. During the last year there has been one case of insanity and two of slight hallucination, and there has been one case of suicide. In all the cases however, the parties had been only a short time in the prison, and in the case of insanity, and in one of the cases of hallucination, the prisoners were addicted to the vice of self-abuse. In all the cases, however, except that of the suicide, I believe that the minds of the prisoners had been affected to some extent by the separate confinement. As modified in this prison by exercise together in the open air, musters for morning parade, and association in chapel, I do not think the separate system could affect any man of moderately sound mind. At the same time, the prisoners generally lose tone and become pale during their confinement, and if a man falls seriously ill, he is often long in recovering. The most effectual remedy I find to be out-door employment. There were five deaths last year, and two prisoners were liberated or removed on account of illness; and in addition to these, many prisoners, as already alluded to, were found on their removal to be unfit for hard labour. The average time that each prisoner was off work from illness last year was 4½ days."

Including 16 deaths from cholera, there were 30 deaths in the prison last year, and two removals on account of illness, viz., 25 deaths among the county prisoners, and 5 deaths and two removals among the transports. Besides these there were several deaths among one body of transports, soon after the completion of their term of imprisonment at Wakefield.

I recommended that the exercise in the open air should be made more active by the prisoners alternately walking and running.

It appeared that since the removal of some inefficient female officers the conduct of the female prisoners had been very good.

During the whole of last year, with an average of 63 prisoners, there were only 3 punishments. The conduct of many of the male prisoners, however, had not been so satisfactory as in the year before, owing apparently to a temporary laxity of discipline at the time of the cholera. The whole number of punishments, however, among the male prisoners were only 547, with an average of 947 prisoners.

The chief offence is, communicating with another prisoner; and the ordinary punishment, solitary confinement with bread and water. As mentioned in former reports, corporal punishment is now never resorted to.

I received very few complaints, and none of any importance.

The registers were in a proper state, and the system of accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The provisions and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent and repairs) was about 17*l.* 10*s.*; which is 4*l.* 10*s.* below the general average in England, and 1*l.* 10*s.* above the general average in Scotland.

The general result of the inspection was creditable to Mr. Shepherd, the governor, and to the other officers.

I called the attention of the Visiting Justices to the continued insecurity of the prison, owing to the want of wrought-iron bars to the cell windows; to the defective ventilation of the solitary cells, and to the want of a provision for warming them; and to the statements of the surgeon of the county department respecting the dietary.

WAKEFIELD.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected Dec. 1st, 1849.]

Since my last Report on this lock-up house (dated November, 1848) the lower cells have been warmed; a water-closet has been put in each cell; wooden floors have been laid down over the stone floors; and a rule has been established requiring every prisoner to wash himself in the morning before being allowed any food.

There is still no provision, however, for warming the upper cells; and one of the cells, though now warmed, is still rather damp.

Were the upper cells warmed, and the latter cell rendered dry, this lock-up house would be tolerably well adapted for its purposes.

Except part of the bedding, the place was clean.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced May 3rd, 1849.]

No alteration appears to have been made since the last Report by an Inspector of Prisons, except that the rules respecting washing and bathing, though not yet fully acted upon, are better observed than formerly.

There is still no sufficient provision for teaching the female prisoners reading and writing, and, what is yet more important, there is still no provision for setting the great majority of the male prisoners to work. A few are employed in pumping, and a few in working crank machines, the former of which is turned to no account. Even this last kind of employment is better than idleness, but it is very desirable that useful and instructive work should, as the rule requires, be provided for all. There is however much difficulty in attaining this object, owing to the great majority of the prisoners being agricultural labourers, and to there being no land for them to work upon.

At present all convicted male prisoners pass the greater portion of the day (about seven hours) in separate cells, and in most cases without any occupation except reading. Most of the convicted female prisoners are employed together (under superintendence) in washing and sewing; and the remainder are occupied in separate cells, in sewing. The untried male prisoners are together, except at nights, under superintendence, and pass their time chiefly in reading; silence being enforced among them. The untried female prisoners are together, but the superintendence over them is not constant.

Much even of the work required for the prison, such as the whitewashing and making the prisoners' shoes and clothes, has hitherto been done by contract.

The following is the governor's statement of the daily routine of proceeding:—

A. M.	*Routine in Summer.*
6 till 8.	Convicted felons, misdemeanors, and untried are unlocked, and occupied in washing themselves, in exercise, and breakfasting.
8 till ½ past 9	All classes are in their cells.
½ past 9 till 10	Attendance at chapel.
10 till 11	Convicted felons in school, misdemeanors and untried at exercise.
11 till 12	Convicted felons at exercise, misdemeanors at school, untried in day room at lessons.
12 till ½ past	All classes at dinner.
½ past 12 till 2	All classes in cells.
2 till 3	Convicted felons at exercise, misdemeanors at exercise, untried in school.
3 till 4	Convicted felons in school, misdemeanors in cell, untried at exercise.
4 till 5	Convicted felons in cells, misdemeanors in school, untried in cells.
5 till 6	All classes at exercise and at supper.
6	All classes are locked up for the night.

In winter the routine is the same in the morning, commencing at seven instead of six; the misdemeanors having no school in the afternoon, one hour being given to the convicted felons, and one hour to the untried.

The average number of prisoners last year (1848) was 88, being about the average in 1847.

The whole number of prisoners on the day of my inspection was 124, viz., 121 criminals (114 males and 7 females), and 3 debtors (males).

The rules adopted are those recommended by Sir James Graham. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. As already mentioned, there is very little work in the prison; the rules respecting washing and bathing are not fully acted upon, and there is no sufficient provision for giving elementary instruction to the female prisoners.

2. The subordinate officers have not been required to make daily reports in writing on the state of their wards.

3. Some prisoners sentenced to short periods of confinement have not hitherto been supplied with the prison clothing.

4. Many cells are used to some extent for separate confinement which have not been certified as fit for that purpose.

5. The rules relating to prisoners, and placarded for their use, are not those now in force, but are old rules, some of which have been superseded.

Artificial light is not provided.

In the middle of winter the prisoners pass nearly 15 hours out of the 24 in bed.

The general health of the prisoners during the last year appears to have been very good, and the prisoners had generally a healthy appearance at the time of my visit. Five indeed were in the infirmary, but the surgeon said that none of the cases were serious.

Although most of the prisoners pass several hours each day in solitude, and without other occupation than reading, &c., the surgeon stated that he had never found any injury to health to arise from this confinement, and the chaplain and schoolmaster, though both desirous, in order to prevent idle habits, that the prisoners should have work found for them, stated that they had not seen any injurious effects to result from the present arrangement on the minds of the prisoners. The schoolmaster said,—

"I do not think that confinement in this prison injures the prisoners' minds at all, however long they remain, but it has in my opinion the effect of making them lazy. I have sometimes tried to get employment for prisoners after their liberation, but I have been met with the objection that prisoners from our gaol are found to be very idle. On the other hand, I have been assured by the recruiting serjeant in this district that men from our prison who have enlisted into the army have with only one exception behaved well. I have known five or six cases of such enlistment."

Although most of the prisoners have no work, they have all a great deal of exercise in the open air, not less at present than three hours each day; and this is doubtless a great means of preserving the health, both of their bodies and minds. Moreover they are also in school about two hours each day, and the instruction given is evidently efficient.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. The number of punishments last year was only 75.

No prisoner made any complaint.

Except the debtors' day-room, the prison was remarkably clean.

The average cost of the prisoners last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 34*l.*, which is 12*l.* above the general average in England, and 18*l.* above the general average in Scotland. The chief items of expense were food and salaries, each of which was about 12*l.* per head; the cost of the food being nearly twice as much as the average in other English prisons.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. All whitewashing, painting, shoe-making, tailors' work, and every kind of work for the prison which can be done by prisoners, to be performed by them, and some simpler kinds of work to be introduced in addition, so that every convicted prisoner may be required to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

2. Some of the cells on the female side to be lighted with gas, and to be otherwise prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, (according to the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Vict. c. 56, s. 4,) so that henceforth all female prisoners who are not under constant superintendence may be in separate cells.

3. When a sufficient supply of work has been procured for the male prisoners, some of their cells to be in like manner prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

4. When work and artificial light have been provided, the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six o'clock all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.

5. The present arrangement by which the governor and his amily have their linen washed by the prisoners to be discontinued.

6. The matron to give the female prisoners instruction in reading and writing.

7. No convicted prisoner, however short the period of his confinement, to be required or permitted to wear any article of clothing belonging to himself.

8. Such of the present rules as relate to the conduct of the prisoners to be printed and placarded in the different rooms, &c.

9. A record to be kept of the progress of the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, according to the form given to the chaplain.

The following is taken from the chaplain's Report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1849:—

"The schoolmaster likewise has been very diligent and successful in his department. Those whom he has had under instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, have given satisfactory evidence of their improvement in those branches of education. Out of the 172 that could neither read nor write when committed, upwards of 100 have learned to read, many being able previous to their discharge to manage, with a little help, a chapter in the New Testament. The Psalmody introduced last year, and which the schoolmaster superintends, continues to give energy and life to the devotional services, and is maintained and conducted with decorum and propriety, for which he is deserving of much credit, and has my approbation. The behaviour and conduct of those now under imprisonment are upon the whole good and becoming their situation. Private and individual expostulation with them in their cells, united with kindness, I find to be a successful method of gaining their attention and impressing their minds. . . . . Several, upon leaving prison, I took an opportunity of recommending to their former employers, who at my request very kindly received them into their service, in which, when I last heard of them, they were conducting themselves with much credit and propriety. The re-committals during the year have been comparatively few, and principally for common assaults and minor offences that have taken place in the Union-houses."

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected May 5th, 1849.]

Since the last Report by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (dated February, 1848), seven small airing-yards have been formed for prisoners to take exercise in separately, and part of the boundary-wall has been carried out several feet. By these alterations the prison has been made less insecure, though it cannot yet be regarded as secure.

A new keeper has been appointed, who had entered on his office only a fortnight before my visit.

In other respects the prison was in the state described in the last Report upon it.

The average number of prisoners last year was 21, being the same as in the previous year.

On the day of my visit the number was 14, viz., 12 males and 2 females.

The only work provided for the male prisoners is crank labour, which is turned to no account. Even this work is given only to those who are sentenced to hard labour, the other convicted prisoners and the untried being without employment. Of the 12 prisoners at the time of my visit, 11 were in a state of idleness.

The female prisoners do some sewing, but they are not fully employed.

Male prisoners, when not at school or chapel or at exercise, are in separate cells, and some are separate also at exercise.

Two hours each day are passed in school, and about three hours at exercise.

There is no artificial light, and consequently the prisoners pass a good deal of time in bed: not less in winter than about 15 hours out of the 24.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules in the Gaol Act, and of the additional rules which have been adopted, many of which are the same as those recommended by the late Secretary of State:—

1. There were no printed copies of the rules for the guidance of the prisoners.

2. The cells, which are used to a considerable extent for separate confinement, have not been certified as fit for that purpose.

3. The hour of rising has not been punctually observed.

4. Some of the convicted prisoners were wearing articles of clothing belonging to themselves.

5. The surgeon has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing every prisoner twice a-week.

6. There is no provision for teaching the female prisoners to read and write.

7. The chaplain has not been in the habit, except on particular occasions, of seeing and admonishing the prisoners on their admission and discharge, and of seeing each prisoner in private once a month.

Some of the windows were dirty.

The surgeon stated that the general health of the prisoners during the last year had been extremely good; and I found the prisoners in good health at the time of my visit. The surgeon considers the food to be more than sufficient.

There was one death last year, but it was a case of suicide, and the verdict of the jury was *felo de se*. The surgeon made the following statement respecting this case:—

"The prisoner was a transport who had been waiting a considerable time for removal. He destroyed himself by hanging. He had been ordered to work at the crank, but refused, and his food had been consequently reduced to bread and water. The prisoner had become very violent, and had, I believe, contemplated an attack on the keeper and an attempt to escape, but, being foiled, he hanged himself."

No prisoner made any complaint.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Whitewashing, and every other kind of work for the prison, which can possibly be done by the prisoners, to be performed by them; and some simple kind of employment to be introduced in addition, so that every convicted prisoner may have a daily task to perform equal to ten hours' fair labour.

2. When this has been accomplished, the cells to be supplied with gas, and with the means of communicating with an officer, with a view to their being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners.

3. The prisoners to be then required to rise in winter and summer not later than six in the morning, and to remain up till nine at night.

4. Some wash-hand basins to be procured.

5. Every prisoner to go into the bath on his admission, and to go in afterwards once a month; the water being made tepid.

6. The female dress to be made complete.

7. The floor of one of the females' rooms to be relaid, with a view to the room being made dry; and the floors in the upper end rooms in the front wing to be made secure.

8. The surgeon to be furnished with a case-book.

9. The matrons to teach the female prisoners reading and writing.

I would suggest the expediency of uniting this prison with the county prison, and of placing the whole under one management.

IPSWICH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 7th, 1849.]

This lock-up house consists of two cells on the lowest floor of the town-hall, the floor being partly below the ground.

It had been visited before by an Inspector of Prisons, and it was stated that there had not been any alteration since that time.

The cells are each 8 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 7½ feet high. They open into the constable's room, where an officer is always on duty. They are dry, properly warmed and lighted, well-ventilated, and secure.

The ordinary allowance of food is a roll of bread with butter and cheese, and half a pint of coffee or porter four times a day; each meal costing three-pence.

The prisoners have not hitherto been always required to wash themselves.

The number of prisoners last year was about 400, and the greatest number at any one time (when the Sessions were holding) was about 14. The longest period of detention is from Saturday night till Monday morning.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

I found the cells in good order.

Except that there are too few cells the place is tolerably well adapted to its purposes.

I recommended that the allowance of food in future be a pound

and a half of bread per day (to be given in three equal meals), with water; and that no prisoner be allowed to have any food until he had washed himself thoroughly.

The Superintendent of Police stated that there was not much crime or drunkenness at Ipswich; not more, he thought, than there was ten years ago, when the population was much less.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE LIBERTY OF BURY.

[Inspected May 9th, 1849.]

The liberty of Bury includes about half the county of Suffolk.

Since the last Report on this prison by the late inspector for this district, dated March, 1848, the kitchen has been removed (it now forms part of that portion of the building which was mentioned in the Report as being damp), and a considerable addition has been made to the infirmary. The bath also has been put into a proper state.

A paid officer has been appointed to act as cook, instead of the cooking being done entirely by prisoners. This change, which I was sorry to find had been judged necessary, entails an additional expense of about 35*l.* a-year on the county.

Within the last few months the governor has introduced the picking of oakum as employment for some of the prisoners, chiefly boys committed for misconduct in workhouses, who previously passed their time in idleness. The governor stated that the greater portion of the commitments from the workhouses were for misconduct when under punishment for refusing to work, and that the offenders had therefore gained their object by being sent to a place where no work was required of them; but that matters are now changed, and that these boys find that they have not only work at the prison, but a greater quantity than at the workhouse; and the governor said that a marked effect had been produced as shown both in a decrease in the number of re-commitments, and in the improved conduct of the boys when in prison. At the time of my visit, however, the work had been suspended for some weeks, owing to the illness of the governor, and to the arrangements not having been completed for obtaining a regular supply of junk, and for disposing of the picked oakum. It was expected, however, that in a short time a permanent contract for these purposes would be concluded.

It is very desirable that the provision for employing the prisoners usefully should be much extended. At present they do not even make their own clothes.

Most of the male prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on a treadwheel, about seven hours each day in summer, and five

hours in winter; but notwithstanding the provision lately made for employing some of the prisoners at picking oakum, most of the male convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and all the untried male prisoners, have hitherto been idle. In general, however, all the female prisoners, whether tried or untried, work; though with the latter work is of course optional.

The great majority of the prisoners being agricultural labourers, the most suitable kind of work for them would be the cultivation of land.

Every male prisoner who wishes to have instruction is in school an hour each day, but the female prisoners do not get so much instruction.

Both tried and untried prisoners who are not at work generally pass about six hours each day in their cells, and four hours in exercise in the open air.

The prison, which was built about 50 years ago, is constructed on the old system of small day-rooms and night-cells. The cells are now used to a considerable extent for the separate confinement of prisoners by day as well as by night, but they are not suitable for such a purpose, most of them being too small, and there being no provision for warming them.

The average number of prisoners last year was 110 which is 18 more than the number in 1847. The difference, however, is partly owing to the detention of prisoners under sentence of transportation.

The whole number of convictions last year was 550; 144 of which were cases of misconduct in workhouses, 60 of vagrancy, and 97 of offences under the game laws.

The chaplain stated that the prisoners were generally found to be very ignorant. Of the whole number received last year, only six were able to read and write well.

The number of prisoners on the day of my inspection was 144, which is a larger number than the building is calculated to receive; the consequence was that in several cells there were three or four prisoners together.

The governor stated as follows :—

"The number of officers is not sufficient to admit of there being always an officer with the untried prisoners, or with the misdemeanants not sentenced to hard labour, when they are together for meals or exercise. It is not, moreover, possible to prevent the prisoners from communicating with one another, when in their cells. They can talk through the air-holes. There is an officer constantly going round to check such communication, but with the present construction of the building the evil cannot be wholly prevented; but it does not, I think, exist to any great extent."

The following paragraph in the chaplain's last Report relates to the evils arising from the want of separation or of better classifica-

tion. After speaking of the general good conduct of the prisoners, and of their wish for improvement, the chaplain says—

"I may, however, be permitted to observe that the advantages which the prisoners would derive from the religious and moral instruction which the prison affords, would be tenfold greater, were they not in too many instances counteracted by the promiscuous intercourse which according to the present system (especially before trial) they have with each other. This circumstance has a direct tendency of effacing any impression which my public or private admonitions may produce upon their minds, it emboldens them in their indifference, and is fraught with evils incalculable."

Except the dietary (which is nearly the same as that recommended by the late Secretary of State), the rules adopted are nearly the same as those which were published officially in 1841. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. No cells have been provided which are adapted for solitary confinement.

2. As already mentioned, little employment has been provided for prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

3. The female prisoners have not been supplied with copies of the rules.

4. Many prisoners sentenced to short periods of confinement have hitherto worn their own clothing.

5. Some of the debtors' rooms were not in neat order.

Artificial light is not provided, and consequently in the middle of winter the prisoners pass about 14 hours out of the 24 in bed.

Some of the prisoners had made considerable improvement in elementary instruction.

The general health of the prisoners had been good, and most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance at the time of my visit—far more healthy than the majority of the inmates of a town prison.

There was no death last year, and no liberation or removal on account of illness.

The matron said that the health of the prisoners had much improved since wooden floors had been substituted, in the females' cells, for brick floors.

There is no provision for warming any of the cells.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, though there are occasional acts of gross misconduct, such as fighting and stealing, which could not have occurred if the prisoners were separate, or were fully employed and placed under constant and efficient superintendence.

In one room I found 13 prisoners together without an officer.

I received no complaint from any prisoner.

The chapel is very inconvenient in its construction and arrangements.

It appeared by the admissions of some of the prisoners, as

recorded in the "character book" kept by the chaplain, that they had committed offences on purpose to be sent to prison. These parties at the time that they committed their offences were the inmates of workhouses.

The governor said that the chief causes of crime in this district were, in his opinion, "the want of employment, poaching, and beer-shops."

Except what is done for the prison in raising water, washing, mending, &c., the prisoners gain nothing at present by their labour towards maintaining themselves.

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 25*l.*; which is 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The cost of the food was $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per day each prisoner; which is also a high average.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. As far as possible, all work, such as shoemaking and tailors' work, which is required for the prison, to be done by the prisoners.
2. Mat-making to be introduced.
3. The cells in ward No. 2 to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners; and when this has been done, the prisoners in these cells to rise all the year round not later than six, and not to go to bed before nine.
4. The system of tasks to be introduced as far as practicable, instead of requiring the prisoners to work a certain number of hours.
5. A provision to be made for having all the prisoners, when associated in classes, under constant superintendence.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected May 10th, 1849.]

It was stated that there had not been any alteration since the lock-up house was last examined by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district.

There are four cells and a day-room, and they form part of an old building used as a police office, and which is under the jurisdiction of the borough magistrates.

The cells and room appear to be quite dry, and they are sufficiently ventilated. There is, however, no provision for warming any except the day-room.

When there are male and female prisoners at the same time, they are associated together in the day-room; a highly objectionable practice.

There is a resident keeper, and his wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

There is a proper supply of bedding.

The allowance of food is a pound and a half of bread each day.

I found the place in good order.

The number of prisoners last year was 265, of whom 38 were females. This is about the average for the last seven years.

Remanded prisoners sometimes remain several days.

The keeper, who has been about four years in office, said that on one occasion there were as many as 13 prisoners at the same time, but that there were seldom more than 3 or 4.

I should not apprehend any injury to health from confinement in this lock-up house, but the necessity for bringing prisoners together, especially when of different sexes, is a serious evil, and must tend to defeat the ends of justice.

I was glad to learn that it is proposed to put up an oven for disinfecting the clothes of the prisoners and for destroying vermin.

I recommended that provision be made for warming the upper cells, so that these cells might be appropriated to the use of female prisoners, both by day and night; that no prisoner be allowed any food till he had washed himself thoroughly; and that the Superintendent of Police be requested to include a notice of the state of the lock-up house in his monthly report to the Watch Committee.

BECCLES.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected Nov. 13th, 1849.]

Since the Report by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (dated June, 1848), the principal airing-yards have been flagged; but there did not appear to have been any other change either in the building or discipline.

The building appears to be in good repair, but it is not on a good plan.

The average number of prisoners last year was 24, which is 7 more than the average in the previous year. The number of commitments, however, was about the same in both years, the increase in the average number of prisoners having been chiefly caused by the unusually long detention of transports last year.

The commitments to this prison are chiefly for thefts, vagrancy, and assaults.

The chaplain stated that he considered the difficulty of getting employment and the lowness of wages to be the chief cause of crime in this district.

The rules adopted are, with some modifications, those which were recommended by the late Secretary of State. I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. The prisoners have not bathed for a considerable time.
2. Very little instruction or useful employment is found.

Some prisoners are idle, and most of those who do work have no occupation but the treadwheel, only part of the power of which is turned to any account.

3. There was no inventory of the prison property.

4. The surgeon has not been in the habit of seeing every prisoner face to face twice a-week, or of making a monthly inspection as distinguished from the ordinary inspections, or of making an annual report. The surgeon's visits, however, have been even more frequent than the rules require.

5. The record of punishments did not appear to have been regularly kept.

No artificial light is supplied, and the prisoners consequently pass a great deal of time in bed: in mid-winter about 15 hours out of the 24.

The following is a return of the ordinary employments, when at large, of the prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit, with their occupation in prison:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Convicted Prisoners.					
	Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	TOTAL.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Treadmill labour applied to some useful purpose.	Not at Work, because no work is provided.
MALES.						
Agricultural Labourers . .	2	4	6	1	3	2
Sailors, Boatmen, &c. . . .	..	1	1	..	..	1
Total of Males . .	2	5	7	1	3	3

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform two services on the Sunday, one of them including a sermon, and I read prayers daily. I see every prisoner on his admission and discharge, and occasionally see him in private. I also superintend the school almost daily. The time that I spend in the prison varies somewhat with the number of prisoners, but on an average it is from two hours to two hours and a half each day."

I examined some of the prisoners, and found that they had made satisfactory progress in reading and writing.

Except some of the windows the prison was very clean throughout; and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding was sufficient, as, with some minor exceptions, was the clothing also.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State. It was reported by the surgeon and governor to be in all cases sufficient, and in some to be more than sufficient. These officers added, and the chaplain concurred in the statement, that the majority of the prisoners live better than the generality of the agricultural labourers out of prison.

I tasted the food and found it to be of good quality. Its daily cost last year was about 3½*d.* per head, which is less than the general average in the English prisons, but this may be owing to the circumstance of a considerable portion of the prisoners being committed for very short periods; the allowance of food to such prisoners being comparatively small.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance, and, except those who remain long, they seem generally to have good health.

The surgeon stated as follows :—

"The prisoners are at present all in good health, and their general health has been good since the last inspection. About nine months ago, however, most of the prisoners who had been a long time in the prison broke out with large boils, which, however, after a time disappeared. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. I do not know anything in the prison tending to cause illness; nevertheless prisoners who remain a long time generally fall off, but most of those who stay a short time only improve in health."

There appears to be but little misconduct. The number of punishments is very small, and, owing to constant supervision being provided for all classes of prisoners, it is probable that comparatively few offences escape detection.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers and the food account are very neatly kept, and were not in arrears. There was, however, no stock account of clothing, &c., without which there cannot be a complete check on the disbursements.

The pricipal articles of food are supplied by public contract.

The net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 30*l.*, which is 8*l.* above the general average in England, and 14*l.* above the general average in Scotland. The chief expense is that of salaries of officers, which was nearly 20*l.* per head. This large expense is caused by so many officers being required, from the construction of the building, to keep up constant supervision over the different classes; but if the cells were prepared for being used for separate confinement, which is practicable and very desirable, the number of officers might be reduced.

The governor and the other officers appeared to be well qualified for their duties, and effective discipline is maintained, but there is a great want of useful employment, and, as just men-

tioned, it would be a great improvement to substitute separate confinement for the present discipline, which is the silent system. Objectionable, however, as the silent system is, it is far better than what exists in many of the prisons which I have lately reported upon ; and it is creditable to this division of the county to have consented to the additional expense necessary for its establishment. I was glad to find that its introduction had been attended with a great improvement in the conduct of the prisoners, a decrease in the number of complaints by them, and, what is still more important, a considerable decrease in the number of recommittals.

I made the following suggestions for the consideration of the magistrates :—

1. Net-making and other kinds of useful work to be introduced ; and when a sufficient quantity of such employment has been obtained, the tread-wheel to be discontinued, except to the extent required for pumping the water. As far as practicable, the shoes, stockings, and other clothing used in the prison to be made and kept in repair by prisoners ; and if it should at any time be necessary to purchase any articles of clothing, the same to be procured from some other prison in the district. The cooking to be done by a prisoner.

2. The cells on the men's side to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vict., c. 56, s. 4 ; and with this view these cells to be warmed (by means of stoves placed in the passages), to be lighted (by gas), and to be furnished each with a small table, stool, and night-vessel, the night-vessels being such as are in use in the county prison at Derby. Such of the cells as have not openings in the ceilings to have such openings made, with corresponding openings from the cavity in each ceiling to the open air ; this work, and all other that can possibly be so performed, being done by the prisoners.

3. When the separate system is introduced, the number of subordinate officers to be reduced from 5 to 3 ; and if found practicable to be subsequently further reduced to 2.

4. When the prison is lighted, the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine at night.

5. As far as practicable every prisoner to be required to perform a daily task throughout the year, equal to 10 hours' fair labour.

6. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of braces, pocket-handkerchief, and, in cases where the prisoner is in the habit of wearing them, of flannels and stays ; and no convicted prisoner to be allowed to retain any article whatever belonging to himself.

7. Slips to be provided for the bolsters, and every prisoner to have a separate towel.

8. The room hitherto used as a day-room for untried misdemeanants to be used as a bath-room; and one of the cells originally intended for refractory prisoners, but which are unfit for occupation, to be used for fumigating the prisoners' clothing.

9. The windows in the females' cells to be altered, and made like those in the males' cells.

10. Three-quarters of a pint of skimmed milk to be substituted at supper for the pint of gruel.

11. The prisoners to be weighed on admission and liberation.

12. One or two thermometers to be procured, as required by the rules.

13. A stock account to be kept of the clothing, bedding, &c.

14. Every officer to be supplied with a copy of the rules.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected May 23rd, 1849.]

Since the last Report on this prison by the late inspector for this district, dated May, 1848, the building of a new wing and of an infirmary has been commenced, and it is expected that both will be completed and brought into use in the course of next winter.

The new wing will contain 60 cells for prisoners in separate confinement.

To admit of the erection of the new wing and infirmary, part of the boundary-wall has been carried out, so as to enclose more land.

Gas has been introduced into some parts of the prison, and an additional officer has been appointed.

There did not appear to have been any other alteration of importance.

By the appointment of a night watchman, which had taken place before the last Report, and the introduction of gas, the prison has been made much more secure.

The average number of prisoners last year was 58, which is 17 more than the average in the previous year.

The increase is chiefly among prisoners for offences under the Game Laws, for assaults, and for misconduct in workhouses.

Of 363 convictions last year, 33 were of offences under the Game Laws, 70 of assaults, and 51 of offences under the Poor Law Act.

The large number of cases of assault the governor attributed to the railway works which had been going on in the neighbourhood.

There had also been a considerable increase in the number of debtors.

On the day of my visit there were 48 prisoners, viz., 46 males and 2 females.

The rules adopted are with some modifications those which were recommended by the late Secretary of State, but several of them are at present not acted upon, owing in some cases to the alterations which are going on in the building.

Few of the prisoners not sentenced to hard labour have hitherto had any work provided for them. The return in the following page shows the ordinary employment of the prisoners when not in confinement, and how they were engaged on the day of inspection.

Many of the convicted prisoners were wearing their own shoes, and other articles belonging to themselves; and the untried prisoners had not been allowed to have the prison clothing unless their own was quite unsuitable. Some of the clothing was out of repair.

The chaplain has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing every prisoner in private at stated times.

There is no schoolmaster; the chaplain gives a little elementary instruction, but the amount is quite insufficient, and it is desirable that there should be a much more effective provision for instruction.

The prisoners appear to have had tolerably good health during the year, but the surgeon said that those who are confined for long periods suffered for the most part in health and became weaker; and the governor was of opinion that the health of the prisoners generally, whether for long or short periods, became worse during their imprisonment, and that they became weaker. The governor thinks that the health of the district is impaired by the neighbourhood of Whittlesea Mere. An Act has however now been obtained for draining it. The governor said that more prisoners affected with ague came from the parish of Ramsey, which is in the immediate vicinity of Whittlesea Mere, than from any other part of the county.

One consequence of a disposition to sickness in the prison is a frequent necessity to place prisoners on extra diet.

On one occasion when several prisoners were attacked with diarrhœa, it appeared that the disorder was caused by the use of adulterated oatmeal. The following memorandum by the governor gives the particulars of the case, and shows how the adulteration was detected:—

"In the month of April, 1847, several of the prisoners complained of disordered bowels, for which during a short time no reason could be assigned; but upon a minute examination of the dietary it was discovered that a quantity of oatmeal which had been supplied by contract, at a low price, was found to have been adulterated with an article termed by corn millers "middlings," or "sharps;" and so perfect was the admixture, that at the instant it was difficult of detection. A portion of genuine oatmeal was in consequence procured and mixed

A Return of the Original Trades and present Employment of the Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) confined in Huntingdon County Gaol and House of Correction on the 23rd of May, 1849.

ORIGINAL TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.												
	MALES.								FEMALES.				
	Number.	Tread-wheel.	Hand Crank Machine.	Sweeping and Cleaning.	Tailoring.	Cooking.	Not Employed.	Off Work from Illness.	Washing.	Sewing and Ironing.	Knitting.	Sweeping.	Hand-Machine.
No. 1.—*Convicted Prisoners Committed for One Month and upwards.*													
Plumbers and Glaziers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post Office Messengers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bricklayers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cattle Dealers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watermen	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourers	21	12	1	1	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Labourers	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 2.—*Convicted Prisoners Committed for less than One Month.*													
Bakers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charwoman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
No. 3.—*Untried Prisoners.*													
Pedlars	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourers	3	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Labourers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charwoman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
No. 4.—*Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.*													
Shuttle Makers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Labourers	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Railway Labourers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. 5.—*Criminal Lunatics.*													
Dealer in Rags	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	46	22	1	3	1	1	12	4	1	1	..	..	..

with cold water to the consistency of paste, and a smooth surface made upon it with a spoon, in doing which the oatmeal became adhesive, resembling fine wheaten flour, free from roughness, and but little discoloured or speckled. A small quantity of the suspected oatmeal was also tested in exactly the same manner, when a difficulty was found in mixing it, the quality being very rough, and when examined between the finger and thumb resembled a mixture of sand. It was speckled and much less adhesive. It also required one-fourth more in

weight to make a quart of gruel of the usual thickness, as compared with that made of pure oatmeal.

"The above experiments were carefully made by the governor, and the result submitted to the surgeon of the prison, who entirely concurred with him in opinion as to the mode of adulteration, as well as the effects produced upon the prisoners.

"The spurious oatmeal was returned to the contractor, and by directions of the visiting justices the prison has since been supplied by other parties with good oatmeal, from which no ill effects are found.

"The comparative prices of oatmeal at the time referred to were as follows:—

Genuine . . .	29*s.* per cwt.
Adulterated . .	27*s.* 6*d.* ,, ,,

It was stated that there had been only one death in the last 17 years.

At the time of my visit most of the prisoners appeared to be in moderately good health; 5 indeed were sufficiently unwell to be exempted from work, but only one was in bed, and his case did not seem to be serious.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. The number of punishments last year was only 187.

No prisoner made any complaint.

One of the prisoners was found on his trial to have been insane at the time he committed his offence, but, as he had not manifested insanity since his commitment, the surgeon could not give the necessary certificate for his removal to a lunatic asylum, although it was evidently a case in which it was desirable that the party should be placed in such an institution. The man had killed both his wife and child, and had then attempted to destroy himself. He was first tried for murdering his wife, was convicted and left for execution; but evidence having been obtained to show that he was insane, a respite was procured and the execution ultimately prevented. Much credit is due to the governor for his exertions to save this poor man's life. At my request the governor drew up the following statement of the case:—

"C. B. was committed to this prison by a coroner's warrant on the 2nd June, 1848, charged with having murdered his wife and child at Stilton. He was indicted for each offence at the summer assize, 1848, and convicted of the murder of his wife and sentenced to be executed.

"It appearing to the under-sheriff, the chaplain, and to the governor of the gaol, as well as to several other persons, that a very important defect existed owing to the inefficient manner in which the prisoner was defended, there not being sufficient proof adduced of his insanity at the time of committing of the murders, and it being reported that he was then of unsound mind, and that insanity then existed in his family, an application was therefore speedily transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for execution of the sentence of death to be stayed until further inquiry could be made. This was promptly

complied with; the learned judge before whom the prisoner was tried having also readily concurred therein, a respite until the 10th day of April, 1849, was subsequently obtained, in order that the prisoner might at the Lent assize be tried for the murder of his child, and thereby an opportunity be afforded to bring into court evidence of insanity which had formerly been omitted.

"The prisoner was accordingly tried upon such second indictment before the Lord Chief Baron, and after the fullest investigation a verdict of acquittal was returned by the jury on the ground of insanity; and the Court ordered the prisoner should remain in strict custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.

"The prisoner having no pecuniary means for providing a second defence, the chaplain of the prison kindly consented to receive contributions from benevolent persons for the purpose of procuring legal assistance and payment for attendance of witnesses (amounting to about 30*l.*), most of whom had to travel 18 miles to give their evidence, the effect of which was the saving of a decided lunatic from being publicly executed."

Both the governor and chaplain described the prisoners as being in general very ignorant. Of 386 prisoners received last year, only 9 were found able to read easily, and to write legibly.

The following routine, which the governor prepared for his own guidance, may be of service to other governors:—

Daily.

Make up Journal, with occurrences.
,, Number Book.
,, Receiving Book.
,, Provision Supplies Book.
,, Rations Issue Book.
,, Muster Book.
,, Sick List Book.
,, Temperature Book.
,, Prisoners' Correspondence Book.
,, Prisoners' Visiting Book.
,, Returns of Copy of Commitments under the Game Laws (if any) for the Secretary of State.

Muster and inspect all the prisoners in their respective wards and cells; examine them as to their personal cleanliness and state of clothing; observe the condition of all the locks, bolts, cells, windows, and drains in the wards.

Report to the Chaplain and the Surgeon every case requiring their official attention.

Give requisite orders to subordinate officers of each department, in reference to their necessary duties for the day.

Inspect letters to and from prisoners.

Attend to all official correspondence and official returns.

Muster all the prisoners at the time of locking up, and see them individually locked in the cells for the night, the clothing being all first removed away.

See that the night watch is on duty at the appointed hour, and that the gaslights be in a proper state.

Monthly.

Make up General Register, with Index.

Prepare Draft of Discharge List for ensuing month, with Copy.

,, Draft of Return of fines paid.

,, Copy of Draft of Return for use of Court of Petty Sessions.

Make up and examine Provision Books, and carefully compare them with Receipts and Issues.

Attend the Surgeon on his monthly inspection and examination of all the prisoners, and receive his Report thereon.

Direct bathing the prisoners by immersion on the first Thursday in each month (their feet being washed weekly).

Quarterly.

Complete Register, and compare Provision Books therewith.

Cast up and examine Provision Books.

Make up account of all stores on hand.

Collect and examine all tradesmen's bills.

Prepare Summary of Quarterly Accounts, and Copy.

,, Dietary Account and Copy.

,, Clothing and Bedding Account and Copy.

,, Account of Extra Allowance, by order of Surgeon, for Sick, and Copy.

,, Draft of Sessions Calendar for Press.

,, Copy of Ditto for the Chairman.

,, ,, for Clerk of the Peace.

,, Draft List of Recommittals.

,, Two Copies of ditto.

Place Notices in Wards of untried prisoners, stating the day of trial, one week before each Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

Fill up and issue Forms of Tenders for Contracts of Supplies of Provisions.

Prepare Draft Return of Fines paid, showing to whom the same have been repaid.

,, Copy of ditto for Court of Quarter Sessions.

Send Notices to Visiting Justices of Quarterly Meeting.

Prepare Report for Court.

,, Certificate for ditto.

,, Return to Secretary of State of Prisoners tried at Sessions, showing Degree of Instruction.

,, Copy of Calendar completed to Sheriff, and to Visiting Justices.

,, Draft Return of Transports at Sessions.

Send Copy thereof to Secretary of State.

Prepare Return, to deliver with the convicts according to new form, appending the same to the caption in each case.

,, Attested Copy of Caption for each convict for delivery therewith.

Pay all tradesmen's bills, and file receipts.

Half-Yearly.

Prepare Draft of Assize Calendar.

Send Copy thereof to Clerk of Assize on the Wednesday in the first whole week of Term.

Send continuation thereof to ditto occasionally.

Send Copy thereof to Press, examine proof-sheet, and order four copies to be printed on parchment for the Sheriff.

Prepare Draft List of Recommittals for Assizes.

Make two Copies thereof.

Prepare Draft Return of all Prisoners sentenced to hard labour at any previous Assizes.

Make Copy thereof for Court.

Procure Surgeon's Certificate for ditto.

Send Return of Prisoners Tried at the Assizes to Secretary of State, showing Degree of Instruction.

Send Copy of Assize Calendar when completed to Sheriff.

Prepare Draft Return of Transports from Assizes.

Send Copy thereof to Secretary of State.

Prepare Attested Copy of Caption for each convict for deliverv therewith.

,, Return according to new form, to deliver with the convicts, and appending the same to each caption.

Prepare Return of all Prisoners Tried at Assizes or Sessions, showing cost of their maintenance during each half-year.

Make Copy thereof for County Treasurer, to be transmitted to the Lords of H.M. Treasury.

Prepare Return of Costs of conveying convicts to the depôt during each half-year.

Make Copy thereof for County Treasurer, to be transmitted to the Lords of H.M. Treasury.

Yearly.

Prepare Draft of Annual Return under 2 & 3 Vic. c. 56.

Make Copy thereof for Clerk of the Peace, and deliver the same to him one week before each Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Prepare Draft of Annual Tabular Return by order of Visiting Justices.

Transmit Copy thereof to Secretary of State for use of Inspectors of Prisons.

Nothing is obtained by the labour of the prisoners beyond some work done for the prison, such as washing and mending; even the shoes and clothing have hitherto been purchased.

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 24*l.*, which is 2*l.* above the general average in England, and 8*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The entries of the inspections by the visiting justices were frequent, and were creditable to the governor and the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The ventilation of the chapel and of the tread-wheel to be improved in the way pointed out to the governor.

2 The debtors not to have access to their sleeping rooms during the day.

3. The prisoners to be weighed on admission and liberation.

4. The entrance to the new wing to be made more secure.

5. The dress of the convicted prisoners to be made complete by the addition of shoes, braces, &c., and the untried prisoners to be allowed the use of the prison dress as directed by the 127th rule.

6. As far as practicable, the shoes, stockings, and other clothing to be made by the prisoners, and every other kind of work required for the prison to be performed by them; matmaking also, and other kinds of useful work for sale, to be introduced.

7. An effective provision to be made for the instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing.

8. The selection of prisoners for separate confinement to be made according to the classification recommended in my Fourteenth Annual Report, page 30.

9. When the new wing is brought into use, the prisoners to rise all the year round not later than at six, and not go to bed before nine at night. Every convicted prisoner also to be then required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour.

FLETTON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 1st, 1849.]

This lock-up house was built about four years ago. It stands in a good situation, and contains two cells, with rooms for a resident keeper; but as the constable who has charge of the lock-up house has a family, there is not room for him to reside in the building, though he stated that when there is a prisoner he sleeps there. Still, without a keeper on the spot both by day and night, no place can be considered secure. One escape has taken place in the daytime, but the man was, it appears, soon retaken.

The place is not secure in other respects. There should have been traps in the cell doors, to prevent the necessity of opening them to hand in the food, and the passage with which the cells communicate should have been made more secure.

I recommended that traps should be made in the cell doors, and a strong iron grated door put at each end of the passage into which the cell doors open.

The cells are of the ordinary size in new lock-up houses. They are dry, and are lighted and partly ventilated by perforated iron plates, and there is a sufficient provision for warming them.

Considering that the prisoners are for their security deprived of their clothing at night, the bedding, which consists of a hempen mattress and two blankets, does not appear to be sufficient; and I recommended that it should be increased.

The keeper stated that he was allowed a shilling a-day for the food of each prisoner, and that he gave the prisoners two meals per day, consisting of tea or coffee, and bread and butter, or bread and cheese, with occasionally some meat. This fare is unneces-

sarily expensive, and I recommended that in place of it every prisoner should have a pound and a half of bread each day, in three equal meals, with water.

The prisoners are properly required to wash themselves before receiving any food.

The place was very clean and neat.

The number of prisoners last year was only 48, viz., 46 males and 2 females. At the time of my visit the place was empty.

Remanded prisoners are sometimes detained as long as a week.

The constable who has charge of this lock-up house has a very respectable appearance, and seems to be well qualified for his duties; his wife superintends the female prisoners.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

LINCOLN.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced June 8th, 1849.]

Since the last Report on this prison by the late Inspector of Prisons for the district (dated April, 1848), the new building described in that Report has been brought into use, but hitherto with an unhappy result; for since this part of the prison was occupied, there has been a great deal of illness among the prisoners, arising evidently from causes connected with the new building. The following is the surgeon's evidence:—

"The new part of the prison, intended for the confinement of prisoners on the separate system, has been in use since June last, that is nearly twelve months; but no prisoners have, I believe, been confined in these cells during the day. Up to the time that the prisoners went into this new part of the prison they had had good health, and their health continued good till September. In that month complaints began to be rather general of pains in the head and abdomen, and many of the prisoners had foul tongues. The sickness gradually spread, and became more severe, until it assumed the character of what is popularly termed a low bilious fever (or more technically gastric hepatic fever, of a low typhoid kind), attended with violent affections of the head. Many of the prisoners became very ill, and the illness has continued ever since, though of late it has gradually declined, and at the present time all the sick except one are convalescent. The fever first became severe about the end of November, and it reached its height in February. At that time 25 prisoners out of about 45, or more than one half, were ill of it. There have not, however, been any deaths. The exception to the cases of convalescence is that of a prisoner who fell ill this week. He had been in the prison only a few days. His case was severe, but he is now better. Of thirteen convicts under sentence of transportation, twelve had the fever. Of sixteen criminal prisoners now in the prison, fifteen have had the fever, and thirteen have still only partially recovered. There has been one decided case of fever among the debtors,

and a few incipient cases, but the debtors have comparatively been free from the disease. Of twelve debtors now in prison, only two have been attacked in any degree, although many of them have been in prison a considerable time. The debtors occupy part of the old building.

" About two months ago all the sick male criminal prisoners were removed to the debtors' division, and it is since that time that no cases of fever among the debtors have appeared. The fever was not confined to any part of the new building, or to prisoners of either sex, and it was not by any means confined to cases in which prisoners were sleeping three in a cell. The great cause of the fever, in my opinion, was the impurity of the air in the cells, day-rooms, and corridors. In the upper gallery, especially, the air was sometimes dreadfully offensive, and I think there was a greater proportion of cases of fever in this gallery than in the other parts of the prison, except the females' division, where every inmate was attacked. The upper gallery was much crowded with prisoners. The following are the entries in my journal:—

" ' *March 17th.*—8 p. m.—I never at any time felt the air of the prison more oppressive and disagreeable than to-night; there is a most offensive odour in the cells and in the corridors; some of the cells are offensive and nauseating in the extreme, so as to leave a most disagreeable taste upon the palate.

" ' *March 22nd.*—Visited in the morning the whole prison, the atmosphere generally of the Crown prison oppressive and offensive; it is much the same this evening, some of the cells and water-closets especially offensive.

" ' *April 1st.*—7 p. m.—The atmosphere in every part of the Crown prison is exceedingly foul and offensive, particularly in the great west corridor, and in the north corridor. In the latter a strong current of foul air is felt passing from north to south. There is this evening such an abominable stench coming from the debtors' privy, and the vaults in which it is situated, that it would be unwise and unsafe to remove the sick prisoners to the bedrooms on that side, as proposed, until something has been done to mitigate the nuisance. The passages, staircases, and lobby are full of the foulest air imaginable; so foul that it may be tasted.

" ' *June 7th.*—There is this evening as at other times a very strong current of most foul and offensive air coming up from the under-ground staircase of the debtors' prison, and filling all the staircases and passages, the north corridor, the lobbies, &c.'

" The very bad state of the air was caused, in my opinion, chiefly—1st, by the want of water effectually to cleanse the water-closets in the cells (a want which has now been remedied); 2ndly, by the ventilation having at one time been both feeble and very irregular; 3rdly, by the stench arising from the large open vault which was under the debtors' old privy, as noticed in one of the extracts from my journal; 4thly, by the bad smell which arose, and still arises, from the privy and ash-pit in the debtors' airing-yard, and by the damp air in the low passage from this privy and ash-pit to the prison; 5thly, by foul air which appeared to force its way from the great cesspool up the pipes into the cells and day-rooms (but which I have not perceived since the cesspool was emptied); 6thly, as respects the males' division, by the crowded state of the prison. The ventilation was much improved by opening some

windows in the upper part of the corridor, and by taking out a pane of glass in each of the cells. As soon as this had been done, the oppressive feeling in the air was much diminished, but it is not yet gone. No provision appears to have been made to ventilate the upper part of the corridors."

The governor stated as follows:—

"The new part of the prison, constructed for the confinement of the criminal prisoners on the separate system, was first brought into use on the 15th June last, that is nearly a year ago. The prisoners, however, were not placed in the separate cells during the day, but were associated in day-rooms. I do not know why this was. At that time there were not too many prisoners for the cells; and the number of prisoners continued for several months sufficiently small to allow every prisoner to have a separate cell; nevertheless, the separate system was not carried into effect, and in fact has not been so up to the present time. For a considerable period, dating from November, the male prisoners were too numerous to admit of each of them having a separate cell, but not so as respects the female prisoners. During the day the prisoners were in the day-rooms, with constant access however to the airing yards. There were generally about eight prisoners in each day-room, sometimes ten. The prisoners have had very little work to do, nothing except knitting and cleaning; and many have been quite unoccupied, except that most of them have had instruction during part of the time in reading and writing. It was the same in the old prison. At night it was often necessary for want of room to put three prisoners into one cell. This crowding of prisoners in the night cells first became necessary in November; up to that time there had not been more than one prisoner in a cell. The necessity for putting three prisoners into some of the cells continued from November till the assizes in March. The fever first appeared, I think, about the end of October, and reached its height about the middle of February. Since then the number of prisoners has gradually diminished, and with this decrease the fever has also declined. I have great difficulty in coming to any conclusion as to the cause of the appearance of fever in the prison; my opinion has several times changed. I have sometimes been present at the opening of the cells in the morning; the air was close and confined, much more than in an ordinary bed-room. I do not remember ever being present at the opening of a cell in which three prisoners had been confined together; in these the air would necessarily have been much the worst. I have not perceived any material change in the ventilation of the cells since the openings were made to the fresh air; but there has been a wonderful improvement in the corridors, especially at the females' end. It is now about five weeks since a full supply of water was obtained for the prison, and about a month since the great cesspool was emptied. The cesspool had however been opened about a fortnight before it was emptied. I was present soon after the cesspool was opened, the stench was very nauseous and offensive; it was necessary to throw a great quantity of lime (two cart-loads) into it, before any attempt could be made to empty it."

The chaplain said,—

"The air in the new prison was for a long time very close and

oppressive, and even after the ventilation had been improved, and most of the prisoners withdrawn, it continued, though in a less degree, to be offensive."

Mr. Wilson, County Surveyor, stated,—

"In the month of September last (1848) the prison cesspool was opened, and it was found that the water in it was accumulated to such an extent as partially to fill the horizontal drains leading into it from the prison. This water, though not very turbid, was strongly impregnated with foul air, and emitted foul air in large quantities. By direction of the magistrates, a channel was made from the cesspool to an old dry well, so as to prevent the cesspool becoming again overcharged. I have sometimes examined the state of the ventilation of the new prison. My attention was called to it by complaints respecting it by the surgeon and some of the other officers, and by prisoners. I was first called in early in October. I found the ventilation feeble and defective throughout; and in the corridors it was very bad, especially in the females' division. In these corridors, indeed, the air was so bad that I could scarcely breathe it. I recommended that some openings should be made to the fresh air, by taking out some of the glass in the corridor windows, and substituting perforated zinc, which was done, and in a short time the air in the corridors became much better. The supply of air to the cells appeared to me to be insufficient. There was a great feeling of closeness in them. In some of the cells there appeared to be a good draught, but in others there was no perceptible current. In these latter cells a flame, when presented either to the register for admitting air, or to that for taking it out, was scarcely if at all affected."

The prisoners, all of whom I examined respecting the circumstances under which they were attacked, generally agreed in stating that the attack first came on either in the night or early in the morning; that the air in the cells and even in the day-rooms was often very close and heavy; and that there was often a bad smell from the water-closets in the cells and from the washing-stands in the day-rooms; and these statements were confirmed by some of the officers. It appeared, too, that most of the prisoners who fell ill were in cells in which three prisoners were confined together, and where, consequently, the air must have been most impure.

Mr. William Nelson, the head warder, who was one of the officers who joined in the foregoing statement, said also,—

"I remember being present once last winter (it was when the fever was bad in the prison) when the ventilation was tried in several of the cells. The ventilation was found to be very different in different cells. In some it was good, but in others a flame was scarcely affected by being put either to the place where air ought to come into the cell, or where air ought to go out. In fact, there seemed to be little or no current in these cells. At that time there was no fire kept in the extracting shaft, but there was a fire in the heating furnace. We understood that no fire was to be put in the extracting shaft when there was a fire in the heating furnace. When Mr. Haden's man, however, came to examine the apparatus (about the beginning of April

I think), he recommended that a fire should be put into the extracting shaft to increase the ventilation, and this was done, and it has been kept there ever since. This was before Mr. Haden himself came to the prison."

The two chief warders were both of opinion that the cases of attack were much the most numerous among the prisoners who had slept three in a cell. They said,—

"On opening the cell doors in the morning, there was a nasty sickly smell that was intolerable. It was worse where there were three prisoners together, but it was very bad where there was only one prisoner. The bad smell was partly caused by the state of the water-closets, which were often very offensive, owing to the want of a better supply of water. There was a sickly faint smell also which seemed to come from the breath and skins of the prisoners; soon after we perceived this smell in any case, we perceived that the prisoners in the cell generally fell ill of the fever."

The matron ascribed the illness chiefly to the state of the water-closets in the cells, when the supply of water to cleanse them was insufficient.

The points which appear to me to be established by the foregoing evidence, and by my own observations, are first, that the fever which has prevailed in the prison was caused by the bad air which the prisoners were breathing; and secondly, that the impurity of the air was produced partly by the bad state of the water-closets in the cells (arising in part from the want of a greater supply of water to cleanse them), partly by the state of the cess-pool, partly by feeble action in the ventilating apparatus when there was no fire in the extracting shaft, partly by no provision having been made to ventilate the corridors, partly by the crowded state of the prison and the consequent necessity to put three prisoners, in several instances, into a cell intended only for one, and partly by the objectionable site on which the prison has been placed—the south side, the most important for ventilation and sunshine, being to a considerable extent blocked up by the mound, the walls and the keep of the castle, and many of the new cells being below the surface of the ground.

At the end of my Report will be seen the measures which I recommended in order to remedy such of these evils as are susceptible of cure, and as had not been already provided for before my visit; and for the improvement of the prison in other respects.

The number of prisoners at the time of my visit was 26, viz. 16 criminals (15 males and 1 female) and 10 debtors, all males. This number is much less than the average (which, including debtors, the governor stated, was about 45), in consequence of the magistrates in the several districts having been, owing to the sickness in the prison, requested to commit to the several local prisons parties who would otherwise have been sent to Lincoln.

Of the 16 criminal prisoners at the time of my visit, 13 were

convicts under sentence of transportation waiting for removal, until they should be in a better state of health.

The rules adopted are, with some modifications, those recommended by the late Secretary of State.

Owing to workmen being employed in purifying the cells and making various minor alterations, the prison was not in an orderly state; the prisoners themselves, however, were clean.

The bedding is sufficient, but the prison dress has hitherto been wanting in several articles.

The diet, which is the fourth rate of the official dietary applied to all prisoners, appears to be sufficient, but no record has hitherto been kept of the weight of the prisoners on admission and liberation, so that this test of sufficiency has been wanting. I tasted the food and found it of good quality; most of the prisoners, however, were on special diet, as invalids.

The cost of the food is high. Last year it was 6½*d.* per head per day, which is greater than the ordinary cost of the food in English prisons by nearly one half, and is about double the cost of the food in the Scottish prisons.

Beyond cleaning the prison and knitting their own stockings, the prisoners, for several years, have had scarcely any employment; but the head warder, who has been many years an officer of this prison, stated that formerly, when the untried (who here usually form the bulk of the prisoners) were allowed the proceeds of their labour, and permitted, under certain limitations, to expend the money while in prison, these prisoners were very industrious and much work was done.

The want of work, and the association of prisoners in the small day-rooms with only occasional superintendence, must have a very bad effect, both morally and physically.

There was only one officer who was acquainted with any kind of work that could be carried on in the prison.

It will be seen by the subjoined return that the most suitable employment for the majority of the prisoners would be digging and cultivating land; but as the prison has been erected in the town, it would be very expensive to buy land, and it is therefore necessary to procure other kinds of labour.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform our appointed daily and weekly services; I give religious instruction to the prisoners in classes, superintend the schoolmaster, see all the prisoners from time to time in private, and perform the other duties required by the rules. The Act requires me to preach only one sermon on the Sunday, but I always preach two sermons. The length of my daily attendance depends on the number of prisoners and other circumstances. On an average it cannot be less than three or four hours per day. The schoolmaster's time also varies with the number of prisoners, but is on an average about four hours per day, exclusive of his attendance at chapel. He confines his attention entirely to secular instruction."

A Return of the Ordinary Trade or other Occupation of the last 100 *Prisoners committed to the County Gaol, Lincoln, ending 9th June,* 1849.

NAMES.	Males.	Females.
Brickmakers	3	..
Blacksmiths	2	..
Butchers	3	..
Carpenters	3	..
Clerks	2	..
Dyers	1	..
House Servants	2	13
Farmers	1	..
Labourers	46	..
Mariners	1	..
Shoemakers	6	..
Sweeps	3	..
Tailors	2	..
Tin Plate Workers	3	..
Weavers	1	..
Watermen	1	..
Dress Makers	..	2
No Occupation	..	5
Total	80	20

As most of the prisoners were ill, I did not make any general examination as regarded their progress in education; indeed, it is only recently that a schoolmaster has been appointed.

I recommended the chaplain to make a stated quarterly examination of the prisoners, in addition to other more frequent examinations, with regard to their progress in secular knowledge, and to record the result in a prescribed form.

I much approve of the arrangement by which the schoolmaster's attention is confined to secular teaching, instead of his being called upon, as is frequently the case, to give religious instruction also, a duty which it appears to me should be wholly performed by the chaplain.

The chaplain said that he found it impossible to convince poachers that they had committed any sin; and I have frequently heard a similar remark from other chaplains. He added that they are generally among the most attentive and best-conducted prisoners, but that any one who had once fallen into the irregular habits of a poacher seemed to have great difficulty in ever returning to steady industry.

The chaplain further stated as follows:—

"In looking over my character-book for the years 1848–49, I find the offences most frequently committed are:—Highway robbery; robbery in houses by servants and other persons in trust, led to it perhaps by the opportunity and temptation; stackfiring, caused sometimes from a wish to get into prison to avoid the protracted miseries of vagrancy, by persons who have been thrown out of work, in most instances by their own fault,

in some few by misfortune, at other times by house servants or neighbours, from revenge and ill-feeling. This crime is on the increase, and it is unhappily the case that it is of late frequently committed by women and girls from the cause mentioned. Burglary and shop-lifting, mostly by persons trained for the purpose. Assault and rape, chiefly committed under the influence of intoxicating liquors; and poaching, mostly by night, and committed chiefly by labourers, or such as have been labourers. Fifteen cases have occurred since December, 1848: ten by agricultural labourers, in work at the time; three by men in business, shoe-making, &c.; and two by confirmed poachers. If I can trace the cause with any accuracy, it seems that in the outset it is in many cases caused by want, either from inadequate wages, with large families, or from being out of work, which, as I have observed, is in many cases the own fault of such persons, though in public and large undertakings, as railroads, factories, &c., great numbers are of necessity thrown out when the work is finished, or some casualty puts a stop to it. Poaching provides an immediate supply; and the notion, which is very prevalent, that game was intended for all, and that there is no harm in taking a hare or a bird, especially when one's children are wanting food, quiets their conscience, and leads them readily to commit the act; till being repeated it becomes, under exciting influences attending it, a confirmed habit. Perhaps also the very general disapproval of the Game Laws by their betters, in and out of Parliament, may favour the opinion of there being nothing wrong, or very wrong in it, and give encouragement perhaps to the commission and commencement of the practice."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, and the number of punishments is very small, (last year only nine,) but the offences are sometimes of a gross kind, such as fighting; and owing to the association of prisoners not prepared for that stage of comparative liberty by previous separate confinement, many offences in all probability are committed which escape detection.

The debtors are nominally separated into two classes, viz. those who support themselves, and those who are supported by the county, but the separation is not real; indeed, in the airing-yard, no separation is attempted to be made. Fraudulent debtors are consequently mixed with others.

The governor stated as follows:—

"I have frequently heard swearing and other very coarse language among the debtors; and owing to their yards adjoining the airing-yards of the criminal prisoners, their conversation, when they are at one end of their yard, is overheard by these prisoners. I was not aware that I could punish debtors for misconduct, otherwise than by the withdrawal of their beer."

I examined one of the debtors who had been a long time in the prison, and he admitted that the language used by some of them was very coarse. He mentioned one debtor, lately in the prison, who, he said, was swearing from morning till night. He said he

had never seen a debtor drunk, but that they sometimes got "silly and dizzy" by drinking all their quart of beer before dinner.

The governor being under the common mistake that his power of punishing debtors was very limited, I explained, both to him and to the debtors themselves, that debtors are just as amenable to punishment for misconduct as other prisoners, and that they are liable to the same kinds of punishment.

I was glad to find that smoking is prohibited among the debtors, as well as among other prisoners.

The prison books were in neat order.

The food, &c., is purchased by contract, but the system of accounts does not appear to me to afford a sufficient check against misappropriation if there were a dishonest officer.

The average cost last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was as much as 80*l.* per prisoner, which is more than three times the average cost of prisoners in England, and about five times the average cost of the inmates of the Lincoln Workhouse. The expense per head, however, was higher than it would otherwise have been, in consequence of the small average number of prisoners, owing to the new part of the prison having been occupied during only half of the year. Still, after making full allowance for this circumstance, the cost was very high. The heaviest items were, salaries 50*l.* per head (this sum being much augmented by the small average number of prisoners), food 10*l.*, and fuel nearly 8*l.* per head.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The use of the water-closets to be discontinued in the two upper floors, and the pans plugged and puttied up so as to prevent any effluvia. Portable water-closets to be used; to be brought morning and evening to one cell in each floor, into which a larger pipe should be introduced, to give a good rush of water. The whole window of this cell to be made to open; and the prisoner who occupies this cell to have at this time his hour of exercise.

2. An opening to be made through the roof connected with the corridors.

3. Three prisoners never to be placed together in one cell.

4. If practicable a contract to be entered into with the city for the removal of the female prisoners to the city prison, and for the removal of the male debtors from the city prison to the county prison.

5. If the suggestion as to the removal of the female prisoners to the city prison be not adopted, the females to be placed in the upper floor of the old gaol.

6. A fire to be continually kept up in the extracting shaft, and some one officer to be appointed to attend to the warming and ventilation.

7. A ventilating shaft to be carried from the cesspool.

8. The rain-water to be conveyed by a pipe to the dry well.

9. The surveyor to be desired to make an estimate of the expense of altering the passage from the debtors' ward to the airing-ground.

10. Should this alteration not be made, the privy in the debtors' airing-ground to be removed to the farther end of the ground.

11. Should these alterations not succeed in removing the illness, either the ventilating shaft to be raised, or, on one side of the prison (whichever may be most convenient), the shaft for the admission of air to be raised above the roof.

12. Shoe-making, sack-making, mat-making, and other useful kinds of work to be introduced; and the prisoners to do the washing, and as far as practicable every kind of work required for the prison.

13. The matron to instruct the females if they remain.

14. The convicted prisoners not to be permitted to wear any but the prison dress; and the unconvicted to be encouraged to wear it.

15. A record to be made of the weight of prisoners on their admission and liberation.

LINCOLN.—CITY PRISON.

[Inspected June 13th, 1849.]

There does not appear to have been any alteration of the least importance since the prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, which was in April last year.

There is still no provision for teaching the prisoners to read and write.

The buildings were in good repair, and generally clean. With few exceptions the prisoners also were clean in their persons, though hitherto they have not, as a general rule, washed their feet more than once a fortnight.

The average number of prisoners last year was 16, viz., 14 criminals (12 males and 2 females) and 2 debtors (males). This number is rather less than the average in the previous year. The greatest number of male prisoners at any one time was 23, and the greatest number of females 5.

On the day of the inspection the number of prisoners was 23, viz., 22 criminals (21 males and 1 female) and 1 debtor, a male; 2 of the prisoners were convicts under sentence of transportation.

The rules still in use are dated December, 1837, and were approved of by the then Secretary of State, as temporary and provisional.

The bedding and clothing are sufficient, but hitherto the use of the prison clothing has been confined chiefly to prisoners convicted of felony.

The food appears to be sufficient, and in some cases more than sufficient, and I found it of good quality, though I learnt that the bread had not always been good of late, and I therefore recommended that the contractor should be changed.

No provision is made for a variation in the allowance, according either to age, sex, kind of work, or degree of industry; the quantity being alike for all. The cost last year was about 5*d.* per day each.

The work has hitherto consisted chiefly of treadwheel labour (the power being turned to no purpose) and picking oakum. The governor stated that the latter employment also had not been profitable, but this I think must be owing to the want of a proper system of management, by which a certain weight of cord should be given to each prisoner, and a certain weight of oakum expected back from him.

Nothing was carried to account last year as profit from prisoners' labour.

There has been very little superintendence over the prisoners while on the treadwheel, and the following evidence on the effect of tread-wheel labour under such an arrangement was given by one of the prisoners.

R. G., a prisoner, examined :—

" All kinds of wickedness go on among the prisoners when they are on the tread-mill, such as picking pockets, swearing, and telling tales of housebreaking. What I have seen and heard when on the tread-wheel has made me worse than I was when I was first sent to this prison, and it must have done the same to other prisoners. I had reached the age of 24 before being sent to prison, or committing any offence. This is three years ago. Since then I have been twice back to this prison, and am now under sentence of transportation. I am a waterman. My first offence was spending some money belonging to the master of the keel where I was employed. My master and myself had come ashore together. We went into a public-house, and we both got fresh, when he gave me the money he had in his pocket (4*l.*), and told me to take it on board, which I did; but I afterwards went and fetched it back and spent more than a pound of it."

The treadmill-house is not secure; the ceiling being only lath and plaster.

A prisoner, who was lately employed in painting the front of the treadmill-house, made his escape by means of a ladder to which, by neglect on the part of the officers, he had access. He was retaken, however, in the course of a few hours.

The prison has been constructed with a view to the use of the separate system; but hitherto that system has not been acted upon, except in occasional instances. In each of three cells I found three prisoners, and in one cell five.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

" My duties remain the same as described in the last Report of the Inspectors of Prisons. I perform a full service every Sunday (including the preaching of a sermon), read prayers on the Wednesday, and see every prisoner in his cell, either alone or with others, as the case may be, once each week. I think it desirable that the prisoners should be confined separately, and that there should be a prison library."

The surgeon stated that the general health of the prisoners during the last year had been good; that there had not been any epidemic among them, although there had been two or three kinds

of epidemic in the town, and that the only death was a case of delirium tremens, caused by habits of drinking.

The prisoners had a healthy appearance at the time of my visit. The only one under medical treatment was a boy who had come in with the itch.

The surgeon, governor, and chaplain, all agreed in thinking that the health of the prisoners usually improved during their imprisonment.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but as there has been indiscriminate association with only occasional supervision, many offences have probably escaped observation.

It ought not to have been possible to commit the offence recorded in the following entry:—

"*February* 24*th*, 1849.—H. F. (a prisoner for trial) put on bread and water three days for stealing a loaf of bread from J. B., another prisoner, out of his cell; F. was engaged sweeping out the cell, whilst B. was in the airing-yard."

The ordinary punishment for a prison offence is the stoppage of food.

County-court debtors are separated from other debtors.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The following extract from the governor's journal shows the want of greater securities than at present exist for keeping out improper persons as visitors to prisoners:—

"*September* 22*nd*, 1848.—I have ascertained that the two men who came to see the above J. B. on the 17th instant, representing themselves as brothers to B., and desirous to get her to Gilston, where one of them stated he lived, took her clothes with a view of getting her there (by her consent); it turns out that one of the men was *E.*, the *keeper* of a *brothel* in the *terrace*, and that the clothes were taken there that day. I have learnt upon inquiry, that B. was met by the two prostitutes, J. and C., who were discharged from this gaol on the 29th August last, having been committed for 14 days each as disorderly prostitutes; they took B. to E.'s, where she still remains."

The following is an entry in the governor's journal:—

"*November* 18*th*, 1848.—Discharged J. G. and T. P., two vagrants, who were committed for 14 days each, for wilfully breaking the relieving officer's windows, because they could not obtain an order to get into the Union House for the night."

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 26*l.* 10*s.*, which is about 4*l.* above the general average in England, and 10*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

No record appears to have been hitherto kept of the examinations made by the visiting justices.

The food and stores are supplied by contract.

The prison registers were in neat order, but the present system

of book-keeping does not appear to me to afford a sufficient check to prevent errors or peculation.

Under present circumstances, I fear there must be much contamination and but little moral improvement in the prison.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A teacher to be appointed to instruct the male prisoners in the evening, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The matron to teach the female prisoners.

2. A small prison library to be procured.

3. The separate system to be carried into effect, with power, however, to the governor, to place prisoners together in cases in which he may think it expedient.

4. The tread-wheel to be discontinued, but every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task (equal to 10 hours' labour) of some other kind of work.

5. Sack-making and sack-mending to be introduced, and the governor to be instructed to use his utmost exertions to find useful and profitable kinds of work for all the prisoners; such as cannot be better employed being set to pick oakum.

6. The prisoners to rise not later than six o'clock, all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

7. The corridor windows to be made to open.

8. Locks to be put on the cell windows, so that when necessary these windows may be fastened to prevent prisoners from talking from cell to cell.

9. The windows overlooking the airing yards to be half darkened, with holes, however, for inspection; so that the prisoners in the airing yards may not be aware when the officer's eye is upon them. As the airing yards are not secure, the officer who superintends them not to leave his post during the time the prisoners are in them.

10. The present dietary being the same for all prisoners, and therefore too much probably for some, and too little for others, the governor, subject to the control of the surgeon, to have power to increase or diminish it in particular cases, having regard to a difference in age, sex, kind of work, and industry.

11. The prisoners to be weighed on admission and discharge, except such as are committed for periods not exceeding 14 days.

12. Every prisoner to go into the bath (the water being made tepid) on his admission, and afterwards at least once a-month; and to be required to wash his feet at least once a-week.

13. The prison dress to include a pocket handkerchief. No convicted prisoner to be allowed to wear any article belonging to himself, and no unconvicted prisoner, any part of whose clothing is unfit for use, to be allowed to do so. Further, every untried prisoner to be permitted and encouraged to wear the prison dress.

14. The prisoners to be supplied with clean stockings once a-week.

15. A cell to be constructed for refractory prisoners.

16. No visits to be allowed to convicted prisoners unless the governor believes that in the particular case they will be productive of good. Visits to unconvicted prisoners to be restricted to one day in each week (except as regards their legal advisers), and the governor to have the power of refusing admission to any person whose character he may have reasonable ground to suspect is bad.

17. A misconduct book to be kept, according to the form left with the governor.

18. The warder to be allowed more time for rest and recreation.

19. A visiting justices' book to be kept.

20. The district poor-law auditor, or some other qualified person, to be appointed to see that all the accounts (including the work accounts) are kept on a good form, and to examine them periodically.

LINCOLN.—CITY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 16th, 1849.]

It was stated that the only alteration since the lock-up house was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons had been the substitution of pails, made of what is called galvanic iron, for wooden tubs (as night-vessels). These pails had been found to be free from any offensive smell; their cost is about 6*s.* each.

I found the cells clean and in good order.

There were no prisoners.

The number of prisoners received into the lock-up house last year was 268, of whom 227 were males, and 41 females.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The ventilation of the cells to be improved, which may be done by always keeping a fire in one of the ventilating shafts in the prison.

2. The allowance of food to those who do not provide their own food to be a pound and a half of bread per day each; to be given in three equal meals.

3. No prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether it be supplied by the city or not, till he has washed himself thoroughly.

4. Some rugs to be supplied for use when necessary.

KIRTON.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY.

[Inspected June 14th, 1849.]

There did not appear to have been any alteration in the building since the prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of

Prisons for this district (in October, 1848), and the governor said that the only other alteration consisted in giving instruction in reading and writing to such of the untried prisoners as wished to have it.

The building is old, ill-constructed, and insufficient in size; but it seemed to be in good repair.

I think it would be unwise to lay out money either in altering or enlarging this prison, as the place is not capable, in my opinion, of being made suitable for its purposes.

The airing yards are not very secure.

Some of the privies and drains were in an offensive state, and I was informed that when the wind was in a certain quarter they were yet worse.

With a few exceptions (in the male department) the prison was clean, but several of the rooms were in a slovenly state; books, combs, and articles of clothing lying about in disorder. Some of the books also were torn and had scribbling in them.

The prisoners were clean in their persons, but much of their clothing was out of repair; in one case, indeed, the rents were so great as to make the clothing indecent. One of the untried prisoners too, who was wearing his own clothes, had a tattered and dirty coat unfit for use.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending at Michaelmas last was 65. This is considerably above the ordinary average, but part of the increase is accounted for by the circumstance of the county prison at Lincoln having been in the course of re-erection during the greater portion of the period. While that prison was building, some prisoners who would otherwise have been confined in it were sent here.

There was a great increase last year in the number of commitments under the Vagrant Act. In the year 1846-7 the number was 169, while in 1847-8 it was 302, or nearly double. This number was more than half of all the commitments in the year.

There is a considerable number of commitments to this prison for poaching. Whatever may be the conduct of the parties so committed out of prison, the governor spoke well of their behaviour when in prison. He said they gave him very little trouble, and that there was not a more industrious man in the place than one of the poachers, who had been committed not less than eleven times.

On the day of the inspection there were 69 prisoners, viz., 65 males (including 1 debtor) and 4 females.

Except the dietary, the rules in use are dated 1842. The dietary is that which has subsequently been recommended by the Secretary of State.

The prison clothing does not include braces, and there is not a sufficient supply of flannel garments.

The use of the prison clothing has hitherto been restricted, except in particular cases, to prisoners sentenced to hard labour.

The following extract from the governor's journal is illustrative of one of the evils arising from prisoners wearing their own clothing:—

"*May* 21, 1849.—Last week the keeper was informed by Mr. Charles Smith, who shaves the prisoners, that C. O. had offered him money to bring him some tobacco. No notice was taken until this morning. The keeper removed the four unconvicted prisoners from the ward. They were all searched; and concealed in the wearing apparel of C. O. he found sixteen shillings, which was taken from him and placed to his account."

One untried prisoner, who had been in the prison five weeks, had not once had clean stockings.

The allowance of bedding (two blankets and a rug) is the same in winter as in summer. This allowance the governor and matron do not consider sufficient for some prisoners in winter, and I recommended that the governor have power to increase the supply in any cases where he may think it necessary.

I found the food of good quality, and no prisoner made any complaint respecting the quantity, which, as already mentioned, is that which has been recommended for general adoption. Indeed, the governor considered the allowance to be in some cases more than enough. I observed, however, by the record of weight, that many more prisoners lost than gained.

The cost of the food last year was 5*d.* per day per head, which is rather more than the general average in England.

It appears by the statement of the governor, who has been many years in office, that there was formerly a great deal of useful work done in the prison, such as flax-spinning, weaving, and sack-making; but that, owing in part to the gradual increase in the number of prisoners, and to the consequent want of room, these useful employments had been discontinued, and their place supplied principally by tread-wheel labour, which is not only wholly uninstructive, but in this instance, as in many others, disgusting and degrading, from the circumstance of the power of the wheel being turned to no purpose. The governor stated, that whenever he can set the prisoners to any kind of employment, except the tread-mill, he "can go on right well with them," and that "they will work from light till dark;" but that they greatly dislike the tread-mill, because they know that it is producing nothing, and that they resort to all sorts of schemes and arts of deception to escape from it. One common practice appears to be eating soap, in order to make themselves unwell. To prevent this an officer is set to watch them narrowly at washing time. It appears by an entry in the visiting justices' book that one of the magistrates suggested that lees should be used instead of soap, but the governor said that he could not adopt that plan, because the lees would blister the hands.

The following is taken from the governor's journal:—

"*May* 29, 1849.—The great number of sick in the ward No. 3 (convicted felons) induces a suspicion that soap had been taken. . . . Although every precaution is used to prevent this by an officer standing over them whilst washing, and warm water being given instead of cold, some other means are used which the keeper is unable to find out. The prisoners suspected of using soap-pills are T. J., T. A., W. R., and W. M : J. T., C. F., and J. H. have the appearance of having used the same, but in less quantities."

It will be seen by the surgeon's evidence that in order to escape the treadwheel some of the prisoners have done themselves worse injury than that caused by eating soap.

The governor said that he had most difficulty with prisoners who had been in other prisons, where the silent system or some other severe treatment was in use. These prisoners, he said, he often found to be very crafty.

Although the chief employment is working on the tread-wheel, I was glad to find many of the prisoners better occupied. The return annexed shows the employment of the prisoners on the day of the inspection, and their ordinary occupations when at large:—

A Return showing the Original Trades and Prison Employment of all Prisoners in Kirton Prison, June 14th, 1849.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.												
	MALES.											FEMALES.	
	Number.	Tread-wheel.	Stone Breaking.	Wool Picking.	Flax Spinning.	Tailors.	Sweepers and Tin Washers.	Joiners.	Off Work from Illness.	Untried, off work by Choice.	Off work for want of Employment.	Washing.	Mending Prison Clothes.
Bakers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beast Jobber	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carpenters and Joiners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton-piecers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Flax Dressers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawkers and Pedlers	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Labourers (Agricultural)	14	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	2	2	..	..
Ditto (other)	27	9	7	1	..	..	1	..	5	2	2	..	..
Masons and Bricklayers	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..
Rag-gatherer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sailors and Watermen	9	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	..
Skinner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Tailors	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Married	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Servant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	72	15	15	3	1	1	2	4	11	7	9	2	2

It will be seen that the majority of the prisoners are agricultural and other labourers, and the most suitable work for them therefore would be cultivating land. Something might be done in this way by enclosing the land near the prison which belongs to the county (about two acres), but I could not recommend the county to incur the necessary expense, owing to the prison itself being so ill constructed. Before making any new outlay, I would suggest that the wants of the whole county and district be considered, in order that any further expenditure may be made on a general and well-considered plan.

All the clogs used by the prisoners, and most of their clothing, are made at the prison, but the receipts for work done for sale are quite trifling; not more last year than about 1*l.* in the whole.

The prison not being supplied with artificial light except in the passages, in winter the prisoners pass a great deal of time in bed; during the month of December they slumber 15 hours out of 24.

The superintendence even during the day is quite insufficient, owing to the bad construction of the prison and the want of more officers; and at night it must be altogether inoperative, as most of the prisoners sleep three in a cell.

The chaplain, who evidently discharges his duties with zeal and faithfulness, and takes a strong interest in the welfare of the prisoners, stated as follows :—

"I perform two full services on the Sunday, and read prayers every other day, with an exposition of the lesson suited to the circumstances of the prisoners. I carefully examine every prisoner on his admission, record various particulars respecting his state of knowledge and previous life, and consider what can be done to facilitate his safe restoration to society. At least once a month I see every prisoner in private, and after the prisoners have left I for a time keep up in many cases a correspondence either with the prisoners themselves or with their relatives, or with some parties who will be likely to take an interest in them. I have found the best results to arise from this after-superintendence; although there are of course many disappointments, there are on the other hand many gratifying instances of encouragement. In some cases the prisoners have blessed God for the day when they entered the prison. All the male prisoners who wish for it, and who conduct themselves well, have instruction in reading and writing, and the female prisoners who desire it are taught to read. One of the wardens acts as schoolmaster, and gives on an average about three hours and a half each day to the business of instruction."

I found that some of the prisoners had made considerable progress in writing, but it was difficult to judge of their progress in reading.

I recommended that the female prisoners as well as the males should be taught writing, and that a quarterly examination should be made of the progress of the prisoners, and a record kept of it in a prescribed form.

The surgeon made the following report on the health of the prisoners, and on various matters relating to the health, including the arts of evasion practised by some of the prisoners in reference to the tread-wheel:—

"The general health of the prisoners since the last visit by an Inspector of Prisons (in October last) was good till within the last six weeks or so, but during the latter period there has been a kind of influenza in the prison, arising, in my opinion, from the great variation of temperature of late. The same epidemic has existed in the district round about, and has been as prevalent, though not so severe. It has not in any case, however, assumed a dangerous form, even in the prison, and it is now fast disappearing. There are at present 14 prisoners on the sick-list, but none of the cases are serious. Prisoners who remain only a short time seldom suffer, but male prisoners who stay six weeks or upwards invariably become weaker, especially if there be a deficient supply of potatoes. Female prisoners, however, seldom suffer from the confinement, even if it be for a long period, as they are never crowded. One cause of ill health among the male prisoners is their getting hot and perspiring when they are on the tread-wheel, and then taking off their socks or some other part of their clothing, by which they are exposed to sudden chill on their leaving the wheel to wait for their next turn. Before the treadwheel was introduced there was much less illness than there has been since. The prisoners formerly worked a good deal in the garden and adjoining field, which was very beneficial to their health, and I do not think there were so many escapes from the prison at that time as there have been since." [The governor stated, that during the whole time he was governor, prior to the discontinuance of the work in the open air, *no* escape took place.]

"The majority of prisoners, except the sculkers, lose in weight. It is impossible by any vigilance to prevent this sculking to escape the tread-wheel. Some of the prisoners are sure to baffle you. They frequently swallow soap, which has the effect of purging them and bringing on a low fever, during the continuance of which it is impossible to put a man on the wheel. They formerly ate large quantities of salt, in order to bring on fever, and to prevent this they were deprived of their salt-bags. They then took to drinking great quantities of cold water with the same object, and to defeat it it was found necessary to limit the supply of water to each ward. About a year ago a prisoner wilfully injured himself in order to escape the tread-wheel. This man was lame for some weeks, but recovered; but, in another case, which happened about two years ago, a prisoner intentionally, as I fully believe, ruptured himself, and his injury is permanent. Within the last week another man, a companion of the man who ruptured himself two years ago, has had a rupture, which it is my belief was intentional. I think it very desirable as a matter of health, as well as in a moral point of view, that some other employment should be substituted for the tread-wheel labour; and as an immediate measure, I would recommend that during the last quarter of an hour before breakfast, and the last half-hour before dinner and supper, the prisoners should leave the wheel and walk about to cool themselves gradually, instead of going straight into the cold passages to get their meals."

The labour of the treadwheel varies to some extent, according to the number of prisoners, the work being most severe when the number of prisoners is the greatest, as the wheel, when many prisoners are upon it, revolves with greater rapidity than at other times, requiring a prisoner consequently, in a given time, to make a greater ascent.

The general behaviour of the prisoners was reported to have been tolerably good, though occasionally there are acts of gross misconduct, and many minor breaches of the rules must escape detection, from the want of anything approaching to constant supervision.

The following is taken from the visiting justices' book:—

"The governor having reported to me that W. R. had been guilty of using threatening language and of kicking the warder, William Cleaver, having examined the governor and turnkey on oath—ordered W. R. to receive twenty lashes."

Owing to the structure of the building, the separation between the male and female prisoners is not so complete as it ought to be, and conversation between them sometimes takes place.

A few debtors are received, chiefly from the small-debts court, but it would be a considerable relief if they could be sent elsewhere, for, although there is often only a single debtor, two rooms and a yard are appropriated to this class of prisoners.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The prison books are kept with tolerable neatness; but one of them, that for showing whether a proper quantity of food is consumed, was much in arrears. The accounts in their present form do not, in my opinion, afford a sufficient check on the expenditure and receipts.

There is no inventory of the prison property.

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 18*l.* 14*s.*, which is more than 3*l.* less than the general average in England, but nearly 3*l.* more than the general average in Scotland.

Most of the officers appear to be energetic and efficient, but I have already stated that their number is insufficient, especially considering the bad construction of the building.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. An additional male warder to be engaged; and in selecting him, care to be taken to choose a man who understands some useful kind of employment that can be carried on by the prisoners.

2. The governor to be instructed to use his utmost efforts to have all the prisoners usefully and profitably occupied; and as soon as he has succeeded in doing so to a considerable extent, the treadwheel, the power of which is turned to no account, to be

discontinued and removed, and the place which it occupies to be converted into a workshop. As an immediate step, the prisoners on the tread-mill, as recommended by the surgeon, to have the last quarter of an hour before breakfast, and the last half-hour before dinner and supper, to walk about and cool themselves, instead of going, as at present, straight from the mill to their meals in the cold passages.

3. The system of tasks to be introduced as far as practicable, and every prisoner under this system to be required in summer (and in winter also if artificial light should be introduced) to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour; any prisoner who may not do the stated quantity of work being punished the following day by being put on a diet of bread and water.

4. The matron to be requested to teach the female prisoners to write as well as to read.

5. No convicted prisoner to be required or permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to himself; and every untried prisoner to be allowed and encouraged to wear the prison dress, and to be required to do so if any part of his own clothing be unfit for use. Moleskin or corduroy is recommended as cheaper for outer garments than woollen cloth, and it has the advantage of being an article that can be washed.

6. The prisoners to have clean stockings every week.

7. The governor and matron to have the power of increasing the allowance of bedding in cases where they may think it necessary.

8. An inventory to be made of the prison property, as required by one of the rules.

9. One of the wells to be deepened, the supply of water being at present insufficient without going beyond the prison walls.

10. Measures to be taken to prevent any of the privies and drains from being offensive, in whatever quarter the wind may be.

11. The poor law auditor of the district, or some other qualified person, to be engaged to see that the money accounts are kept on a good form, and to examine them periodically.

12. The judges of the courts from which debtors are committed to be requested, as far as they may deem it consistent with their duty, to send debtors to Lincoln Castle instead of to this prison; and the judges of the criminal courts, which commit to the prison at Kirton, to be requested to sentence parties to be confined in Lincoln Castle instead of in this prison, when, from the youth or previous good character of the parties, it is peculiarly important to keep them apart from other prisoners, or when, owing to their very bad character, it is important to keep them separate, in order that they may not injure other prisoners.

The following are portions of the chaplain's Report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1849:—

"It is a source of gratification to inform the court that the number of commitments to this prison during the past year are 91 less than the year preceding. Your chaplain trusts this arises in some degree from an improved tone of morality in the district; because the sufferings and privations endured by many of the labouring classes, which have recently come under his own immediate observation, have been of no ordinary kind. The late depreciation in the price of agricultural produce has compelled many farmers, and especially the smaller occupiers in this neighbourhood, to reduce their usual number of labourers, and this step has already created much distress amongst the industrious poor, which, though mitigated by the temporary relief of harvest labour, will, it is to be feared, manifest itself during the coming winter by their necessities forcing some into crime, and others to seek refuge with their wives and families in the union workhouses.

"There appears also to be less vagrancy in the district this year, for it is ascertained from the inhabitants of lone houses that they have lately been much less pestered by beggars, and many of the lodging-houses, where formerly they found some difficulty in obtaining nightly accommodation, have now notices placed up that there are 'Lodgings for Travellers.' There are unmistakeable symptoms of decrease in this class of offenders. The ragged, shoeless, and unclothed vagabonds, as well as the begging-letter impostor with his false petition of misery and woe, generally among the incorrigible, still continue to take the district in their rounds. It would be beneficial that this class of vagrants, when conviction takes place, should be visited with the severest punishment the law will allow, especially during the summer months.

"Prison discipline has this year been maintained with less than the usual average of severe punishments, although the prisoners have many of them been of a desperate grade of offenders. This desirable end is promoted by a strong admonition given to them on their entering the prison, and the certainty of punishment on detection.

"Both public and private religious ministrations have been generally received by the prisoners with a humility and a docility that has on several occasions surprised your chaplain: the most obdurate have eventually given way to a spirit of kindness, and their confidence has been obtained. From information imparted by some of the better-disposed prisoners, predatory designs of more abandoned ones have been frustrated, and valuable property, if not life itself, has been preserved. These hardened depredators were informed at the time of their discharge that their evil designs were discovered and defeated, and, with a strong admonition, as well as an assurance that they would be under supervision, were advised to leave the neighbourhood; which object appears to have been gained, for they have not been heard of since.

"The usual attempts for obtaining a reconciliation between prisoners and their friends have been made, upwards of one hundred letters written, and, when within a moderate distance, visits have been made in their behalf during the year—in some cases with success. One assize prisoner, who had for many years been a great annoyance to his rela-

tives, has been assisted by them, on a reasonable prospect of amendment, to emigrate with his family in a respectable manner to America; others have abandoned their previous vicious course of life, and are obtaining a livelihood by honest industry. Favourable accounts have also been received of several who in former years have been inmates of this prison. . . . . .

"The library has been much used, and is greatly prized by many of the inmates. Some of the books, having been in constant daily use since its first establishment, are now in quite a tattered state, and require to be replaced by others. This boon, it is trusted, the Court will be kind enough to grant.

"The evils of the beer-shops as a hot-bed of crime, alluded to in former reports, are abundantly shown in the annexed summary, by 373 out of 460 prisoners, males and females, admitting they were in the habit of frequenting them."

GREAT GRIMSBY.—BOROUGH GAOL.

[Inspected June 21st, 1849.]

There has not been any alteration since the prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (in November, 1848).

The building is but ill adapted to its purposes, but I was glad to learn that it is in contemplation to build a new small prison, in connexion with a new town-hall and police office.

The windows were dirty, but in other respects the place was tolerably clean; it seemed also to be in good repair.

There was only one prisoner, a debtor committed by the county court. Although it was the middle of the day, the prisoner was only just getting up. He said that he was not quite well, but he had not applied to see the surgeon. It was therefore probably laziness rather than illness that was the cause of his being in bed.

The prisoner was tolerably clean in his person.

The prison is used chiefly as a lock-up house, and it is desirable that its use should be confined to that purpose. In the course of the last year only 4 debtors had been received, and these might readily have been sent to Louth.

The whole number of prisoners last year was 107.

The allowance of food is four pennyworth of bread each day, and a pound of meat each week. Such a dietary is objectionable, as the quantity must vary greatly with the price of wheat.

The bread was of good quality. It was not the meat-day, so that I could not taste the meat.

The bedding is sufficient.

The surgeon stated that there had not been any sickness in the prison since the place was last inspected, and that there was nothing in the prison which tended to produce sickness.

Except such prisoners as were committed in a state of drunken-

ness, the behaviour of the prisoners was reported to have been good.

The keeper, who is old, was ill; he had lately had a paralytic stroke. Both he and his wife were spoken well of, as being perfectly sober and of good moral character.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The judge of the small-debts court to be requested to commit to the prison at Louth, instead of to this prison.

2. The daily allowance of food to be a pound and a half of bread and a pint and a half of milk or coffee, to be given in three equal meals.

3. No prisoner to be allowed to have any food until he has washed himself thoroughly.

4. Shutters to be provided for use when a drunken man who is likely to break the windows is brought to the prison.

LOUTH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY

[Inspected June 21st, 1849.]

On my arrival at this prison I found that the governor's wife, who was the matron, had died the day before, and I therefore deferred a full inspection of the prison till a future time.

It was stated that the only alteration which had been made since the prison was last reported on by an Inspector of Prisons (in November, 1848), was providing separate beds for most of the prisoners, who had formerly slept two in a bed. It is intended to carry this beneficial change, which was suggested by the late Inspector, into full operation, but at present it has been applied only to a portion of the prisoners.

Most of the great defects pointed out in the previous Reports of the Inspectors remain in full force, and are not capable of remedy in the present building, which is very ill constructed and quite insufficient in the amount of accommodation. I do not therefore think it would be wise to expend money in enlarging or attempting materially to alter the building.

The prison was much crowded; most of the sleeping-cells containing three prisoners instead of one. Large, however, in comparison with the accommodation, as was the number of prisoners at the time of my visit (89), it was still greater last winter (the number at one time having been as high as 121), and was yet greater the winter before, when there was much fever in the prison, though it was stated that all the cases were brought in, and that none of the fever originated in the prison.

As at Kirton, most of the prisoners are either unemployed or have their labour turned to waste; and, as there also, nothing approaching to constant supervision can be maintained, owing to

the smallness of the day-rooms and to the necessity for putting more than one prisoner into a sleeping-cell.

In one room, without a superintendent, there were 8 females of various ages, and accused of different offences. Here, associated with some young females, was a woman of middle age charged with keeping a disorderly house.

Some of the clothing was out of repair.

The vagrants, who are generally the least promising class of prisoners, struck me as presenting, in an unusual degree for the inmates of a country prison, an appearance almost forbidding the hope of amendment. One of them I found had been committed three separate times in the year, and it was stated that such a case was not uncommon.

I recommended that this prison should be discontinued for female prisoners, and that these prisoners be sent to Spilsby.

LOUTH.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 21st, 1849.]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and it was stated that there had not been any alteration since that time.

The cells are very ill adapted for their purpose, being quite too few in number, either for health or for preventing a defeat of justice by communication between prisoner and prisoner, a danger which is increased by the contiguity of the chief cell to the street, from whence people can talk with the prisoners. Again, there is no provision for warming two of the three cells, and one of the cells is too small even for a single prisoner, and is so placed as to be used as a passage. The ventilation also is bad.

The cells were clean.

The food consists of bread, cheese, and coffee, but not in any fixed quantity.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit. The whole number last year was 438.

There is no female officer.

I was glad to learn that it is in contemplation to build a new mansion-house, police-office, and lock-up house; and under these circumstances I did not recommend any expenditure on the present building. I recommended, however, that the daily allowance of food shall be a pound and a half of bread, with a pint and a half of milk or coffee, to be given in three equal meals; and that no prisoner should be permitted to have any food until he had washed himself thoroughly.

SPILSBY.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION, FOR PART OF LINDSEY.

[Inspected June 22nd, 1849.]

Since this prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for the district (in November, 1848), the practice in the vagrant ward of two prisoners sleeping together has been discontinued, each prisoner now having a separate bed; but there does not appear to have been any other alteration of importance.

The buildings, as will have been seen by previous Reports, are ill adapted for any good system of discipline, as they do not admit of the separation of prisoners, except in a few cases, or of their constant supervision, unless a very large staff of officers were engaged. I found the buildings, however, in good repair, and in an exemplary state of order and cleanliness. The prisoners also were clean in their persons.

The average number of prisoners last year was 57, which is 5 more than the average in the previous year. Of female prisoners the average number is only 6. On the day of the inspection there were 45 prisoners, viz., 41 males and 4 females.

The number of prisoners is usually much higher in winter than in summer; at one time last winter it was 80.

The governor stated as follows:—

"The great majority of our prisoners are vagrants; most of them being committed as such, and the others for petty thefts principally. Most of these vagrants are Irish. Nine-tenths of them are committed from the single town of Alford. Although Horncastle is a larger town than Alford, and a greater thoroughfare, we do not have one vagrant from Horncastle for twenty from Alford. The vagrants from Alford cause a very serious expense to the county. Although there are very few vagrants from Horncastle, nearly all the poachers come from that neighbourhood."

The rules in use are the same as at the prison at Kirton.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, but a little of the clothing was out of repair. Its use has hitherto been restricted, except in particular cases, to convicted prisoners; and I observed that the clothing of some of the untried prisoners was ragged.

The dietary is that which was recommended by the late Secretary of State. The surgeon said that this dietary was sufficient when the labour was moderate, but that it was not sufficient with the present labour. On the other hand, the governor considered the quantity of food to be quite sufficient in all cases to maintain health and strength, and to be in some cases more than sufficient. As one means of judging of this matter, I recommended that in future the prisoners should be weighed on admission and liberation.

I tasted the food and found it very good. Its daily cost last year was about 4½*d.* per head.

The prisoners make their own clothing, except the stockings, and do the cooking, washing, and cleaning; but the other labour is

wasted, being work on a treadwheel which is turned to no purpose. Many of the untried, or who, though convicted, are not sentenced to hard labour, pass their time in idleness.

In one room there were 11 prisoners together without an officer.

The following is a return of the ordinary employment, when at large, of the prisoners at the time of the inspection, and of the way in which they were occupied in prison :—

ORIGINAL TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT.	PRISONERS EMPLOYED.											
		MALES.									FEMALES.	
	Number.	Joinering.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Painting.	Cleaning.	Pumping.	Cooking.	Tread-wheel.	Not Employed from Choice.	Cleaning.	Sewing.
No. 1.—*Prisoners under Sentence of Transportation.*												
Shoemakers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Brushmakers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
No. 2.—*Prisoners Committed for Fourteen Days and upwards.*												
Joiners	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boilermakers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Weavers	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ropers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers	25	..	2	1	1	3	..	1	17	..	..	..
House Servants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
No. 3.—*Prisoners for Trial.*												
Confectioners	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Grooms	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Shoemakers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
House Servants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Charwomen	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	45	1	4	2	1	5	1	1	20	6	1	3

Artificial light is not provided, and the prisoners in mid-winter consequently pass about 15 hours out of the 24 in bed.

The chaplain stated as follows :—

"I perform one full service every Sunday, and in the afternoon of that day read the evening service. I also read prayers daily, see every prisoner in private on admission and discharge, and see him also in private at least once a month during his stay in the prison. In addition to this, I occasionally superintend the school. The school is taught by the under warder, who gives about two hours each day to his duties as schoolmaster, and who instructs all prisoners (except vagrants) who express a wish to have instruction. As regards

the great bulk of the vagrants, I consider that reformation is out of the question, and that teaching would be thrown away upon them. The schoolmaster teaches reading and writing, the church catechism, and occasionally a little arithmetic. The officer who acts as schoolmaster is a well-meaning man, but he has not much command over the prisoners. There is at present great difficulty in preserving the books used by the prisoners; they are often torn, and otherwise abused. The majority of the prisoners are strangers to the district. This makes it difficult to keep up any superintendence over them after liberation. Many engage to write to me after they have left the prison, but few do so. I correspond, however, in some cases with the clergyman of the parish to which a prisoner belongs."

The progress of the prisoners in school had been moderate.

There does not appear to have been any severe illness in the prison for a long time, and I found the prisoners in tolerably good health at the time of my visit, no prisoner being on the sick list. It was stated that there had been only one death in the last four years, and no removal or liberation on account of illness, and that it was several years since there was any epidemic in the prison. Nevertheless, it appears that the prisoners generally lose in strength.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general health of the prisoners, since Captain O'Brien's visit in November last, has been very good. Such prisoners, however, as remain long, and as are made to work on the tread-wheel, fall off greatly, as a general rule, both in health and strength, before quitting the prison. They shrink very much in size and look pale. Not only is much real loss of health caused by the tread-wheel, but it gives rise to a great deal of dissimulation. The greatest difficulty, indeed, I have to contend with is the pretences resorted to, to obtain exemption from the tread-wheel and to have extra food, on the ground (often a just one) of the excessive labour of the wheel. There has not been any epidemic in the prison since November last. There is, however, a tendency to diarrhœa among prisoners newly admitted, but it soon yields to treatment. I think it would be a great improvement to have some milk in the dietary instead of the oatmeal gruel at breakfast. I would suggest a mess made of half a pint of milk, half a pint of water, and an ounce of oatmeal. I think the cocoa which is given on certain days of the week to some prisoners affords very little nutriment, and that it would be well to discontinue it. I quite agree in the statement by the governor, that prisoners who are waiting for trial generally fall off in health, and in what he says on the subject of whipping. In some cases, in which prisoners are to be whipped, the heart becomes exceedingly irritable and palpitates forcibly. The continuance of this for any considerable time might produce permanent hypertrophy, which is incurable. In such cases, when the sentence of flogging is remitted, the heart at once regains its usual tone, and the health is speedily re-established."

The governor said,—

"Prisoners waiting for trial generally fall off in health, but improve

again, in most cases, when their trial is over, except such as are sentenced to be whipped, who are generally in an irritable and excited state, and look out of health until their sentence has been carried into effect. Indeed, they sometimes become so unwell, that the surgeon does not think it safe to have the punishment inflicted, and consequently gives an order for its omission. There are three young men now in confinement who were sentenced at the January sessions to eight months' imprisonment, and to be whipped in the last month. None of these have regained their health like other prisoners tried at that time. In eight other cases of prisoners sentenced at those sessions, and at the Easter sessions, to be whipped, the health of the prisoners was falling off, but as the time for inflicting the whipping was left to my discretion, I had the sentence carried into effect without further delay, and they are now in good health again. The establishment of a school in the prison has, in my opinion, had a good effect, both on the health and conduct of the prisoners, partly by withdrawing some of the prisoners during a portion of the day from the tread-wheel, partly by affording employment for the mind, and partly by giving the prisoners the hope that by good conduct they shall have a reward by being admitted into the school."

The general behaviour of the prisoners was reported to have been good, and there were only 19 punishments during the whole of last year. As the prisoners, however, are associated without constant superintendence, it is probable that many offences escape observation.

The ordinary punishment is separate confinement with bread and water.

The only debtors received are those who are committed by the county court; these are kept apart from other prisoners.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers, &c., are neatly kept, and they had been brought up to the present time. The accounts of the receipts and consumption of food afford a much better check than is generally to be found against waste or fraud.

The food and other stores are purchased by contract.

The cost of the prisoners per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs), was about 22*l.* 10*s.*, which is about the average in other English prisons, but 6*l.* above the average in Scotland.

The entries in the visiting justices' book, which were frequent, were creditable to the governor and the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The building originally intended as an hospital to be used as the females' prison, with the understanding that if at any time it should be found desirable to remove any sick prisoners from the main part of the building, one side of the new females' prison (which can be completely cut off from the other) be used for the reception of such sick prisoners, and, if requisite, temporary accom-

modation be taken for some of the female prisoners in that part of the prison which the females now occupy.

2. Such of the cells both in the main part of the prison and in the new females' prison as can be used for separate confinement to be fitted up accordingly, with a view to their being certified.

3. The governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, and if possible some of the Scottish prisons also, with a view to the introduction of useful kinds of labour, including mat-making, basket-making, and knitting.

4. When the governor has succeeded in obtaining a sufficient supply of useful work, the treadmill to be discontinued; and in the mean while measures to be taken to secure that no prisoner shall be required to ascend more than ten thousand feet in any one day on the tread-wheel.

5. Some copies of "The First Book," price 2*d.*, published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the "Sequel to the Second Book of Lessons," price 9*d.*, published by Groombridge, London, to be procured for teaching reading.

6. The chaplain to be requested to make a periodical examination of the prisoners in secular instruction, and to record the result according to the form lately given by me to the chaplain of the county prison at Lincoln.

7. The chaplain to be requested to keep a character-book, in the form used by the chaplain of the prison at Kirton Lindsey.

8. In lieu of oatmeal gruel or cocoa in the morning, a mess to be given (as recommended by the surgeon), consisting of half a pint of milk, half a pint of water, and an ounce of oatmeal.

9. A record to be kept of the weight of the prisoners on admission and liberation, except those committed for periods of fourteen days or under.

10. Every untried prisoner to be allowed and encouraged to wear the prison dress, and to be compelled to do so if any part of his clothing be unfit for use, or if his clothing be required for identification at trial.

11. Moleskin, which is more durable and cheaper than woollen cloth, and which can be washed, to be substituted for it in making the clothing for the prisoners.

12. Some earthenware night-vessels to be procured, such as are used at the city prison, Lincoln.

13. A better qualified officer to be appointed in place of the under-turnkey.

14. The poor-law auditor for the district, or some other properly qualified person, to be engaged to audit the accounts periodically.

SPILSBY.—PARISH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 25th, 1849.]

The constable in charge of this lock-up house stated that it had been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and that there had not been any alterations since that time.

There are two cells, one opening into the other cell, and the latter into the street. The keeper said that they were tolerably dry, except when the wind beats in at the windows. These windows are not glazed, but they have shutters. In one of the cells there is an open grate, but there is no provision for warming the other. The ventilation is sufficient, but the place is not secure. The ceiling is not strong; instruments for escape might be handed in at the windows, and, what is yet worse, there is no accommodation for a resident keeper; one consequence of which is that if a prisoner were taken ill in the night, he might have much difficulty in making himself heard by any one.

The bedding was sufficient, but in one of the cells there was no night convenience.

The keeper is allowed 3*d.* per meal for each prisoner.

The place was clean and neat.

No record has been kept of the prisoners, but the keeper thought that there were upon an average about 6 prisoners per month.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper, who is the parish constable, had a respectable appearance.

There is no female to take charge of female prisoners.

It will have been seen by the foregoing report, that this lock-up house is unfit for use; and it is in my opinion incapable of being rendered fit.

HORNCASTLE.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 23rd, 1849.]

This lock-up house was built about three years ago, on a plan approved of by the Secretary of State. It stands at the outskirts of the town, and the site is unobjectionable.

There are two cells, rooms for a keeper and his wife, and a yard, which is partly used as an airing ground for the prisoners.

The cells are dry, and appear to be sufficiently warmed and ventilated, and are lighted by glazed windows. They are each 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 11 feet high, and contain therefore about 600 cubic feet.

There is a proper supply of bedding, but night-vessels were wanting.

The place was clean, and in good order.

No danger to health can be apprehended from confinement in this lock-up house.

There were 135 prisoners last year, viz., 127 males and 8 females; but at the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper and his wife have a respectable appearance, and seem well qualified for their office. The keeper is the district constable also.

I recommended that night-vessels should be provided, and placed in stands on a construction described to the keeper; that the allowance of food should be a pound and a half of bread daily; and that no prisoner should be permitted to have any food until he had washed himself thoroughly.

BOSTON.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH PRISON.

[The inspection commenced June 25th, 1849.]

Since the date of the last Report on this prison by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (dated June, 1848), all the resident officers have been dismissed, and new officers have been appointed.

The new governor resides in the prison, instead of living out of the building, as was formerly the case.

It appears that, besides many prisoners being occupied in turning a tread-wheel, the power of which is wasted, many were till lately employed in carrying logs from one end of the yard to the other, and then bringing them back again; but the new governor has substituted rubbing with scrubbing-stones to keep the floors of the yards clean and free from vegetation, which, though quite insufficient as a regular employment, is certainly an improvement.

There has not been any alteration in the building, and there does not appear to have been a material change of any other kind.

The building, as described in the last Report by an Inspector, is very ill constructed, and is deficient in accommodation; and it is in my opinion wholly incapable of being made a suitable place of confinement. The site moreover is bad, as the present quantity of land is quite insufficient, and it would be expensive to buy additional land, at least to the extent that is desirable for the employment of the prisoners, considering how many of them are agricultural labourers.

In the present building it is not possible to have either individual separation or general supervision, and there would be great difficulty in introducing many useful kinds of work. Shoemaking, net-making, and even knitting would, the governor thinks, be dangerous in the circumstances of this prison, as the tools of the shoemakers might be used as weapons, and the twine and worsted might be employed in sending notes to parties on the outside, and in procuring instruments for escape.

In making these remarks on the building, I do not wish to suggest the erection of a new prison at Boston. If, as is much to be desired, a district agricultural prison were built, to which convicted prisoners might be sent from all the prisons in the county, this prison, and most of the other prisons in Lincolnshire, might be reduced to mere lock-up houses—an alteration which would be attended with a great improvement in discipline and a considerable saving of expense.

The average number of prisoners last year was 25, which is the same as in the year before. On the day of inspection, however, there were 42 prisoners, viz., 38 males and 4 females. This number is much greater than the building can properly accommodate; and the prisoners were consequently crowded together, both in their day-rooms and night-cells, to the serious moral injury no doubt of many of them.

Three of the male prisoners were under sentence of transportation.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are vagrancy, assaults, and sheep-stealing.

The rules in operation are dated 1844, and consist for the most part of selections from those recommended by the Secretary of State.

The whole prison was very clean, though some of the rooms were not in neat order.

The prisoners were clean in their persons.

The bedding is sufficient, but it was stated that the straw mattresses were found to harbour fleas.

I was glad to observe that sheets were provided. In very few English prisons does this appear to be the case, though the use of sheets promotes cleanliness, and is I believe consistent with sound economy.

The prison clothing is warm and sufficient, but one of the untried prisoners, who wear their own clothes, was very ill clad.

The governor stated as follows :—

"Great disorder and trouble are sometimes caused by the want of the means of separating some of the prisoners from the others. The disorder is generally produced by a very few prisoners. It would greatly promote the order and discipline of the prison if it were possible to have these prisoners in separate cells, quite apart from the other prisoners, or to remove them altogether from the prison. Great inconvenience arises from a prisoner under punishment in the dark cell having it in his power to call to the prisoners in the mill-yard, and to talk to prisoners in the night-cells. A few weeks ago, a woman who had used very abusive language to the matron, and threatened to strike her, was put into the dark cell, and when there called to the men in the mill-yard, using gross and indecent language, but it was impossible to stop her. One of the men in the yard was a travelling thief with whom this woman had cohabited, and there were 16 other prisoners in at the same time, who appeared to belong to the same gang of thieves as this man and woman. Fearing that the conduct of this

woman would excite them to insubordination, I thought it necessary to take unusual precautions against any act of violence on their part, and to let prisoners be aware that I had always fire-arms at hand."

Even in summer the prisoners pass nearly 11 hours out of the 24 in bed, and in winter, as artificial light is not provided, still more time is lost in sloth; and as they cannot sleep all this time, a portion of it is doubtless in many cases occupied in corrupting conversation.

Some of the prisoners are usefully employed in cleaning, washing, and making or repairing clothes, but most of them have hitherto been either idle the greater part of the day, or occupied in labour that was of no use; the power of the tread-wheel, as already stated, being turned to no account. The following return shows the ordinary occupations of those in confinement on the day of my visit, and how they were engaged in prison.

ORDINARY OCCUPATION.	MALES.						FEMALES.		
	Tried.				Untried.				
	Cleaning.	Tailoring.	Tread-wheel.	Not Employed most of the day.	Not Employed.	Total.	Knitting.	Sewing and Washing.	Total.
Brickmaker	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bricklayer	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Coach Trimmer	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Grocer	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Hawkers and Pedlers	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	3
Labourers, Agricultural	1	..	2	3	6	12	..	..	..
,, other	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..
Pipemaker	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Ropemaker	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Tailors	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
Watermen	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..
Young Boys	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
Servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Total	1	1	12	8	16	38	1	4	5

It will be remarked that two of three tailors in prison were not at work at their own trade: this I was informed was in consequence of the stock of clothing being complete; but it is very desirable, when productive work of this kind cannot be used in this particular prison, that it should be turned to account either for the benefit of other prisons in the county or for sale.

The chaplain stated that the routine of his duties remained the same as described in Captain O'Brien's Report. Hitherto these duties have to a considerable extent been restricted to the performance of divine service, the prisoners not having been assembled for either religious instruction, or, except in particular cases, seen by the chaplain in private.

No character-book has been kept.

In compliance with the recommendation of the last Inspector for this district, about a year ago a schoolmaster was appointed, an important improvement under any circumstances, but especially in a prison such as this, where there is very little useful labour. This provision for elementary instruction has not yet however been extended to the females. I found that several of the male prisoners had made considerable improvement in writing.

The schoolmaster, who also acts as a warder, gives about four hours and a half each day to the instruction of the prisoners. He teaches them reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The bibles, writing books, and library books were in a much better condition than in prisons generally.

The dietary adopted is that recommended by the Secretary of State, but I found that the soup had hitherto been made without the chief article of nutriment; the following is the governor's statement on this subject:—

"We have not been in the habit of putting any meat into the soup, except any scraps which might happen to remain from the meat of the previous day. I am aware that the rule directs that each pint of soup should contain three ounces of cooked meat without bone, but my predecessor in office told me that no meat had ever been put into the soup, and I therefore followed the same plan. I have called the attention of the visiting justices to the fact that no meat was put into the soup, but they told me that they considered the soup, which contains the water in which the meat was boiled the day before, sufficient without any solid meat being put into it."

I received many complaints about the food, and the foregoing statement will show that these complaints were not without foundation. It was also stated that the bread was often insufficiently baked, and that the gruel was sometimes very thin or not well boiled. It appeared that in some instances complaints about the bread had been just, and that the gruel had in fact been different on different days. Still it was evident that in the statements of some of the prisoners there had been, as might be expected, much exaggeration.

On the days of my visit all the food was good except the soup, which though it had a good flavour was certainly meagre, and the potatoes, which it was scarcely to be expected should be good at that season of the year (June), and which I recommended should be discontinued for a time.

No record has hitherto been kept of the weight of the prisoners on their admission and discharge, but about three months ago the governor had had the three convicts under sentence of transportation weighed, and upon these prisoners being weighed again at the time of my visit, it appeared that they had all lost flesh; one having lost 3 pounds, another 8½ pounds, and the third 11½ pounds. Two of these men declared that they had lost two

stones each during the period of their confinement, but as they had not been weighed on admission it was not possible to check the accuracy of this statement.

During the time that these convicts had lost in weight to the extent mentioned, they had had more food by a quarter of a pound per day than during the previous period.

While prisoners confined for long periods, and made to work as these convicts had been, on the treadwheel appear generally to suffer in health, the greater portion of the prisoners seemed to have enjoyed good health, and, as a body, the prisoners had a healthy appearance at the time of my visit. The following is the surgeon's evidence :—

"The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been very good. There has been one death, but there has not been any epidemic in the prison. Most of the prisoners improve in health during their imprisonment, except, occasionally, prisoners who remain a long time in the prison, and who work on the mill. Some of these lose flesh, and I find it necessary to give them extra food. The only cases of sickness at the present time are two of venereal disorder. My attention was called by the prisoners last week to the quality of the bread. I found it to be not sufficiently baked ; that is a loaf or two, for most of it was properly baked. That which the prisoners complained of had not been sufficiently baked. I never heard any complaint from a prisoner, at least not for a considerable time, respecting the soup, gruel, or meat, or indeed respecting any other article of food than the bread ; and I have no reason to think that any just cause of complaint has existed respecting any part of the food but the bread, and it is only occasionally, and as regarded a portion of the supply, that there has been anything, so far as I have observed, to complain of about the bread. In speaking of the general good quality of the food, however, I must except the potatoes at present. Until good potatoes can again be readily procured, I would recommend the use of bread and greens in place of them. With this exception, I do not see any necessity to change the diet in any respect, either in the quantity or quality."

The governor said that prisoners employed on the wheel generally became weaker. He said they perspired profusely, owing in fact to there not being air enough in the shed in which they work. He stated also that he did not consider the allowance of food sufficient for prisoners employed for more than two or three months on the tread-wheel.

The daily cost of the food per head, last year, was about 4½*d.*, which is about the average cost in the English prisons.

Except in particular cases, no record has hitherto been made of the health of the prisoners on admission and discharge.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, and the number of punishments is very small. Under present circumstances, however, much misconduct must escape observation. On the evening of my arrival I heard a hum of conversation through the prison, and the following extracts from the

visiting justices' book and the register of punishments show that gross acts of impropriety are sometimes committed :—

Extract from the Visiting Justices' Book.

"*August* 10*th*, 1848.—We, the undersigned visiting justices, having a complaint made to us against J. W. and W. W., for putting stones between the cogs of the tread-wheel in order to break the same, and against J. W. for putting back the wheel and injuring certain parts of the same, examined the turnkey and some of the prisoners on oath with regard to the said complaint. Found these charges to be fully substantiated. We, therefore, taking into consideration the frequent acts of insubordination committed by the said J. W., and that previous punishments have had no effect upon him, order that he receive two dozen lashes at the hands of the turnkey, in presence of the surgeon; and having heard from the gaoler a more favourable report of the conduct of W. W. during the time of his imprisonment, we direct him to be punished by close confinement for the space of four days."

Extracts from the Register of Punishments.

December 17*th*, 1848.—Part of breakfast stopped from W. C. and B. V., for assaulting F. W. S.—W. C., tried adult. B. V., debtor.

January 4*th*, 1849.—F. W. S. placed on refractory diet for causing a disturbance in his night cell by indecent language.—Tried adult.

February 12*th*, 1849.—Dinner stopped from T. M. and J. C., for gambling in their airing-yard.—Both tried adults.

March 7*th*, 1849.—M. C., three days dark cell for swearing and assaulting J. C.—Untried adult.

The only debtors received are those who are committed by the county courts. There was one such prisoner at the time of my visit; for want of room he was in company with other prisoners.

I called the attention of the magistrates to the danger of fire, from the room used for drying clothes.

The registers and pecuniary accounts were in neat order, and the accounts are examined every quarter by a paid auditor, which is a satisfactory arrangement.

The average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was nearly 30*l.*, which is about 8*l.* above the average in England, and 14*l.* above that in Scotland.

I was very sorry to find that there had been a direct breach on the part of the governor, schoolmaster, and under warder, of the rule which forbids the employment of any prisoner in the service of an officer, and that cloth, belonging to the county, had been used in making a pair of trowsers for each of these parties. It was stated, indeed, that it was only intended that these trowsers should be used in performing prison work of a dirty kind, and up to the time of my visit it did not appear that they had been worn at all; but the whole proceeding was very improper. It had evidently been considered by the prisoners employed as an act of dishonesty, and must thereby have destroyed the moral influence of these officers, so far as they were concerned, and so far as related

to all the other prisoners whom they had made privy to the transaction, or who might afterwards learn it.

In one instance, moreover, the governor had had some of his clothing repaired by a prisoner; which did not admit even of the excuse proffered in the other case.

I felt it of course to be my duty to apprise the visiting justices of this gross irregularity, in order that they might take such measures as they might deem proper.

I recommended that this prison should be immediately discontinued for females, and that the female prisoners should be sent to Spalding. I also made the following recommendations:—

1. Each pint of soup to contain three ounces of cooked meat without bone, as prescribed by the rules.

2. The use of potatoes to be discontinued at this season of the year, and cabbages or some other vegetable to be substituted.

3. Either oatmeal porridge with half a pint of milk to be substituted for the present breakfast, or the breakfast to consist of the present allowance of bread, and a mess containing half a pint of milk, half a pint of water, and an ounce of oatmeal.

4. All prisoners, except those committed for periods of fourteen days or under, to be weighed on admission and discharge.

5. Every prisoner to bathe at least once in each month (the water being made tepid), besides bathing on admission to the prison.

6. The surgeon to be requested to make a special examination of the prisoners, and of the prison generally, once each month, as prescribed in the 142nd and 143rd of the rules recommended by the Secretary of State.

7. As far as practicable, a wet flannel to be used in cleaning the day-rooms and night-cells, instead of washing them.

8. Untried prisoners to be permitted and encouraged to wear the prison dress; and no untried prisoner to be allowed to wear his own clothes, if any part of his clothing be unfit for use, or if his clothing be required for identification at trial.

9. As an experiment, the use of cocoa-nut fibre to be tried in some of the mattresses, with a view of keeping out fleas.

10. Some gutta percha night-vessels to be procured, as the wooden pails now in use might be employed as weapons.

11. Useful kinds of work to be introduced, as far as practicable.

12. The ventilation of the tread-wheel shed to be improved.

13. The female prisoners to have instruction in reading and writing.

14. A character book, in the form used by the chaplain of the prison at Kirton Lindsey, to be procured.

15. The governor not to be required to record the commitments in his journal, besides entering them in the regular commitment book.

BOSTON.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected June 27th, 1849.]

It was stated that there had not been any change in this lock-up house since it was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons.

The place was tolerably clean, but the superintendent stated that the night-stools in the cells were often very offensive, especially when there are many prisoners.

The number of prisoners last year was 283, of whom 260 were males and 23 females, but at the time of my visit the place was empty.

The great majority of the prisoners are committed for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Except as regards the night conveniences, the place appears to be tolerably well adapted to its purposes.

I recommended that the night-stools should be converted into water-closets; that the allowance of food should be a pound and a half of bread, to be given in three equal meals; and that no prisoner should be allowed to have any food until he has washed himself thoroughly.

The superintendent stated that there is not much crime at Boston, and that the town was improving in this respect.

SPALDING.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected June 28th, 1849.]

Since the last Report on this prison by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (dated June, 1848), a commodious and well-lighted school-room has been built, and a schoolmaster is about to be appointed.

The privies in the yards have been converted into water-closets, and a nuisance and cause of disease thereby removed.

It did not appear that there had been any other change, either in the building or discipline.

The average number of prisoners last year was 44, which is 11 more than the average of the previous year. At the time of my inspection there were 36 prisoners, viz., 32 males and 4 females.

Three of the prisoners were transports waiting for removal.

The increase appears to have been almost entirely in the class of vagrants, the number of whose commitments increased from 7 in the year 1846-7, to 32 in 1847-8.

A few prisoners were in for sheep-stealing, which the governor stated was a very common offence in this neighbourhood, though seldom, he said, followed by detection.

There is room for many more female prisoners than are at present received.

The rules adopted are similar to those in use in the prison at Boston, already mentioned.

None of the prisoners are under constant supervision, and one class, namely, the misdemeanants, pass the greater part of their time in company without an officer and in idleness. This must necessarily be very corrupting in its effects.

Although there were many unoccupied night-cells in the females' division, three women were sleeping in the same room.

The work consists almost entirely of tread-wheel labour, but none are required to perform this kind of work except those who are sentenced to hard labour, and there is consequently much idleness in the prison. The rules indeed require that all convicted prisoners should be set to work; but on this head the rules have not been carried into effect.

While the misdemeanants have been idle, the untried prisoners have been required to pump the water for the prison, in consequence of the pump being in their yard. Without considering whether or not it is unreasonable to require untried prisoners to do some amount of work, and whether it would not be for their own benefit that they should labour, it is sufficient to observe that the practice is at present contrary to law.

On my arrival at the prison, I found several untried prisoners under punishment for not working well at the pump; but at my suggestion they were released.

The great mass of the prisoners are agricultural labourers, but this circumstance does not appear to have been considered in the erection of the prison, and there would now be much difficulty and expense in procuring land for the prisoners to dig and cultivate.

The return in the next page shows the ordinary occupations of the prisoners in confinement at the time of the inspection, how many were at work, and how these were employed.

As in the English prisons generally, artificial light is not supplied, and the prisoners consequently pass a great deal too much time in bed.

I was glad to find, from the following statement by the chaplain, that he is in the habit of seeing the prisoners in private much more frequently than is generally the case:—

"I perform two full services on Sunday and read prayers daily. I also see every prisoner in private on his admission and discharge, and see him privately twice or thrice a-week during his imprisonment."

Some of the bibles and library books were not in a proper state for use.

The prison was clean, but there was a want of neatness. Things were lying about in some of the cells instead of being in fixed and proper places. In two or three cases, indeed, I observed even the salt, which the prisoners had to eat, lying in a corner of the floor.

ORDINARY OCCUPATIONS.	MALES.							FEMALES.			
	Tried.					Untried.					
	Cleaning Prison.	Tread-wheel.	Picking Oakum.	Pumping Water.	Not Employed.	Not Employed.	Total.	Washing.	Mending Stockings.	Making Towels.	Total.
Agricultural Labourers	2	9	2	2	1	7	23	..	..	..	..
Butchers	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Mariners	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
Stonemason	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brushmaker	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tinman	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hawkers	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1
Miller	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	3
Total	2	15	2	2	4	7	32	2	1	1	4

Most of the prisoners appeared to be clean in their persons, but I found that in some cases the rule regarding the washing of their feet had been much neglected. One prisoner I found had washed his feet only once in eleven weeks.

None of the female prisoners have been in the habit of going into the bath (though there is one for their use), and at least one of the male prisoners had not been into the bath.

Two of the water-cocks were out of order, causing part of the yards in which they were to be constantly wet.

The bedding and clothing are sufficient, but some of the clothing was out of repair.

The untried prisoners, almost all of whom were wearing their own clothing, did not know that the rules permitted them, if they desired it, to have the prison clothing; indeed, the governor stated that he himself was not aware of this regulation.

What is called the official dietary is in use, but an addition of six ounces per day had been made to the allowance of bread to prisoners in the fifth class, and one of the officers stated that even now the allowance was not, in his opinion, sufficient; but the surgeon and governor thought differently.

As respects the allowance of food to the female prisoners, the matron stated that with regard to the untried, who do but little work, she considered the quantity of food unnecessarily large; and that these prisoners often left part of their bread.

As one means of testing the effects of the diet, I recommended that all prisoners, except those committed for short periods, should be weighed on admission, and once each month during their confinement.

On the subject of health generally, and on the question of the diet in particular, the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been tolerably good. There have indeed been more cases of sickness than usual, but for the most part they have been of a trifling nature. There has been very little serious illness, and no epidemic. I have observed that when there is an epidemic in the neighbourhood of the prison, the prisoners appear to be less affected by it than the generality of persons at large. We found it necessary to increase the allowance of food to prisoners in the fifth class by six ounces of bread daily, but with that addition I consider the dietary sufficient, though not more than sufficient. The following is an extract from my journal, just before the increase was made:—

"'In consequence of instructions received by an order made on May 28th by the visiting magistrates, and subsequently by further order dated June 11th, my attention has been particularly directed for the past month to the general effect produced by the alteration of the dietary upon the health and strength of the prisoners, more particularly those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding three months (as denominated in class No. 5).

"'Having carefully watched the appearance of the prisoners generally, also the apparent increase of physical debility with several belonging to class No. 5, I am fully of opinion that an increase of bread is required to their present daily rations; and I beg to submit to the consideration of the visiting magistrates, that the male prisoners in class No. 5 be allowed the same quantity of bread as given to class No. 4, namely, eight ounces three times a-day, instead of six ounces.

"Near five years have elapsed since the above suggestion was carried into effect, with apparent benefit to the prisoners, since which period I have never had occasion to alter the dietary, except in cases of sickness; and I am of opinion that no further alteration in the dietary is necessary.

"With a few slight exceptions, the prisoners are at present all in good health, and I am not aware of any cause of sickness in operation in this prison. I do not think that prisoners who come to the prison in good health lose ground, though some of those who are committed in a weak state become still weaker."

The cost of the food last year was about $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per day per head, which is greater by about one quarter than the general average in England.

The surgeon has been in the regular practice of visiting the prison twice a-week, and of seeing at these times any prisoner who expressed a wish to see him; but it has not been his habit, as the rules require, to see every prisoner, whether the prisoner asked to see him or not; and the special monthly examinations required by the rules have not been made.

It was stated that the general behaviour of the prisoners was good, but it is probable that, owing to the use of day-rooms, in which prisoners are congregated during part of their time with no officer present, and to some of the prisoners being indeed thus circum-

stanced during the greater part of their time, much misconduct escapes observation.

The chief punishment is solitary confinement, with bread and water.

I was sorry to find many cases in which prisoners had been punished without any record having been made of the fact; one was that of a prisoner who had been in solitude for a day for stealing some bread, and the others are those of the untried male prisoners (seven in number), all of whom I found confined in their night-cells, where they had been for three days, for not working well at the pump.

The following is the examination of one of the officers on this subject.

Mr. John Benn, warder, examined 28th June, 1849:—

"I am aware that the untried male prisoners have been for some days confined to their night-cells. I put them there. It was on Monday morning last. I put them there by the order of the governor. They were put there because they had not pumped enough water for the supply of the prison. I did not report them for this; it was the governor's own observation. There is no entry of the case in my book, because it was not from any report of mine that the prisoners were punished."

[Re-examined June 29th, 1849.]

"I put E. W., an untried prisoner who arrived here last Saturday night, into a night-cell. He remained there all Sunday, and continued there till yesterday afternoon (Thursday). It is usual always to keep untried prisoners in separate cells till they are fully committed. They are generally kept in day-cells, but if the prison be full they are confined in night-cells, except in winter, when they are not put into night-cells, except for misconduct. W. was put into a night-cell, though the prison was not full. This was because part of the prison was being cleaned and whitewashed. On Tuesday W. was fully committed, but I did not take him out of the cell, because two convicted prisoners were in the trial-yard pumping. I had no orders to do so, but I thought it necessary in order that the different classes might be kept separate. W. and the other untried prisoners who have been in their night-cells this week have had the same food that they would have had if they had not been so confined."

This punishment of the untried prisoners was altogether improper; in fact, they were being punished for not doing that which could not legally be required of them; for the pumping which they had been directed to do, in accordance, the governor said, with what had always been the practice of the prison, was not for their own use merely, but for the whole prison. Again, the prisoners appeared not to have been apprised of their alleged offence, and to be ignorant consequently of the reason why they were confined to their night-cells; and lastly, as already mentioned, no entry had been made of these cases of punishment in the record of punishment.

Notwithstanding these improper cases of punishment, no prisoner made any complaint; and I was glad to learn from other evidence that the governor was really a humane man.

The only debtors received are those who are committed by the county courts.

The registers are neatly kept, but one of them was much in arrears.

The money accounts are kept in such a form as to afford a check on the disbursements.

Only part of the food is supplied by public contract.

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 28*l.*, which is 6*l.* above the general average in England, and 12*l.* above the general average in Scotland. The chief items of expenditure were, food about 8*l.* per head, and salaries about 12*l.*

It will be seen by the foregoing report that the means of supervision and separation are quite insufficient; that the work department is not in a good state; and that there have been several deviations from the rules. I have much hope, however, that at my next visit I shall be able to give a more satisfactory report on this prison.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Every prisoner to bathe not only on his admission, but subsequently once at least in each month.
2. Every prisoner to be supplied with a comb.
3. The prisoners to shave twice a-week instead of once.
4. Moleskin, which is more durable and cheaper than woollen cloth, to be used in making the outer garments of the prisoners.
5. The different articles of clothing, including the shoes and stockings, to be made as far as practicable in the prison; and when this is not practicable, these articles to be procured from some other prison in the county.
6. The dress to be made complete by the addition of braces; and no convicted prisoner to be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself.
7. The water in which the meat is boiled not to be thrown away, but to be put in the soup of the following day.
8. A record to be made of the weight of the prisoners on their admission and discharge, except such as are committed for a period of 14 days and under.
9. In order to put an end to the present practice of prisoners congregating in day-rooms without supervision, and to introduce to some extent the principle of individual separation, the night-cells to be warmed by means of stoves placed in the lower passages, with openings in the floors of the passages for the warm air to rise through, (beginning as an experiment with one set of passages,) so that the prisoners may have their meals in their cells instead of assembling in the day-rooms. The day-rooms to be prepared, by

being supplied with bells and with earthenware night-vessels, (such as are in use at the city prison at Lincoln,) &c., for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners; and when so certified, to be used, as far as practicable, as separate cells.

10. Stone-breaking, basket-making, and other kinds of useful work to be introduced, with a view of gradually superseding the use of the tread-wheel.

11. When these kinds of labour have been introduced, every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not (except the very young), to be required, when there is sufficient light, to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour; and if he be idle, and fail to do his proper task, to be put the next day on bread and water.

12. The female prisoners, as well as the males, to have instruction in reading and writing.

13. The chaplain to be requested to examine the prisoners periodically in their elementary instruction, and to record their progress in the form which I have given to the chaplain of the county prison at Lincoln.

14. In order to improve the ventilation of the wash-house, the upper sashes to be made to open.

15. The water-cocks to be repaired.

16. The rule directing that untried prisoners may have the prison dress to be added to the printed selection of rules; and if there be a sufficient number of copies, a copy of this selection to be placarded in every room and cell.

17. The officers to wear a uniform, in order at once to distinguish them from the prisoners.

STAMFORD.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected July 2nd, 1849.]

It was stated that there had not been any alteration either in the building or discipline since the prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, which was in June, 1848.

The building is not well arranged, nor is it well situated for obtaining useful employment for the prisoners. The small number of prisoners, moreover, would make it difficult to introduce any efficient system of discipline. It is therefore desirable, in my opinion, that arrangements should be made for removing all prisoners sentenced to considerable periods of confinement to a larger prison, and that this prison should be used for little more than a lock-up house.

The place was in good repair and very clean, and, except the female infirmary, very neat. The prisoners also were clean in their persons, though the rule respecting bathing has not been fully acted upon.

The average number of prisoners was only 4, and this is about the average for several years taken together. On the day of my inspection the number was 5.

The governor stated that there was an unusual number of vagrants last winter.

The rules adopted are, with a few modifications, those which were recommended by the Secretary of State.

Only a portion of the prisoners do any work. The following is the keeper's statement on the subject:—

"Unless a prisoner be a tailor or a painter, or is acquainted with some such kind of employment in which we can occupy him in the prison, we have no employment for him, except the tread-wheel (for prisoners sentenced to hard labour) and cleaning the prison, when the number of prisoners is very small. In mid-winter the prisoners rise at about half-past seven, and go to bed at seven. As there is no artificial light, they sit at that season of the year from sunset till seven o'clock in darkness."

The power of the treadwheel is not turned to any account.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform divine service once each Sunday, and read prayers on Tuesday and Friday. I also see every prisoner in private from time to time—on an average at least once in each week."

No character-book is kept, and the chaplain is not in the habit of making an annual report.

No regular provision has hitherto been made for teaching the prisoners to read and write.

The bedding is sufficient, and the clothing of the male prisoners is complete, except in the article of braces; but there was not any prison clothing for female prisoners, though some was making. The matron said that till within the last few months no outer garments had ever been provided for the female prisoners, and that the only two gowns that had been procured were now worn out.

The dietary in use is that recommended by the Secretary of State. The keeper and warder stated that they did not think the quantity of bread was sufficient for prisoners in the fifth class, but the surgeon said that he had not seen any ill effect arise from the want of more bread to prisoners in this class.

I tasted the food and found it of good quality. Its daily cost last year was about 5¾*d.* per head, which is about 1½*d.* above the general average in England.

The prisoners appear to have had very good health, and, except one prisoner who was ill at the time of his admission, I found them all well.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general health of the prisoners since the last report upon the prison by an Inspector of Prisons has been tolerably good. The only exceptions have been on the part of two prisoners who came in dis-

eased. There has not been any epidemic. As a general rule there is no perceptible change in the health of the prisoners during their confinement. If any one were to be committed for a long period, such as eighteen months or two years, I think he would suffer in health; but there has not been any such case during the seven years that I have had the medical charge of the prison."

Hitherto the prisoners have not been seen regularly by the surgeon twice a-week, nor have the special medical examinations once a month been made. The state of health, moreover, of the prisoners on admission and discharge has not been recorded.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good. There were only 5 cases of punishment last year. The usual punishment is confinement in a separate cell.

The only debtors received for a long time are those committed by the small-debts courts.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The register and account books are neatly kept, and the mode of keeping accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the accuracy of the disbursements.

The average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 60*l.*; the chief expense, as is usual in a small prison, being the salaries of the officers.

The keeper appears to be a good officer, although, as will have been seen, several of the rules had not been properly carried out.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cells which are at present used only as night-cells, to be prepared and fitted up with a view to their being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners both by day and by night; and with this view, each cell to be furnished with a bell for communicating with an officer, to be provided with a portable night-vessel (such as those in use at the city prison of Lincoln), and to be supplied in winter with artificial light.

2. For the better ventilation of the cells, the upper sashes to be made to open. The ventilation of the infirmary also to be improved by making an opening at the far end through the roof.

3. When the cells are lighted, the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six, both in winter and summer, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine.

4. As far as practicable, such kinds of work to be obtained as can be carried on in the cells, and the prisoners to be put on task-work.

5. Cabbages or some other vegetable to be substituted, in summer, for potatoes.

6. The keeper to give instruction in reading and writing to such prisoners as wish to have it, and as are attentive.

7. A character book in the form used at Kirton Lindsey to be procured for the use of the chaplain.

I should have also recommended that a contract be immedi-

ately entered into for the removal of all female prisoners to the county prison at Spalding in consequence of the smallness of the number of these prisoners, and of the very inconvenient situation of the matron's rooms, which are so placed that when she is in them she can neither see nor hear anything that is going on among the female prisoners; but I found that the magistrates were averse to the change, and as they undertook to make such an alteration in the matron's rooms as would give her the means, to some extent at least, of superintending the female prisoners from them, I did not press the alteration.

STAMFORD.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 2nd, 1849.]

This lock-up house has been examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and no alteration of any kind appears to have been made since that time.

Except as respects one cell, which I was told is used only for people while in a state of intoxication, there is no objection to the place on the ground of health; but the cells are ill placed for inspection, or for the prevention of communication with people on the outside.

The number of prisoners last year was 166, of whom 31 were females. At the time of the inspection the place was empty.

The cells and bedding were clean and in neat order.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The daily allowance of food to consist of a pound and a half of bread, to be given in three equal meals.

2. No prisoner, whether his food be supplied at the cost of the borough or not, to be allowed to have any food until he has washed himself thoroughly.

The superintendent of police, who has been stationed here twenty years, stated that there was but little crime at Stamford, and less than formerly.

FALKINGHAM.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF KESTEVEN.

[The Inspection commenced July 3rd, 1849.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in the Report by the late Inspector for this district (dated October, 1848), a new reception cell and a room for the chaplain and surgeon were in the course of erection, and the magistrates were preparing a new code of prison rules; but no steps had been taken towards carrying the other recommendations into effect; and the governor stated that there had not been any other alteration either in the building or discipline.

The buildings appeared to be in good repair, but they cannot

be considered secure. About three years ago a prisoner, who has since been transported for another offence, made his escape, and since then another attempt has been made, which was nearly successful. The following is the entry in the register of punishments respecting this last attempt :—

"23rd August, 1846.—S. M., E. S., and J. F., prisoners for trial for housebreaking, did on Sunday morning, about half-past eleven o'clock, make a most violent assault upon one of the turnkeys, and having possessed themselves of his keys, and secured him and the other turnkey, attempted to effect their escape, and succeeded in making their way as far as the outer gate, but were there baffled, and met by persons from the town, who were attracted to the spot by the noise they made, and the cries of murder."

As shown in the Report of the late Inspector, the building is quite insufficient for the number of prisoners. I could not, however, recommend any enlargement or considerable alteration, because I consider the whole construction so faulty as to make it unwise to lay out much money in attempting to improve the building. Moreover, the prison is ill situated for access, as there is no railway within a considerable distance. It would therefore be expedient, I think, at no distant time to abandon the prison.

The average number of prisoners last year was 44, which is about 7 more than the average in the three preceding years. At the time of the inspection the number was 50, viz., 44 males and 6 females.

The governor was acting partly according to the old rules of the prison, and partly according to the rules issued from the Home Office.

No artificial light is provided, and in mid-winter the prisoners consequently pass nearly 15 hours out of the 24 in bed.

The clothing is chiefly made by the prisoners, and they do the cooking, washing, painting, &c., but as a general rule, those prisoners only work who are sentenced to hard labour; most of the convicts who are not so sentenced, and of the untried, passing nearly all their time in idleness, there not being even the occupation of school for them, as there is no schoolmaster.

Those sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel, but the power of the mill is turned to no account.

It will be seen by the following return that most of the prisoners are agricultural labourers, and that the most suitable work for them, therefore, would be digging and cultivating land; but here, as at most other prisons, there is no land for them to work upon, and it appears that it is very difficult to obtain land at this place.

The return also shows that there were two tailors and two shoemakers in the prison who were unemployed, and that there were two other shoemakers who were wasting their time on the treadmill. The governor said that the reason that the other tailors were not at work was that there was a considerable

Return of the Ordinary Occupation and of the Employment in Prison of the Prisoners in confinement July 4th, 1849.

ORDINARY OCCUPATION.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.											
	MALES.							FEMALES.				
	Cooking.	Sweeping.	Tailoring.	Shoemaking.	Tread-wheel.	Unemployed.	Total.	Washing.	Sewing	Knitting.	Unemployed.	Total.
Agricultural Labourers	1	1	..	..	16	15	33	..	..	..	..	..
Other ditto	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Millers	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Married	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Servants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
No occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Total	1	1	1	..	18	23	44	2	1	..	3	6

stock of clothing. Some of the clothing, however, was not in good repair, and the supply of shoes was quite insufficient. Moreover, as already remarked, when the labour of such prisoners as tailors and shoemakers is not wanted for the particular prison they may be in, they should be at work either for the supply of other prisons or for sale.

The chaplain gave the following statement of the routine of his duties:—

"I attend at the prison three times a-week, viz., on Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday. On Sunday I perform one full service, and on the other days I read prayers. I also on these occasions visit some of the prisoners in private. I generally remain about two hours on Sunday, and three hours on Tuesday and Friday."

There is at present no provision for teaching the prisoners reading and writing.

Some of the bibles were not in a fit state for use.

The prison was clean, but some of the day-rooms were not in neat order. The prisoners were generally clean in their persons, though I found one case in which a prisoner had gone three weeks without washing his feet.

The bedding is sufficient, but as already mentioned, the supply of shoes is quite insufficient, as is also the supply of stockings.

As the prisoners have not hitherto been weighed on their admission and discharge, one means of testing the sufficiency of the diet has not existed; but both the surgeon and the governor stated that the prescribed quantity of food for prisoners at work for long periods on the treadmill was insufficient, and the surgeon said he was obliged to increase it. One of the warders also considered the allowance of food for prisoners sentenced to short periods of con-

finement not enough; while the matron said that, as respects the female prisoners, the quantity of food was in all cases sufficient, and in some more than sufficient.

I tasted the food and found it of good quality. Its cost last year was about $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day for each prisoner, which is considerably above the ordinary average in the English prisons.

The surgeon made the following statement regarding the health of the prisoners:—

"The health of the prisoners since the prison was last reported upon (in October last) has not been satisfactory, the sickness which has occurred having evidently been owing to circumstances connected with the confinement. Still the number of cases of sickness has not been greater than in an ordinary year. The following is a copy of my last quarterly report:—

"'I, George Greenock, surgeon of the house of correction at Falkingham, in and for the said parts, do beg leave to report, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 33, that during the last quarter the health of the prisoners has not been in a satisfactory state; diarrhœa and scurvy, before the improvement of the dietary so prevalent, have again returned; and should either disease continue, I would strongly advise an alteration of the dietary, temporarily, for all classes of the prisoners. One prisoner, P., died a few days since of dysentery; he was in an infirm state when admitted, aged 72, upon whom an inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "Died by the visitation of God." A. K., about to be tried at Sleaford, is pregnant; she is now suffering from dysentery, and, should she not improve, I am apprehensive she will not be able to take her trial on Thursday. Every attention is paid towards keeping the gaol in as clean a state as is possible.'"

With reference to the appearance of scurvy in the prison, it should be stated, that owing to the scarcity and dearness of potatoes, the prisoners had been several months without vegetables; and although the surgeon did not think that this circumstance had produced the scurvy, I confess that I am strongly inclined to suspect that it did, for I have known several cases in which scurvy has appeared in prisons where there had been no vegetables for some time, and where the disease speedily vanished again on a supply of vegetables being procured.

Some of the prisoners who were working on the mill looked pale, and the governor, chaplain, and warders agreed in stating that prisoners employed a long time on the treadwheel became thinner and weaker.

The surgeon has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing all the prisoners twice a-week.

It was stated that the general conduct of the prisoners had been tolerably good, but as the supervision is by no means constant, many offences probably escape observation. The punishments, which consist chiefly of confinement in a dark cell, but which last year included five cases of whipping, are principally for talking and for not taking the appointed turn on the treadmill.

The only debtors received are those who are committed by the county gaol.

A prisoner justly complained that, having been long in prison and required to wear his own boots there, he should on his liberation have no covering for his feet unless he was supplied with a new pair. Another prisoner made a complaint about the quality of the soup, but this complaint appeared to have no foundation.

A prisoner who had been sentenced to transportation, but whose sentence had been commuted to two years' imprisonment, stated that he would much rather be transported than undergo this confinement, or an imprisonment of even six months. He said that he thought his health would be improved by going to another climate, and that he should have a much better chance of living honestly by being separated from his old associates. I reported this case to the Secretary of State.

The following statement by the governor regarding another prisoner under sentence of transportation, shows how much crime might be prevented by dealing vigorously with offenders at an early stage of their career, instead of setting them at liberty again after a short confinement to strengthen and confirm their bad habits:—

"J. H., now under sentence of transportation, has long been a notorious thief, and all his connexions are bad. He married also into a bad family; the two families have for many years been notorious thieves. H.'s father has been transported, his mother and one of his brothers have been sent to this prison for theft, the brother twice; and many of H.'s wife's family have been in prison."

The registers were in neat order; but the money accounts were not on a very good system, and they scarcely afford a sufficient check against error.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract

The net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 20*l.* 14*s.*, which is less than the average cost in the English prisons by rather more than 1*l.*

Under the circumstances which have been mentioned, imprisonment here must generally be followed by a deterioration rather than by an amendment of character.

I recommended that this prison should be discontinued for female prisoners, and that these prisoners be sent to Spalding. With a view also of effecting such other immediate improvements as appear to be at present feasible, I made the following recommendations:—

1. Cabbages or some other kind of vegetable to be used whenever, as at present, good potatoes are scarce and dear.

2. Each prisoner to have half a pint of milk at breakfast and supper, to be mixed with his gruel, and to stand in place of half a pint of water in the gruel.—This is recommended by the surgeon,

in consequence of the present tendency to diarrhœa and dysentery in the prison, and to the existence of cholera in the country.

3. As one means of testing the effect of the imprisonment on the health of the prisoners, their weight to be recorded on admission and liberation, except such prisoners as may be committed for periods not exceeding 14 days.

4. The 46th and 47th rules in the official code (relating to the supply of clothing and clean linen) to be adopted, except that part which directs that the dress of prisoners before trial shall be of a different colour from that of convicted prisoners.

5. Any prisoners now in confinement who have worn out their own shoes or any other part of their clothing while in prison to have such article replaced at the time of their liberation; so that they may not be exposed to suffering or put in a state in which they would have increased difficulty in obtaining honest employment.

6. Every prisoner to sleep in a separate bed, as required by law.

7. The ventilation of the dark cells to be improved in the way pointed out to the governor.

8. If when the water-closet in the treadmill is altered, the mill is still too close, another window to be opened at the back of the mill.

9. Net-making and other useful kinds of work to be introduced, so that all the prisoners may have employment.

10. Provisions to be made for giving the prisoners instruction in reading and writing.

11. The poor-law auditor, or some other well-qualified person, to be appointed to see that the accounts are kept in a good form and to examine them periodically.

GRANTHAM.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected July 5th, 1849.]

There did not appear to have been any change, either in the building or management, since the prison was last visited by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (in October, 1848).

As described in that report, the prison is ill adapted for its purposes, and it could not without a very considerable expense, both in building and in officers, be rendered a proper place of confinement. At present many of the prisoners are idle, there is nothing to prevent constant conversation, and most of the prisoners probably leave the place worse than they enter it.

It is desirable that this prison should be used merely as a lock-up house.

The building seemed to be in good repair, and it was clean.

The keeper stated that the average number of prisoners last

year was 4 or 5. On the day of the inspection there were 8 prisoners, but these included 3 under sentence of transportation, and awaiting removal.

The rules in force are dated February, 1848, but it does not appear that these rules were approved of by the Secretary of State, as required by law. The rules, however, consist chiefly of portions of the Gaol Act.

The keeper has another occupation, that of superintendent of police, which is contrary to law. The parties in immediate charge of the prisoners are two police officers and their wives; the wife of the keeper taking a general superintendence over the female prisoners. Thus, although the ordinary number of prisoners is only five, six persons are concerned in their charge; an arrangement which must greatly impair the feeling of responsibility.

A clergyman performs service on Sunday, and converses with the prisoners once a-week, but there is no provision for teaching them to read or write.

The gaol allowance of clothing is quite insufficient, as it does not include shoes, stockings, or waistcoats.

One prisoner complained, and justly, that the boots he had on were nearly worn out. Another prisoner said that he had caught the rheumatism from having no waistcoat; but the surgeon did not think this statement well founded.

Much even of such clothing as had been provided was very ragged and unfit for use; but I was glad to learn that some new clothing had been ordered.

There appears to have been hitherto no provision for washing the prisoners' stockings.

No artificial light is provided; consequently in mid-winter the prisoners pass about 14 hours out of the 24 in bed.

Such of the prisoners as are sentenced to hard labour work generally on a treadwheel (the power of which is not applied to any purpose), but most of the others are idle.

Of 8 prisoners at the time of my visit, 4 were at work on the treadwheel, one was employed as a shoemaker, and the 3 others (under sentence of transportation), one of whom was a tailor, were idle.

The bedding, which consists of a straw mattress and three rugs, seems scarcely sufficient, but it appeared that when a prisoner asked for more bed clothing he generally had it.

For food, an allowance of 6*d.* per day is made for prisoners before trial, and of 4*d.* per day for convicted prisoners. By this arrangement those prisoners who do no work, and consequently require least food, get most food.

The prisoners appear to be in tolerably good health, and have had good health since the last inspection. The assistant surgeon (the surgeon himself being from home) stated that there had not

been any serious case of illness since the last inspection, and no epidemic.

The surgeon frequently visits the prison, but he has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing every prisoner twice a-week as required by law.

It appears to have been the practice at Grantham for the appointment of the surgeon to rest with the mayor, and on a new mayor coming into office, for the surgeon of the prison to be sometimes changed by him. This practice, however, is not in accordance with law, the appointment being with the magistrates as a body, and not with any single magistrate.

It need scarcely be remarked, that a change in an officer, on any other ground than that of unfitness for his duties, must tend to diminish his interest in the duties of the office, and to destroy the feeling of responsibility.

It was stated that the general conduct of the prisoners was good. It is probable, however, that much improper language passes without being overheard.

There was only one case of punishment last year.

The registers are neatly kept.

It was stated that the average cost per week, exclusive of salaries (only part of which could be charged to the prison, as the prison officers are also police officers), is about 6*s.* 6*d.* per week.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The 46th and the 47th rules in the official code (relating to clothing and a change of linen) to be adopted, except that part which directs that the dress for prisoners before trial shall be of a different colour from that of convicted prisoners.

2. As far as practicable the clothing to be made by the prisoners.

3. The prisoners to be shaved twice a-week, and at the cost of the borough, instead of the expense being deducted from the allowance for food.

4. The dietary to consist of fixed quantities of food independently of the price of provisions, and prisoners who do not work not to be allowed, as heretofore, more food than those who do work. The dietary to contain three rates of different quantities, and the keeper to be instructed, subject to the control of the surgeon, to place a prisoner on one or other of these rates according to the prisoner's age, sex, constitution and industry, considered in combination.

5. As far as practicable, work to be provided for all the prisoners, but the untried not to be compelled to work.

6. A provision to be made for teaching the prisoners to read and write.

7. The visiting justices' book to be kept separate from the keeper's journal.

GRANTHAM.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected July 5th, 1849.]

It was stated that there had not been any change since the place was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons.

The cells are not on a good construction, but on the whole the place is moderately well adapted to its purposes; and I found it clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 143, of whom 12 were females. At the time of my visit, however, there was no prisoner.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—COUNTY AT LARGE.

It will be seen by the foregoing reports that the prisons in this county are very numerous, and that most of them are ill-placed and ill-constructed, which is not surprising considering that at the time when most of these prisons were built there were no railways to facilitate communication between one part of the country and another, and comparatively little was known on the subjects of prison discipline and prison architecture.

The great bulk of the prisoners being agricultural labourers, it is important that the prison where they are confined should be adapted for that class of persons, and that there should consequently be a considerable quantity of land attached to it for them to cultivate.

Under present circumstances, the wisest course, in my opinion, would be to build an agricultural prison at some place of ready access by railway, and where land is cheap; to send to this prison all male prisoners sentenced to more than very short periods of confinement; to use one of the existing prisons as a prison for females exclusively (like the prison at Wymondham, in Norfolk); and to discontinue nearly all the other prisons, except as lock-up houses.

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBY.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced August 1st, 1849.]

The governor stated that there had not been any alteration of importance, either in the building or management, since the prison was last reported upon by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, which was in September, 1847.

The buildings appeared to be in very good repair, but they are not adapted to a good system of discipline.

The average number of prisoners last year was 216, which

was 36 above the average of the previous year. The governor stated that the increase had been chiefly in the number of vagrants. He said also that the principal causes of crime in this district were, in his opinion, the great influx of Irish vagrants, drunkenness, idleness, and the depression of trade in the manufacturing portions of the county.

With a few modifications the rules in use are those which were recommended by the Secretary of State.

The chief exceptions to the observance of these rules are the use of cells for separate confinement which have not been certified as fit for such purpose, and the want of a greater provision for supplying the prisoners with useful employment.

With reference to the use of uncertified cells, the surgeon stated that he had not in any instance found any injury to the health of the prisoners arise therefrom. The cells, though small, are well ventilated, and the prisoners have an unusual quantity of exercise in the open air.

A small portion only of the prison is at present supplied with artificial light; and consequently the prisoners, in winter, pass far too much time in bed; in mid-winter, not less than fifteen hours out of the twenty-four.

All the convicted prisoners have work of some kind, as do all the unconvicted who choose to work; but very little of the work has hitherto, except in a low degree, been useful or instructive, having consisted chiefly in tread-wheel labour (employed in pumping water) and picking oakum. Most of the females, however, have been usefully occupied in sewing and washing, and some of the male prisoners have done the tailor's work, shoemaking, whitewashing, and painting.

Within the last few weeks stonebreaking has been introduced, and each prisoner thus employed has been required to perform a stated daily task. This measure has been found to have a very wholesome effect; the number of vagrants (the class of prisoners among whom it has been chiefly tried) having speedily diminished to one quarter of the previous number. Each prisoner has to break a cubic yard of stone in a day, and if he be idle, and fail to perform his task, he loses part of his food on the following day.

From what has been stated, it cannot be expected that the work has hitherto yielded much profit. Last year the average value per head of work done for sale was only 7*s.* 5*d.*

The following page contains a return of the ordinary occupations of the prisoners when at large, and of their employment at the time of my inspection.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform two full services every Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, and read prayers daily. I also see every prisoner in private about once a week on the average, and superintend the schools. My

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Convicted Prisoners.				Basket Making, &c.	Besom and Mop Making, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Mat Making.	Nursing, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Stone Breaking.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Tread-mill Labour applied to some useful purpose.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving Hearth-rugs.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work.		
	Untried Prisoners.	Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Debtors.	Total.															Unable to work from Illness.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.																						
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	.	1	12	1	14	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	.	1
Butchers	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlers	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	.	.	12	3	15	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	3
Ditto (other)	.	9	42	.	51	.	.	5	1	.	10	.	.	6	1	23	.	2	1	.	.	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miners	.	3	8	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Painters	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	.	1	3	.	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	.	8	1	9	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1
Soldiers	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Tailors	.	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weavers	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Colliers	1	5	7	.	13	.	.	1	.	1	5	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nailers	1	2	5	.	8	.	2	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	1	2	18	5	26	.	.	2	.	.	6	.	.	8	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	5
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Males	4	25	132	15	176	2	1	12	5	1	3	49	3	.	27	2	48	.	4	1	1	1	15
FEMALES.																						
Married Women	.	4	6	1	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Servants (unmarried)	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	1	3	5	.	9	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
Total of Females	1	7	13	1	22	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	.	.

average daily attendance at the prison is about three hours and a half. The schoolmaster teaches about five hours each day, and the schoolmistress about four hours."

The following statement was made by the schoolmaster:—

"I superintend the school and officiate as clerk to the chaplain, and when not employed in teaching assist in the duties of the prison.

"The school commences immediately after chapel service in the morning, and concludes about five in the evening. Four classes are taught daily, varying from eight to ten in each class (exclusive of two on the Sabbath-day).

"They who receive education at present consist of 1 for trial, 19 convicted felons, and 12 misdemeanants and summary convictions, total 32; the time they spend in school, about an hour for each class, is occupied in Scripture-reading, spelling, accounts, and learning to write on slates, together with catechising, &c. The scholars are in general orderly and well behaved, attentive to the instructions they receive, and appear desirous of improvement.

"The majority of the scholars are from the rural districts of the county. Those who can read and write (and there are very few of the latter) are very imperfect in both, and deplorably ignorant of the Scriptures, which is apparent from the little interest they attach to the subject, rarely asking any questions while reading or listening to explanations of them.

"Notwithstanding the general apathy, I have good hopes that some of the scholars receive impressions which I trust will have a beneficial influence on their future conduct, and that they will return to their homes wiser men and better members of society than they were before they entered the prison."

I examined some of the prisoners, and found that both the male and female prisoners had made satisfactory progress in reading, and that some of the male prisoners had done so in writing: hitherto, however, the female prisoners have not been taught writing.

The following is the chaplain's last Annual Report to the Justices:—

"The chaplain begs leave to lay before the magistrates assembled in quarter sessions, his observations on the moral conduct of the prisoners under his care during the last year. He has pleasure in reporting favourably of their behaviour in chapel, with some exceptions, which may be expected in a number of men so differently constituted; when he has observed any irregularity, by speaking to them in private he has seldom witnessed a repetition of their offence.

"The chaplain still continues to feel a warm interest in giving education to the prisoners, and is always anxious that as many as can possibly be spared from necessary labour and a due course of punishment should obtain it. They almost invariably manifest a strong desire for instruction in reading, and those who have received some education are very thankful in being permitted to read the books circulated in the prison.

"When every facility is afforded to prisoners in reading in their cells,

after the completion of their daily tasks, a greater improvement in moral character may fairly be expected, their minds being stored with more useful subjects for thought and reflection.

"The chaplain still witnesses the reluctance that some prisoners have to returning home, from having their hair cut short, which brands them, as they imagine, with disgrace in the eyes of their friends and relatives. Bibles, common prayers, and other books of a religious, moral, and improving character, not containing anything of a controversial nature, have been duly circulated through the prison: he is sorry to observe their mutilation, but this in some measure will be obviated in future by a more frequent inspection, and by preventing prisoners from exchanging them with each other.

"It is to be lamented that no asylum or house of industry is accessible to those juvenile prisoners who express contrition for their past offences, and a desire to reform. To the want of employment, and encouragement in the paths of duty, may be attributed the return of such offenders to prison."

I found the whole of the prison very clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient.

I was glad to observe that the bedding included sheets; a provision which promotes both cleanliness and health, but which is not usually made in English prisons.

By the reports of the surgeon and governor, it appears that the present allowance of food (which is according to the official dietary) is too little for some prisoners, and too much for others. The visiting justices, who for some time past have had the dietary under consideration, and have addressed a memorial on the subject to the Secretary of State, are, however, about to submit a new dietary for approval, based on a principle which I hope will prevent any great discrepancy between the quantity of food required for maintaining health and strength in each case, and that actually allowed.

The present daily cost of the food per head is nearly 5½*d.*, which is greater by about a quarter than the average cost of food in other English prisons, and nearly double the average cost in Scotland.

I found the prisoners to be generally in good health (there being only one severe case of illness), and it was stated that the general health of the prisoners since the time of the last report had been good. Indeed, as regards diarrhœa, which has prevailed in the country generally, the surgeon said that the prisoners had been unusually exempt from it.

The surgeon said that there had been no epidemic in the prison since the last inspection, but that there had been some cases of fever, brought in chiefly by Irish vagrants.

The surgeon stated that the number of prisoners who at his daily visits applied to see him was generally very great, being often a quarter of the whole body of prisoners; but that he

believed that in most cases the application arose from a wish to break the monotony of prison life or to escape from the treadwheel, and not from real ill health.

The prison is dry, well drained, well ventilated, and properly warmed. Both the surgeon and governor stated that they did not know any cause of sickness in the prison.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The number of punishments last year was only 252, and of these only seven were awarded to female prisoners. The chief offences are misconduct at the tread-wheel and in the airing yards, and the ordinary punishments are solitary confinement and the loss of food: sometimes, however, corporal punishment is employed.

The debtors are divided into those committed by the County courts and other debtors.

As usual I found all the debtors idle, though there were among them two tailors, a shoemaker, and a weaver, who, at least, might have been usefully employed had there been any authority for setting them to work.

I was glad to find that the wasteful and otherwise objectionable habit of smoking which is generally found among debtors in English prisons is here prohibited.

I received no complaint from any debtor, and very few complaints from any other prisoners; and none of the complaints which were made were either important in themselves or substantiated.

The registers and account books were in a proper state and brought up to the present time. The system of accounts is good, and appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The average net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 22*l.*, which is the general average in the English prisons, though about 6*l.* above the average in Scotland.

Making due allowance for the deficiency in the present building, the want of land to afford the means of active out-door employment, and the want of artificial light, and of the means consequently of enforcing early rising, and of exacting a proper day's work throughout the year, the state of the prison reflected credit on the governor, the matron (who is the governor's daughter), and the other officers. I was sorry, however, to find that few of the warders were acquainted with any kind of handicraft which may be carried on in a prison.

The prison is much indebted to a benevolent lady who for the long period of thirty years has visited the female prisoners, and who from time to time has assisted some of them in procuring employment after their liberation. This lady mentioned

several cases of permanent reformation, and stated her firm belief that a large portion of the female prisoners would do well on their release from prison if there were the means of providing immediate employment for them, and keeping up for a time a certain amount of superintendence and moral and religious influence over them.

This lady has recently taken an active part in establishing a ragged school (which I hope, after a time, will become an Industrial school and take that better name), in which good work she has been assisted by the matron of the prison, who, much to her honour, devotes two evenings every week to teaching in this school, thereby assisting in the prevention as well as the removal of crime.

On my visit to the school I found that some of the female pupils now seeking instruction and working voluntarily for their improvement after a day's labour for an honest maintenance, had formerly been in the matron's charge as prisoners.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The new dietary which the justices propose to frame for the consideration of the Secretary of State to be based on the principle of making the allowance for food depend on the age, sex, kind of labour, and industry of each prisoner, considered in combination; the power of decision in each case being left to the governor, subject to the control of the surgeon.

2. Coarser and cheaper bread to be used than that hitherto given to the prisoners.

3. Drab fustian to be gradually substituted for the woollen cloth used for the clothing of the male prisoners; fustian being cheaper and capable of being washed.

4. The dress to be made complete by the addition of braces, and, where necessary, of flannels; and no convicted prisoner to be henceforth allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself.

5. A large work-room to be built, where prisoners may be employed in more useful, instructive, and profitable occupations than those in which the majority of the prisoners are at present employed.

6. The whole of the prison to be lighted with gas; and when this has been done the prisoners to rise at all seasons of the year not later than at six in the morning, and not to go to bed before nine at night; every prisoner also to be thenceforth required to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

7. The female prisoners to be taught writing as well as reading.

8. The bibles and library books to be carefully examined, and such as are unfit for use to be withdrawn; and, with a view to the future preservation of the books, the rules on this

subject suggested in my Thirteenth Annual Report to be carried into effect.

9. The records of the examinations of the prison by the visiting justices to contain a notice of the state in which the justices found the prison, and to show whether any complaints were made by prisoners.

DERBY.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

[Inspected Aug. 4th, 1849.]

The Superintendent of Police stated that there had not been any alteration since the place was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons, about two years ago.

The cells are in a low situation, and I fear that in wet weather they cannot be sufficiently dry. The ventilation also is insufficient. The surgeon however, and the superintendent, stated that they never knew a case of illness to arise in the cells, though the surgeon added that if a prisoner were detained there long he would probably suffer in health.

I was glad to learn that prisoners are now seldom or never remanded to this lock-up-house, but are sent to the County prison.

Two prisoners escaped last year, in consequence, the superintendent said, of the carelessness of the constable in charge of the cells, who merely bolted the cell door instead of locking it. The prisoners were retaken.

There is no fixed allowance of food.

The place was not in neat order.

The number of prisoners last year was 965 : at the time of my visit there were two prisoners.

I recommended that the allowance of food be fixed at 1½ lb. of bread per day to each prisoner, to be given in three equal meals, with half a pint of warm milk, or oatmeal gruel, or coffee at each meal ; and that no prisoner be allowed to have any food till he had washed himself thoroughly. I also recommended that the ventilation of the cells be improved.

It is desirable that a new lock-up-house should be built, and that in a more convenient situation. I found that the mayor and the other magistrates were quite alive to the objections to the present lock-up-house, and I was glad to learn that there was a prospect of a new lock-up-house being soon erected.

WIRKSWORTH.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 6th, 1849.]

This lock-up house, which was built about six years ago, stands in a good and convenient situation at the entrance to the

village. There are four cells with a small airing-yard (which, however, is not secure), and rooms for a resident keeper and his wife.

The cells are each 10 feet long, 6½ feet wide, and 8 feet high. They are dry, lighted by glazed windows, and are properly warmed and ventilated. They are also secure.

In each cell there is a hammock with a proper supply of bedding.

The keeper stated that he was allowed a shilling per day for each prisoner's food, and that he gave the prisoners the same kind of food as he had himself.

The place was clean, but not very neat.

No register has hitherto been kept of the prisoners, but the keeper said that he thought there were generally about fifty in the course of a year. At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper had a respectable appearance, and seemed to be well qualified for his duties; his wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house appears to be suitable for its purposes.

Besides the recommendations applicable to the lock-up houses generally in the county, I recommended that a grated opening about three feet square be made in the lower part of the outer wall, opposite the outer door; in order to allow a current of air to pass through the yard.

ASHBOURN.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 6th, 1849.]

This lock-up house is on the same construction as that at Wirksworth and has the same number of cells. It was built five years ago.

The place is now dry, though the keeper said that till lately it was damp. The cells, like those at Wirksworth, are lighted by glazed windows, and are properly warmed and ventilated. They are also secure. The airing-yard, however, is not secure, and some time ago a prisoner made his escape from it. I was informed that the wall was about to be raised in one part, but even then the yard will not be secure, and no prisoner ought ever to be in it, except under the immediate charge of an officer.

There is a sufficient supply of bedding.

The allowance for food is a shilling per day for each prisoner, and the keeper said that he generally gave them bread and milk for breakfast and supper, and bread and cheese for dinner, but not in any fixed quantities.

The place was clean and in neat order.

The number of prisoners last year was 106, viz. 94 males

and 12 females; but at the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper, who resides on the spot, has a respectable appearance, and seems to be well qualified for his office. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

This lock-up house is, on the whole, well adapted to its purposes.

The keeper stated that most of the commitments were for drunkenness and for deserting service. He said that there was very little crime in the district, though much drunkenness, but not nearly so much as formerly.

In addition to the general recommendations, I advised that a gas lamp be put up at the entrance of the lock-up house, there being a danger at present of an officer being attacked on a winter's night and of a prisoner being rescued, in consequence of the surrounding darkness.

BELPER.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 9th, 1849.]

This is a new building, which has been occupied only a month, and which is not yet quite complete. It consists of four cells, with rooms for a resident keeper and his wife.

The situation is convenient and unobjectionable, but the cells are built so near the street that I should fear that people there will be able to talk to the prisoners, and thereby sometimes to defeat the ends of justice. In the upper cells this might readily have been prevented, even in the present situation, by lighting the cells from the roof instead of from the side.

The cells are each 11½ feet long, 7 feet wide, and 8½ feet high. They are secure, are lighted by glazed windows, and there is an apparatus for warming and ventilating them; which, however, the keeper said does not work well at present, owing, probably, to the newness of the building, and to the flues and other stonework not being yet dry.

The bedding is not yet provided, and the allowance of food has not been fixed.

I found the place clean and neat.

As yet there have been only two or three prisoners, and none have remained through the night. At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper has a respectable appearance, and seems to be properly qualified for his office. His wife will have the care of the female prisoners.

When the place is complete, dry, and properly furnished, it will, with the exception I have mentioned, be tolerably well adapted to its purposes.

It is to be regretted that in such of the lock-up houses which have lately been built in this county, as I have seen, no justices' room has been provided; but in this lock-up house there is a room which might be converted to that purpose.

I recommended that a small opening for inspection be made between the keeper's sitting-room and the passage into which the cells open; and I made the same recommendations respecting food, washing, &c., as at the other lock-up houses in the county.

The Superintendent of Police stated that the greater portion of the population at Belper, including those employed in the cotton hosiery factories, were peaceable and orderly, and seldom committed offences of any kind; but that the nailers, who form about a tenth part of the population, were a disorderly body. This may in part be owing to the trade of a nailer, like that of a hand-loom weaver, being a declining one, and a trade therefore to which an intelligent and prudent parent would not bring up his children.

CHESTERFIELD.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 11th, 1849.]

This prison was formerly used as a gaol and house of correction, but for many years its use has been confined to that of a lock-up house.

The situation is rather low, and is not very convenient, the keeper said, owing to its distance from the middle of the town.

There are six cells, two day-rooms, and an airing yard, with rooms for a resident keeper and his wife. There are also two small cells which served formerly probably as punishment-cells, but which are now never occupied, the keeper stated; and they are not fit for occupancy, as they are both damp and cold.

The rooms and cells which are in use are of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Cubical Contents.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	17½	17¼	7½	2230
1	14	9½	8¼	1100
6	8½	6¼	8½	425

It is very desirable that the prisoners, instead of being congregated in the day-rooms, should be kept wholly separate; but the cells are too small for this, and moreover, without having two officers constantly on the watch, it would be impossible to prevent communication between cell and cell.

The six cells and one of the day-rooms are dry, but the other day-room is very damp. They are all lighted by glazed win-

dows. There is a provision for warming them, which the keeper said was effective. The ventilation is by means of open windows, and appears to be sufficient; and the place is tolerably secure.

The bedding is good and sufficient.

The daily allowance of food to each prisoner is 1¼ lb. of bread, 2 oz. of cheese, a pint of coffee, and a pint of tea.

The place was clean and neat, but there is a want of a tub, some basins, and other requisites for washing.

The keeper, who has been three years in office, said that he never knew any case of illness to arise in the prison.

The number of prisoners last year was 190, viz., 167 males and 23 females. At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

The keeper, who is also Superintendent of the Borough Police, has a respectable appearance, and seems to be properly qualified for his office. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

I recommended that gas be introduced, and that coal be supplied at the cost of the county, the expense having hitherto fallen on the keeper.

BUXTON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 14th, 1849.]

This lock-up house is a detached building, consisting of two cells, but without any accommodation for a resident keeper.

The situation is unobjectionable, but the building is very ill adapted for its purposes.

The parish constable stated that it was built at the cost of the township about twenty years ago; that it was intended chiefly for vagrants in want of a night's lodging, and that it is to this use that it has been chiefly applied. He said that the place not being safe (which is the case) he seldom kept any offender in it for more than a few hours; that if the party could not be removed after that time either to the larger lock-up house at Chapel-en-le-Frith (six miles off) or to Derby, he generally sent him to the house of a man who works for him, though occasionally the party passed a night in the lock-up.

Only one cell is used, the other being filled with coal and various articles. This cell is about 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet high. It is dry, and is warmed by an open fire. It is ventilated by an unglazed opening, to which people on the outside have access, and through which, consequently, any thing can be handed in. The ends of justice, therefore, might be wholly defeated, either by communication with parties on the outside, or by enabling a prisoner to make his escape.

There are two horizontal poles fixed on each side of the cell for people to sit on, and there was some loose straw to serve as bedding. The constable said that there were formerly proper benches, but that they had been pulled to pieces and burnt.

There is no stated allowance of food, but the constable said that the tramps had some bread in the morning, and that prisoners had bread and milk at night, and bread and coffee in the morning.

There are no arrangements for prisoners to wash themselves.

The place was tolerably clean, but with loose hay lying about it could not be neat.

Notwithstanding the unfitness of the place for its use, the constable said that he never knew any one to suffer in health from being confined in it.

No record has been kept of the prisoners. The constable stated that he did not think there were a dozen in the year, but that there were about 20 tramps per week, on an average, who have a night's lodging in the lock-up house. He said he had known as many as 15 in the cell and passage at the same time.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The man who, under the orders of the constable, has charge of the lock-up house, had not a neat appearance.

This lock-up house is not capable of being made a proper place of confinement.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 14th, 1849.]

This lock-up house, which was built about five years ago, is on the same construction as that at Wirksworth, already described, except that there is no provision for warming the cells.

The situation is convenient and unobjectionable.

One of the cells did not appear to be quite dry, owing, the keeper thought, to the building being still rather new; but he said that this cell is gradually becoming dry.

The airing yard is not secure, and no prisoner ought ever to be left there alone.

There is a proper supply of bedding.

There is no stated allowance of food, but the keeper said that the prisoners generally lived as he did himself.

The keeper stated, that owing to the coldness of the cells in winter, he was often obliged to have the prisoners during the day in his own room.

Only one of the cells was ready for use, the other cells being filled with things of different kinds belonging to the keeper.

The place was clean, except the windows.

There is a want of a tub, a wash-hand basin and towels, for the prisoners' use in washing themselves. The articles hitherto lent them belong to the keeper.

The register of prisoners includes those only who are sent to the county prison at Derby. The keeper said that last year there were in all about 50 prisoners, but that formerly there were many more.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper has a respectable appearance, and seems to be properly qualified for his office. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

In addition to the recommendations common to other lock-up houses in the county, I recommended that a provision be made for airing the cells, and that the airing yard be made more secure.

BAKEWELL.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 15th, 1849.]

This lock-up house is also of the same size and construction as that at Wirksworth, and was built at about the same time, that is five years ago.

The situation is convenient and unobjectionable.

The cells are dry, and they are warmed and ventilated, not however by the apparatus intended for that purpose, which the keeper said had little effect, but by the neighbouring fires and by the open windows.

The bedding is sufficient.

The keeper is allowed a shilling a day for the food of each prisoner, but there is no stated dietary.

There is a want of wash-hand basins, towels, and tub for washing.

The place wanted whitewashing, and the windows were rather dirty; but in other respects it was clean and neat.

The keeper said that no prisoner had ever been taken ill in this lock-up house.

There has not hitherto been a register of prisoners. The keeper said he thought the average number received was about a dozen per month.

The keeper stated that about three years ago an old man who had been ordered to find sureties for keeping the peace towards his wife, was permitted by the magistrates to remain here till he could procure the sureties, and that he was consequently in the lock-up house 27 days. As a lock-up house is intended for the confinement of those only who are waiting for examination, this was certainly an irregularity.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper has a respectable appearance, and seems to be

well qualified for his office. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners, for which office she also appears to be properly qualified.

ALFRETON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 21st, 1849.]

This lock-up house is on the same construction as that at Wirksworth, and was built about the same time. It stands in a convenient and good situation.

Two of the cells are not dry, owing to the bad state of the drainage, and this same want of proper drainage renders the warming apparatus, I was informed, of little use, especially in the winter, when it is most required.

It was stated also that in rainy weather, owing to the want of an outlet, the foul water from the cesspool sometimes ran into the house, and emitted a great stench, to the danger of the health of the inmates.

The bedding is sufficient.

The keeper is allowed four-pence per meal for each prisoner, and it was stated that the prisoners generally have bread and milk for breakfast, meat and potatoes for dinner, and tea and bread or bread and cheese with small beer for supper.

The place was very clean and neat.

The prisoners wash themselves, but the basins, towels, &c. have hitherto been furnished by the keeper.

No proper record has hitherto been kept of the prisoners, but it was stated that the number last year was about 40. The greatest number at any time was 5.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper and his wife (who takes charge of the female prisoners) had both a respectable appearance, and seemed to be well qualified for their office, but owing to the keeper being very ill I could not have much conversation with him.

In addition to the recommendations which are common to the other lock-up houses in the county, I recommended as follows:—

1. Immediate steps to be taken for having the place properly drained; the want of proper drainage rendering two of the cells damp, causing the floors of these cells to give way, and often preventing the warming apparatus from working, owing to an accumulation of water near the stove.

2. The flooring of the lower cells to be fresh laid, and the door of one of them, which is loose, to be properly fastened.

3. The privy next to the wash-house, which is not required as a privy, to be discontinued as such, and to be added to the wash-house.

4. The iron and wood work to be repainted.

DERBYSHIRE.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSES.

I made the following general recommendations respecting the foregoing lock-up houses:—

1. A register on a prescribed form to be kept at every lock-up house of all prisoners received into it; stating in each case the day and hour when the prisoner was received, together with his name, age, last place of abode, offence with which charged, name of the constable who brought him, name of the magistrate before whom he is taken, how the prisoner was disposed of, and the day and hour of his removal or liberation.

2. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner who is maintained at the cost of the county (in such lock-up houses as are properly warmed) to be a pound and a half of bread with water, to be given in three equal meals. If the lock-up house be not properly warmed, then half a pint of warm milk, or of gruel, or of coffee, to be added to each meal.

3. A large tub, or, when practicable, a bath, to be provided at each lock-up house, together with a wash-hand basin, towels, and soap; and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether at the expense of the county or otherwise, until he has cleansed himself thoroughly. Every prisoner to be required also, during the whole time of his stay, to wash himself well every morning before having his breakfast.

4. Some night vessels to be procured, such as those in use in the county prison, for each lock-up house; so as to avoid the necessity, at inconvenient times or when there is a danger of escape, for a prisoner to leave his cell to go to the water-closet.

5. A low guard bed with a night stool (such as are used in the lock-up houses in the county of Durham) to be fixed in one cell in each lock-up house, for the use of prisoners received in a state of intoxication.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

OAKHAM.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected August 16th, 1849.]

Since the last Report on this prison by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, in June, 1848, the ventilation of the treadwheel shed and of the solitary cell, which is mentioned in the Report as being defective, has been improved; but the other suggestions in the Report have not been acted upon.

Owing, the governor stated, to a general improvement in the drainage of the town, the drainage of the prison has been rendered better, and the stench which used to issue sometimes

from the gratings is seldom perceived now; and when there is anything of the kind, it is in a much less degree, he said, than formerly.

The prison will be rendered more secure by a strong iron palisade which is now putting up between the governor's house and the entrance.

The buildings appeared to be in good repair, but they are constructed on a plan which makes it almost impossible tohave a good system of discipline, for the prisoners can neither be confined separately nor kept under constant supervision.

The average number of prisoners last year was 21, which is rather more than the number in the previous year, At the time of my visit the number was 10, viz., nine males and one female. The visit however was in summer, when there are generally fewer prisoners than in winter.

The governor stated that during the last three years the number of prisoners had been considerably increased, chiefly by railway labourers; but that the railway being now completed, there had not been any committals of railway labourers for some months.

A considerable portion of the ordinary prisoners are committed for offences under the Game Laws.

The governor said that the number of vagrants had much decreased since they were set to work; the employment provided for them in this prison being tread-wheel labour.

The governor is of opinion that the chief cause of crime in the district is the want of employment in winter.

The rules in force are dated 1840, except the dietary, which is that recommended by the Secretary of State, and which has been adopted subsequently.

Artificial light is not provided, and the prisoners consequently pass far too much time, in winter, in bed.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed on the treadwheel, the power of which is not, however, turned to any purpose. Those not sentenced to hard labour, and untried prisoners, have, for the most part, no other occupation than cleaning the prison, which fills only a small portion of their time.

Most of the prisoners are agricultural labourers, and the best employment for them would be digging and cultivating land; but as there is not land for them to work upon, I hope exertions will be made to procure the next most suitable kinds of work.

Of nine male prisoners at the time of my visit, eight were agricultural labourers.

Except the value of the cleaning, &c., the work of the prisoners has hitherto been profitless.

Some of the prisoners receive instruction in reading and

writing from the governor and his daughter; but it is desirable that the teaching should be made more regular and systematic, and that there should be a periodical examination, to show what progress is made. In the cases which I examined the prisoners had made moderate progress.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I perform two services on the Sunday, and in the morning preach a sermon, and on each week-day I read a portion of the Liturgy with a chapter from the Bible. I also occasionally catechise the prisoners and see them separately. On an average I give about three-quarters of an hour per day to duty at the prison."

The Bibles and other books were in a tolerably good state, but there was nothing deserving the name of a library.

The prison was very clean, and so were most of the prisoners; but the prisoners have not hitherto washed their feet or gone into the bath so frequently or regularly as is desirable.

The bedding is sufficient, but the prison dress is not completed, and several even of the convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothes; these clothes being in one case very ragged.

The surgeon considers the allowance of food to be in all cases sufficient, and the governor is of opinion that the quantity given to untried prisoners is more than enough. I examined the food, and found it to be of good quality; and of proper weight; the cost, however, is high, having been not less, last year, than 6¼*d.* per day per head, which is greater by nearly one half than the ordinary cost of food in the English prisons, and is double the average cost in the Scottish prisons. The governor attributed the great expense chiefly to the high price of potatoes. He said that a cheaper kind of food had been substituted for a time, but that the prisoners had applied to the magistrates for potatoes again, and that the magistrates had complied with their request.

I found the prisoners in good health, and they appeared to have had general good health since the date of the last inspection. The surgeon stated that there had not been any epidemic or other prevailing disease among them, and that he knew of nothing in the prison tending to produce illness.

Hitherto the surgeon has not been in the habit of seeing every prisoner on his admission, or of always seeing every prisoner twice a week; nor has it been his practice to make periodical reports to the justices.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported on favourably, but owing to the want of the means either of separating the prisoners or of keeping up a constant supervision over them, many offences are probably committed which escape observation.

The want of the means of separation, especially among the young, was remarked on, the chaplain informed me, in a recent report by him to the justices.

The chief prison offences are attempts to communicate between ward and ward; but occasionally petty thefts committed by one prisoner on another are detected. The ordinary punishment is confinement in a solitary cell.

Debtors committed by the county courts are separated from other debtors. At the time of my visit, however, there were no debtors of any kind.

Only one prisoner made any complaint, and his complaint was not substantiated.

The registers and account books were in a good state, and brought up to the present time. It is desirable, however, that they should be more fully audited than seems hitherto to have been the case.

The food and other stores (except coal) are not supplied by contract. The governor stated that, owing to the small number of prisoners, no one would offer to contract.

The cost of the prisoners is very high. It amounted last year (exclusive of any charge for rent, &c.) to upwards of 33*l.* per head, which is 11*l.* above the general average in England, and 17*l.* above the general average in Scotland. This, however, is at present owing to the small number of prisoners, the charge per head for salaries in such cases being generally great. In the present case this charge is not less than 15*l.* per prisoner; which sum, with the cost of the food (between 9*l.* and 10*l.*), makes nearly 25*l.* per head.

The governor is evidently an efficient officer, but owing in part to the bad construction of the building, to the association of prisoners of bad character with the better disposed, and to the want of useful employment, I fear that the generality of prisoners must leave the place worse than they enter it.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Such rooms in the prison as are suitable for the purpose, to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, with a view to their being so used when not required for a class of prisoners.

2. The selection of prisoners for separate confinement to be made according to the rules recommended at page 30 of my 13th Annual Report.

3. Gas to be brought into the prison, and the prisoners to be required to rise, both in winter and summer, not later than at six in the morning, and not to be allowed to go to bed before eight in the evening.

4. Every prisoner to be required to perform throughout the year a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

5. Mat-making and other useful kinds of employment to be introduced; and with this view the governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, and, if a good opportunity should arise, the prison at Haddington (which, like that at

Oakham, is in an agricultural district), and the prisons at Edinburgh, Stirling, and Glasgow.

6. The chaplain to be requested to see and converse with every prisoner in private, not less frequently than once each week.

7. A person to be appointed to attend the prison an hour every evening in summer, and two hours in winter, to teach the male prisoners reading and writing.

8. The chaplain to be requested to record, at least once a quarter (after an examination made for that purpose), the progress which the prisoners have made in elementary instruction. The record to be made in the form furnished by me to the chaplain at the county prison at Lincoln.

9. A small library to be formed, and the rules suggested in my 13th Report, page xiv., for the preservation of the Bibles and library books, to be adopted. In the selection of the books for the library, reference to be made to the lists contained in my 8th and 13th Reports.

10. The prisoners to be required to wash their feet at least once every week; also to go into the bath on their admission to the prison, and afterwards at least once every month.

11. The prisoners to be shaved twice a week.

12. The allotted quantity of bread to be given with each meal, instead of the whole allowance for the day being given at one meal, as at present.

13. As a temporary arrangement, at least to continue while there is cholera in the country, half a pint of skimmed milk to be substituted for half a pint of water, in each pint of oatmeal gruel.

14. The present night-vessels to be supplied with covers, and some night-vessels, like those in the county prison at Derby, to be procured for use in cases of sickness.

15. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of cap, braces, and, where necessary, of flannels. No convicted prisoner to be required or permitted to wear any article whatever belonging to himself; and every untried prisoner who desires it, or whose clothes are not fit for use, or are required for identification at trial, to have the prison dress.

16. The floor of the solitary cell to be boarded; and in cold weather every prisoner confined in it to have a warm cloak or great coat, and, if necessary, a tin case filled with hot water and covered with carpet.

17. The arrangement under which the governor and his family have gratuitous medical attendance and medicine from the surgeon of the prison to be discontinued, and the governor to have an equivalent increase in his salary.

18. The account of the consumption of food to be audited periodically.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced August 23rd, 1849.]

It appeared that there had not been any alteration either in the building or discipline since the last Report by an Inspector of Prisons, which was in March, 1848.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but it is very badly situated and badly constructed. The ground on which it stands is not nearly spacious enough, even for security or for preventing communication with the outside; not to speak of affording out-door employment for some of the prisoners. The main part of the prison is against the side of a rock, a situation which much impedes ventilation; and in fact most of the building, even including some of the newest part, is badly ventilated.

Again, beneath part of the prison, including the yards and the governor's house, there are excavations in the rock, from which it would be possible to make an entrance into the prison, or probably to blow the place up. It appears by a Report of the County Surveyor on the subject, that at the time of the "Castle Riots" in 1831 voices were heard by the governor immediately under his room, and that he apprehended an attack from below.

Some of the night-cells are ventilated by openings into other cells; thereby virtually destroying separation.

In wet weather some of the cells are damp, and the females' rooms are at all times damp.

A few years ago a party of six convicts under sentence of transportation made a forcible escape from the prison; in effecting which they attacked and nearly killed an officer. One of these men has only just been retaken, after, it is believed, leading a constant life of crime, and another is still at large. In a well constructed prison such an escape, unless there be gross negligence, is impossible.

The governor stated as follows:—

"The low part of the town, called the Marsh, which is close by the prison, is inhabited by the worst part of the population; and their conversation, which is often of a very bad kind, being both obscene and profane, can be heard in the evening and through the night by all the prisoners. There is a public-house very near the prison, which is a notorious resort of thieves, and where there is often a great uproar, particularly on Saturday and Sunday nights. Last Saturday night the noise in the Marsh was beyond everything, and it continued till after three in the morning. About the middle of the night there were cries of murder, and some women were screaming. Such cries are frequent. The following is a recent entry in my Journal:—

" ' *Sunday Evening, June 17th*, 1849.—Great disturbances in the Narrow Marsh during the night: the constables sprang their rattles at midnight; the shouting, screaming, singing, &c., continued until morning.'

" Persons on the outside often call to prisoners and make signals to them; and prisoners in turn often call and make signals to people on the outside. Tobacco and notes are often flung over the walls to the prisoners; and notes are in the same way sent by prisoners to their acquaintance on the outside. When there is a noise, it is often very difficult to know whether it proceeds from the prisoners or from persons on the outside."

The average number of prisoners last year was 41, viz. 34 males and 7 females, which is 4 more than the average in the previous year. The number of commitments also increased about 10 per cent. On the first day of the inspection there were 47 prisoners, including, however, 11 convicts under sentence of transportation and waiting for removal. Some of these convicts had been here nearly a year, in almost constant idleness and in unrestricted intercourse. I recommended their immediate removal to the prison at Southwell.

In one yard were eleven untried prisoners, some boys and some men, of different characters, unoccupied and under only occasional supervision.

The governor stated that the increase in the number of prisoners was chiefly among tramping vagrants committed for petty thefts. He said that many of them admitted to him that they had committed their offences on purpose to be sent to prison.

The rules in operation are dated 1842, and are different in many respects from those recommended by the late Secretary of State. The following appeared to be the chief exception to the observance of these rules, and to that of the rules in the Gaol Acts:—

1. Some even of the convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing, and several prisoners before trial were wearing clothing which was not proper for use, some of it being ragged and dirty.

2. In place of the dietary laid down in these rules, the fourth rate in the official dietary has been adopted as a general dietary for all the prisoners, except any who may have work to do, who have an ounce of meat extra.

3. As a general rule no work is provided either for prisoners convicted of felony or for other prisoners.

4. There is no provision for teaching the prisoners to write, and the general provision for instruction is quite insufficient.

5. The governor has not been in the habit of recording in his journal those cases in which, owing to illness or otherwise, he has gone a whole day without seeing all the prisoners.

6. The times for rising and going to bed have not been punctually observed.

7. There was no copy of the rules in the female department.

There is no artificial light, and the prisoners consequently pass far too much time in bed; the time in mid winter being about 15 hours out of the 24.

It has already been stated that there is very little work in the prison. The demoralizing effects of idleness it is unnecessary to dwell upon, and the surgeon mentioned the idleness in this prison as tending to impair the health of the prisoners.

The following return shows how many of the prisoners I found occupied at the time of my visit, and what their ordinary employments were when at large:—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Convicted Prisoners.									Not at Work.	
	Untried Prisoners.	Sentenced to Confinement for one Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than one Month.	Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Nursing, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Not at Work, because no Work is provided.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.											
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Clerks, &c.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Labourers (Agricultural)	2	..	8	..	10	2	..	2	..	6	..
Ditto (other)	5	..	5	..	10	..	1	1	..	8	..
Miners	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Tailors	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Framework-knitters	5	..	5	1	11	3	..	2	..	5	1
Lacemakers	1	..	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	4	1
Sinker-maker	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total of Males	14	..	26	3	..	6	1	5	1	27	3
FEMALES.											
Married Women	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..
Servants (unmarried)	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total of Females	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..

Five of the prisoners, who were passing their time in idleness, had been sentenced to confinement here for six months.

The officer who acts as schoolmaster, so far as it can be said that there is a schoolmaster, stated as follows:—

"I act as schoolmaster in the prison, and have done so since I have been here; now two years. No instruction has been given in writing, beyond copying a word or two now and then on a slate. I teach the prisoners to read when I have an opportunity from other things, but there are no fixed times for teaching."

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I read prayers in the prison daily, and perform two services on Sunday, and preach a sermon on that day. I also see any prisoners who may be in solitude or ill, and see in private any prisoner who may apply to see me, or whose case appears to require such an interview, Including the time that I attend on the Sunday and in occasional visits. I pass on an average about an hour per day in the prison."

Some of the windows were dirty, but in other respects the prison was clean; two of the rooms, however, were not in neat order.

The prisoners were clean in their persons, but I found that for the most part the washing of the prisoners' stockings had been left to themselves, and that some of them had gone a long time without washing them, owing, they said, to the want of soap. One prisoner, on being asked how often he washed his stockings, answered, "That happens perhaps once in eight months."

The bedding was sufficient, but the body-clothing was very defective. Most, even of the convicted prisoners, were wearing articles of their own, and many were entirely clad in their own clothes, which in several cases were ragged and otherwise unfit for use. The same remark applied to the clothing of the untried prisoners. Some of the prison clothing also was ragged.

The food was of good quality, and it appeared to be in all cases sufficient, and in some more than sufficient in quantity. Its daily cost appeared to be about 4*d*. per head, which is about the ordinary average in the English prisons.

I found the prisoners in good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is very good. There is no case of illness (except a chronic one) of any importance. There has not been more diarrhœa in the prison of late than usual; on the contrary, there has been much less. A few months ago, I recommended that the prisoners should have barley in their soup instead of oatmeal, and this change had a beneficial effect, and greatly reduced the tendency to diarrhœa in the prison. Before that time the prisoners on several days in the week had oatmeal three times a-day. I have also substituted milk at breakfast for oatmeal gruel in the case of the transports (who have been long in prison), and I think such a change very desirable for all the prisoners. The general health of the prisoners during the whole of last year has been good, and better than in the previous year. There has not been any epidemic in the prison during the last year. There is, however, a tendency to low fever in the prison, owing to the dampness and the want of ventilation in part of it; but by our immediately withdrawing a prisoner from this portion of the prison,

and by the use of bark and other stimulants, we are generally able to prevent the case from becoming serious or from spreading. The worst parts of the prison are the cells under the terrace, as it is called, and the females' cells. These parts of the prison, especially the females' cells, are always damp. The new cells also in yard No. 7 are very ill ventilated."

The surgeon stated that prisoners who remain a short time only improve in health, but that those who stay long suffer.

In addition to the causes of sickness mentioned above, the surgeon, as already observed, spoke of the want of employment. The chaplain also mentioned the idleness of the prisoners as a cause of misconduct among them. He said, however, that the prisoners had behaved much better since the prison had been furnished with a tolerable library.

The number of punishments is small, but owing to the want of more supervision it does not follow that the general conduct of the prisoners is good; on the contrary, it is evident that there is much misconduct.

The following are extracts from the record of punishments:—

"*March* 19*th*, 1849.—J. B. and G. B. each 5½ hours in separate cells, for having blackened their faces, and other unruly conduct."

"*March* 22*nd*.—B. L., J. G., and W. D., each 4 hours in separate cells. B. L. and J. G. fighting, and W. D. encouraging them, in No. 1 day-room."

The following statement was made by one of the prisoners:—

"I am an untried prisoner and in the untried ward; some of the prisoners are much worse than others; there is much swearing and indecent language among these prisoners, but the general conduct in the ward is not bad."

The ordinary punishment is confinement in a separate cell and the loss of food, but occasionally prisoners are flogged.

Debtors committed by the County Courts are separated from other debtors.

There were two men in the prison who had been found insane on trial, but who nevertheless had not been removed to a lunatic asylum, in consequence, it was stated, of the surgeon of the prison in consultation with another medical man not considering them insane; both these men had been in the prison more than two years. One of them, in addition to any mental malady which he might have, was deaf and dumb.

Some of the prisoners complained, and with justice, of their night-cells (in the old part of the prison) being damp in winter, and some complained, and with reason, of the want of instruction in reading and writing, and of the want of clean stockings. There was not, however, any complaint of unkind treatment.

There is a register of each separate commitment, but the entries have not been tabulated.

The pecuniary accounts have been kept in a very loose way, and

the stores have not been supplied by contract. The following is the governor's statement on this head :—

"I have never kept any day-book, ledger, or stock account, or other record of the expenditure, or of the consumption of food and other stores, than that afforded by the loose bills sent in by the tradesmen. My annual returns to the Home Office of the cost of the prison have been made from these same bills. The prisoners have never done any work for parties out of the prison, and consequently no money has ever been received for work done by them. I am aware that in my return to the Home Office for last year (ending Michaelmas, 1848), there is an entry of 79*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, as "profit arising from productive labour done in the prison," under the head "Receipts;" no such sum, however, was received; and as this sum was deducted from the expenditure, the real expenditure of the prison was greater by 79*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* than what appears in the return. This sum was the estimated value of work, such as whitewashing &c., done for the prison by the prisoners."

In consequence of the error referred to, the average cost of the prisoners, as entered in the return to the Home Office, was 2*l.* per head below the real cost.

The actual expense per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) appears to have been about 25*l.*, which is 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

It will be seen by the foregoing Report that this prison is at present in a bad state, and that the great majority of the inmates must necessarily leave it worse than they enter it. The very bad situation and bad construction of the building would prevent the hope of satisfactory results, even under the best management; but, owing to there being no provision for setting the prisoners to work, or for either separating them or placing them under restraint, and owing also to the feeble health of the governor, who, I learnt, had been an invalid for two years, the condition of the prison at the present time calls loudly for amendment.

Ultimately I hope this prison will be quite abandoned, and that arrangements will be made for having only one prison at Nottingham, and for using that prison only for short periods of confinement (a purpose for which the present Town Prison might perhaps, with some improvements, be made to suffice), prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment being sent to some district prison, in a country place where there is plenty of land for out-door employment. In the mean while I made the following recommendations for the immediate improvement of the prison :—

1. All convicted prisoners, male and female, to be removed to the prison at Southwell, and no convicted prisoner to be henceforth sentenced to confinement in the prison at Nottingham; and if by inadvertence such a sentence be passed, appli-

cation to be made to the Secretary of State for the removal of the prisoner to Southwell. All female prisoners, whether tried or untried, to be in future committed to the prison at Southwell. Whenever it shall appear probable that the number of male prisoners at Nottingham would soon become too large for the accommodation, without using cells which are damp or very ill ventilated, the clerk to the magistrates at Nottingham to send notice of the fact to the county magistrates generally, with a request that, until they receive further information, they will commit all prisoners, including untried male prisoners, to Southwell.

2. The present governor to be pensioned off, and another governor to be appointed.

3. Such of the cells as are suitable to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners according to the provisions 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 4; and with this view gas to be introduced into these cells.

4. The ventilation of the prison to be improved as much as possible; and with this view a fire to be always kept in the extracting shaft of the cells in yard No. 7; the windows in the cells and passages of the prison to be made to open wider; and means to be provided for fastening any window either open or shut. Further, the opinion of some competent person to be taken as to whether it is not possible, without incurring much expense, to improve the ventilation of the prison by the application of mechanical power (to be worked by prisoners) on the plan recommended by Dr. Arnott.

5. The bedstead in the dark cell to be repaired; a wooden floor to be laid down; and if possible this cell, which one of the officers said sometimes smells damp in winter, to be rendered at all times dry.

6. The floor of the pantry to be relaid, so as to prevent the water from lying on it.

7. Some simple kinds of work to be introduced, so that all untried prisoners and debtors who are willing to work may have employment. As far as practicable, the prisoners to make their own clothing, including shoes and stockings; any deficiency being supplied, not by purchase, but from the prison at Southwell. Among other kinds of employment, the male prisoners, when the females are removed, to wash the prison clothing.

8. The 46th rule in the official code (that relating to clothing) to be adopted, as also the 142nd and 143rd rules (relating to the surgeon).

9. The prisoners to have clean stockings every week.

10. Skimmed milk to be substituted for gruel, in equal quantity, at one meal at least in the day.

11. In washing the cells and passages, hot water to be used instead of cold, in order that the water may speedily evaporate,

instead of keeping the floors wet or damp; and as little water to be used as possible.

12. A rule to be framed directing that no smoking shall be allowed within the prison boundary, either by an officer or a prisoner.

13. Stated hours to be fixed for the instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing; and if it appear that the instruction cannot be systematically and efficiently given by one of the officers, part of the time of a teacher, not an officer of the prison, to be engaged for that purpose.

14. A character-book, in the same form as that used in Preston prison, to be procured for the use of chaplain in making his records of the characters &c. of the prisoners.

15. The officers to wear a uniform.

16. The Poor-Law Auditor of the district, or some other properly qualified person, to be engaged to see that the pecuniary accounts are kept on a proper plan, and to audit them periodically.

NOTTINGHAM.—TOWN PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced August 23rd, 1849.]

Since the last Report on this prison by the late Inspector for the district, dated March, 1848, a workshop has been built (in part by the prisoners themselves), and some alterations have been made in the governor's house (in which also the prisoners did a good deal of the work), but there did not appear to have been any other alteration of importance, either in the building or discipline.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but it is not either well placed (it being within the town, where land is dear) or well constructed; though the situation is much better than that of the county prison.

The average number of prisoners last year was 51, which is about 10 less than the number in the previous year, or in several years previous to that.

Notwithstanding this general diminution, it appeared that the number of commitments under the Vagrant Act had increased, though since the appointment of the present governor at the union workhouse at Nottingham, there has been a decrease in the number of persons committed to prison for misconduct in the workhouse; a fact which bespeaks improved management there.

The governor stated that there had been a decrease also in the number of persons who had committed offences on purpose to get into prison.

At the time of my visit there were 60 prisoners, viz., 57

criminals (47 males and 10 females), and 3 debtors (2 males and 1 female); 3 of the male prisoners and 4 of the females were transports waiting for removal.

The rules in force are those in the Gaol Acts, and some additional rules, dated 1839.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. When there is a female debtor, there are no means of classification among the criminal female prisoners.
2. There is no provision for teaching the prisoners to write.
3. The surgeon has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing every prisoner twice a-week

The construction of the prison will not admit of the prisoners being kept separate, except at night, and hitherto some of them have been under only occasional supervision. I found six prisoners together, with no superintendent, and idle.

Artificial light not being supplied, the prisoners pass far too much time in bed.

Such work as the governor has been able to employ any of the prisoners in for the prison has been done by them (and a considerable saving thereby effected), but the great majority of the prisoners have hitherto been either unoccupied, or engaged in uninstructive and profitless labour, viz., in working a tread-wheel, the power of which is not turned to any account.

The return in the next page shows how I found the prisoners engaged at the time of the inspection.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I read prayers every day except Saturday, and I now perform service twice on Sunday. I also see the prisoners who are in solitude, and generally see the prisoners on their admission. I also visit the school two or three times a week, and examine the progress of the prisoners there. Including the time on Sunday, I think I am at the prison about an hour and a half or two hours per day, on an average. I should much prefer having Divine Service in the room in which it was formerly performed, instead of the present room. The prisoners can be better arranged in classes in the former room: the female prisoners can be more readily brought to it, and I had there a better view of all the prisoners. The chief causes of crime in this neighbourhood are, in my opinion, the want of a moral training under the parental roof, and intemperance. I am of opinion, however, that there has been a considerable improvement in these respects within the last thirty years, and that there is now much less crime at Nottingham than formerly."

The schoolmaster, who acts also as an ordinary officer, gives about three hours per day to the business of instruction. Hitherto, however, the teaching has been confined chiefly to reading, none of the prisoners having been taught to write. In reading, such of the prisoners as had been placed in the school appeared to have made satisfactory progress.

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Convicted Prisoners.													Not at Work.	
	Untried Prisoners.	Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than one month.	Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Shirt-making, &c.	Stone-breaking.	Tread-mill labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Unable to work from illness.	Not at work, because no work is provided.
MALES.															
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	1	..	1	1	3	..	.	..	..	.	1	.	.	*1	1
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, Coopers, &c.	..	1	1	.	2	..	.	1	..	1	.	.	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	..	..	1	.	1	..	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers	..	1	4	.	5	1	.	..	..	1	2	.	1	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	..	1	.	.	1	..	.	..	..	.	.	.	1	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	..	..	1	.	1	..	.	..	..	.	†1	.	.	.	.
Tailors	..	..	1	.	1	..	.	..	..	.	1	.	.	.	.
Framework-knitters	1	8	7	.	16	1	1	..	..	1	7	.	1	‡1	4
Lacemakers	1	..	1	1	3	..	.	..	..	.	1	.	.	.	2
Miscellaneous	1	1	5	.	7	2	1	..	..	1	1	.	2	.	.
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	..	1	8	.	9	..	.	1	..	.	8	.	.	.	.
Total of Males	4	13	30	2	49	4	2	3	..	4	.	.	5	2	7
							7								
FEMALES.															
Married Women	..	..	4	1	.	..	.	..	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	..	2	3	.	.	..	.	..	5	.	.	1	.	.	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	..	1	.	.	.	..	.	..	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Females	..	3	7	1	.	..	.	..	9	.	.	2	.	.	.

* Debtor. † A boy, but cannot complete a shoe. ‡ Paralysed.

Except some of the windows, the prison was clean, and the prisoners were clean in their persons; the bath, however, for the male prisoners, is in so inconvenient a situation (being in the kitchen), that the prisoners have seldom bathed, except on their first admission to the prison.

The bedding was sufficient, but many even of the convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing, instead of the prison dress, and much of the clothing was ragged.

The food appeared to be quite sufficient, and it was of good quality. Its daily cost, per head, last year, was 4¼*d.*, which is about the average cost in the English prisons, but nearly half as much again as the cost in the Scottish prisons.

The use of Scottish oatmeal has been introduced here, and the governor stated that while it was not more than three-quarters of the cost of English oatmeal, it was found to be very superior in quality.

The prisoners were in good health. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The prisoners are at present in very good health. There are only two prisoners who are too unwell to work, and both of these were out of health at the time of their admission; neither even of these cases is serious. There has been very little diarrhœa in the prison, and I do not apprehend the appearance of cholera. The general health of the prisoners, since Captain O'Brien's visit in March, 1848, has been very good. There has not been any epidemic. I am not aware of any thing in the prison tending to produce illness, unless it be the want of a better ventilation in three or four of the night-cells. I am well satisfied with the present diet. The health of the prisoners, even of those in for long periods, generally improves during their confinement."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but as some of the prisoners have hitherto been associated indiscriminately (as regards character), and that in idleness and without constant supervision, many offences have doubtless escaped observation.

The whole number of punishments last year was only 58, of which only 3 were awarded to female prisoners.

The chief offence is misconduct at the treadwheel, which is frequently the case at other prisons.

The governor stated that a good effect had been produced on the conduct of the prisoners at the tread-wheel by allowing those who were off the wheel, waiting for their turn, to employ their time in reading.

The ordinary punishment is separate confinement with loss of food; but occasionally whipping is resorted to.

Debtors committed by the County Courts were separated from other debtors.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The governor made out the following list of prisoners who have left within the last twelve months, and whom he knows to be doing well:—

"C. S., aged 15. Stealing a coat from his employer. 4 calendar months' imprisonment to hard labour. He learnt to work at tailoring a little in the union workhouse, was partly employed at it in prison, is now working at the trade under instruction, and is doing well. Has no father; the mother cannot assist him.

"J. W., aged 23. Embezzling moneys the property of the Midland Railway Company. Imprisoned one year. By trade a joiner. Was employed a good deal at his trade in prison. Is now working at it and doing well.

"D. S., aged 18. Stealing a breast-pin and a watch-chain from his

master. By trade an upholsterer. Was employed a good deal at white-washing and cleaning in prison. His master took him back into his service, where he remains and is doing very well. Was in prison 4 calendar months.

"T. R., aged 17. Stealing a bag of silk from the Railway. Imprisoned 5 calendar months. A railway drayman. Was employed in prison on the treadwheel and cleaning. Is now in regular employment and appears very respectable.

"G. L. T., aged 23. Stealing some bristles from a currier's shop. Was in prison 1 calendar month after trial. Worked at his trade. Is now working at his trade, and is steady and creditable.

"E. D., aged 17. Domestic servant. Stealing some money from her master's till. 4 calendar months' imprisonment. Employed in prison in washing, ironing, plain sewing, and cleaning. On her liberation the matron procured her a situation in a respectable family. A few days ago she was still in the same situation and appeared very creditable."

The governor also gave the following account of a case in which a prisoner had been effectually cured both of drunkenness and bad temper. This statement reflects great credit on the governor, and shows how much is in the power of a judicious and zealous officer:—

"J. G. was convicted of felony at the Michaelmas Sessions, 1844, and sentenced to 4 calendar months' hard labour. Previous to his committal he had led a very irregular life and spent a deal of his earnings in drunkenness and dissipation, which led him to the commission of the offence for which he was tried. His temper was exceedingly irritable and violent even when sober, but much more so when in liquor. His wife and family dreaded his coming home, particularly when in liquor, as he frequently ill-treated them when in his freaks of temper. During the first half of his imprisonment he allowed his temper to have the mastery over him so much that he could hardly ever be at rest, and it caused him to be exceedingly troublesome to the officers. When in one of his outbreaks of temper, I sent for him into the office, and in private reasoned with him on the impropriety of such conduct, and pointed out to him the many disadvantages he had already and was likely to labour under with such an ungovernable temper; he listened attentively, and manifested certain signs of contrition, and at length said, 'I believe, Sir, there is a deal of truth in what you say.' I then tried to persuade him to endeavour to govern his temper better in future, and to promise me to try for one week to keep it under *real* subjection, telling him at the same time, if he found any *real* disadvantages in doing so, I would never ask him to renew the promise. After some hesitation, he said, 'Well, Sir, I will try for one week.' He then went away to his work. During the week I took frequent opportunities of quietly asking him how he was getting on. He generally answered, 'Oh, pretty well, Sir.' At the end of the week, I had him again in private and asked him whether he regretted making the promise. He said, 'No, Sir; it has been the pleasantest week I have passed for a long time.' I said, 'Then you will have no objection to try another week, I hope.' He replied, 'I shall not indeed.' I frequently asked him how he was getting on, and always received a respectful answer. On his leaving

the prison, he said, 'You may depend upon it, I shall never again do as I have done. I have found so much benefit by being determined to resist my ugly temper; and having succeeded so far, I intend to persevere and not allow myself to be disgraced either by drink or an ill-governed temper.' Shortly after leaving prison he became a member of a religious community, to which I am informed he still adheres, and is a steady and industrious man, a good husband, a good parent, and a good neighbour."

The governor stated that no instance ever came to his knowledge of a female prisoner, who had not been a prostitute before being committed to this prison, becoming so after being there, notwithstanding there is little separation or classification among the female prisoners.

The registers were in a very neat state, and none were in arrears, but I think the form of keeping the pecuniary accounts might be improved.

Except milk and oatmeal, the provisions and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 22*l.*, which is the average cost in the English prisons, but is 6*l.* above the average in Scotland.

The governor is evidently a zealous and efficient officer; but so long as the prisoners are allowed, as heretofore, to contract habits of sloth, by passing the greater part of their time, in winter, in bed, and are habituated either to idleness, or to labour which is neither instructive nor profitable, and which must tend to excite a distaste for industry, it cannot be reasonably expected that, except in particular cases, any moral improvement can be wrought in them, or that even further injury can be prevented.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The present school-room, which formerly served both as a school-room and as a chapel, and which is better adapted for a chapel than the room now employed for that purpose, to be again used as a chapel, and the latter room to be converted into a work room.

2. Both these rooms, together with some of the passages of the prison, to be lighted by gas.

3. Frame-working, knitting, and other useful kinds of work to be introduced, and with this view six stocking-frames to be purchased, and an additional officer to be engaged who understands this trade.

4. The governor to visit the prisons at Wakefield and Leeds, and, if an opportunity should occur, some of the prisons in Scotland also, with a view to the introduction of different kinds of useful and profitable labour.

5. The prisoners to rise in winter and summer not later than at six in the morning; and, as far as practicable, every convicted

prisoner to be required, throughout the year, to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

6. The prison to be paid for the stone-breaking done by the prisoners.

7. The time of school for convicted prisoners to be after work-hours. The prisoners to be taught to write as well as to read.

8. The prison library to be increased by the addition of some cheap books, such as those mentioned in my 13th Annual Report, and the regulations suggested in that Report for the preservation of the Bibles and library books to be adopted.

9. The chaplain to be requested to see every male prisoner in private not less frequently than once a fortnight.

10. The ventilation of the kitchen and of the night-cells and corridor near the kitchen to be improved in the way pointed out to the governor, and the ventilation of the bottom back passage to be improved by the removal of the two middle doors across it.

11. The 46th of the rules recommended by the late Secretary of State (with the exception of the last paragraph), and the 142nd and 143rd rules, relating to visits by the surgeon, to be adopted.

12. When the present clothing is worn out, the distinction of different kinds of clothing, which is troublesome, to be discontinued; and all the prisoners to be attired in a plain, cheap, and durable dress.

13. The bath for the male prisoners to be removed from the kitchen to the small-room adjoining the wash-yard, and to be supplied by a pipe with hot water from the kitchen; to admit of which, and to give also a greater supply of hot water for cooking, a steam-boiler of sufficient size to be put up in the kitchen.

14. Every prisoner to go into a tepid bath on his admission to the prison, and afterwards not less frequently than once a month.

15. With a view both to cleanliness and to the preservation of the Bibles and library books, the prisoners to be supplied with waste paper.

16. No smoking to be allowed in any part of the prison, whether by a prisoner or an officer.

17. A clock to be provided in order to ensure punctuality in the prison.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 24, 1849.]

This lock-up house has been inspected before by an Inspector of Prisons, and it was stated that there had not been any alteration since that time.

The superintendent stated that the air in the cells soon became bad, when they were occupied, for want of better ventilation, but

in other respects the place seems to be tolerably well adapted for its purposes.

The prisoners receive the same food as the inmates of the county gaol.

The place was not in neat order.

The number of prisoners last year was 470, but at the time of my visit the place was empty.

Two officers take charge of the place alternately; one during the day and the other through the night. The officer on duty at the time of my inspection had a respectable appearance, and seemed to be properly qualified for his office. There is no accommodation, however, for an officer's wife, and the female prisoners are consequently in the care of male officers.

In addition to the matters applicable to the lock-up houses generally, I recommended that means be taken to improve the ventilation.

NOTTINGHAM.—TOWN LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 29th, 1849.]

It was stated that this lock-up house had been several times examined before by an Inspector of Prisons, and that there had not been any alteration since it was last examined.

The ventilation is not sufficient.

I found the place in neat order, but it wanted whitewashing.

The bedding is sufficient.

The allowance of food is, I think, unnecessarily large; it is half a pound of bread and a pint of milk porridge for breakfast, half a pound of bread and a pint of soup for dinner, and half a pound of bread and a pint of gruel for supper.

The number of prisoners last year was 599, *viz.*, 506 males and 93 females. At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The keeper appears to be properly qualified for his office. His wife takes charge of the female prisoners.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The place to be limewashed at least once every year.

2. The ventilation of the cells and of the day-room to be improved by the insertion of iron air-bricks in the walls.

3. The ceiling of the day-room to be made more secure; an iron gate to be put up behind the wooden door, and a water-closet to be made in the room.

4. A door to be made from the keeper's kitchen into the yard, so as to make the adjoining room more private.

RADFORD.—PEVEREL DEBTORS' PRISON.

[Inspected September 10th, 1849.]

There did not appear to have been any alteration since the place was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (in March, 1848).

The building, as described in that Report, is miserably adapted for its purpose; and I found it in the same slovenly condition as there depicted.

There was only one prisoner. Though it was afternoon when I arrived, this prisoner's bed had not been made. On my reproving him for his remissness, he said that they were not very particular at that place, and that he did not get up early.

By a clause in an Act of last Session, this prison, at the end of the present year, is to be discontinued. The nuisance, therefore, for it is nothing better, will soon be abated. I wish the same could be said of all other prisons under peculiar and separate jurisdictions.

BINGHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 29th, 1849.]

This lock-up house, which is at the outskirts of the village, contains two very small cells, with rooms for the keeper and his wife. One of the cells opens into a passage, and the other into a yard to which the neighbours have access. The cells appear to be sometimes damp. The only provision for light or ventilation is a grated opening in the door. The cells are not warmed, and they are not secure. In one cell there was some loose straw to serve for bedding; but the other cell has not even this provision; it appeared indeed to be used more frequently as a dog-kennel than for any other purpose.

The keeper was from home, and from his wife, who seemed to be both deaf and stupid, I could get no information; but a little boy, who was his son, told me that each prisoner had a penny loaf and a basin of coffee three times a day.

The place was neither clean nor neat.

In either cold or hot weather a person's health might be endangered by confinement here, but the Chief Constable told me that he had given orders for the place to be used as little as possible.

There was no prisoner at the time of my visit.

This lock-up house is quite unfit for use, and could not be rendered fit. I was glad to learn that the Justices at quarter-sessions had voted a sum of money for building a new lock-up house; but there seems to have been delay in applying the grant.

MANSFIELD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected August 30th, 1849.]

This lock-up house has been built about 13 years. It is private property, but is rented by the county.

The site is unobjectionable.

There are eleven cells, with accommodation for a resident keeper and his wife.

The following are the dimensions of the cells:—

Cells.	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
1	16	13	8½
3	8	7½	7½
1	12½	7½	7½
1	13	7¼	7
4	8	7½	7
1	12½	7½	7

The cells are in two tiers, one above the other. Those in the lowest tier which have not fire-places (three in number, including a dark cell), and one in this tier even with a fire-place, were reported to be damp in winter and in wet weather; but the cells in the upper tier appeared to be always dry.

The cells are lighted by glazed windows, and these windows, which open, serve for ventilation. Four of the cells are warmed by open fires, but the others are not warmed.

The place appears to be secure. From one cell, however, a prisoner could talk to people in the street, whereby justice might be defeated.

The bedding was good and sufficient.

The keeper is allowed a shilling per day for the food of each prisoner, and he stated that he gave the prisoners the same kind of food as he had in his own family.

One of the cells is used for holding coal, and another for keeping horses' food in; but it was stated that these cells were never wanted. Except those cells, the place was clean and neat.

The number of prisoners last year was 238, viz., 216 males and 22 females.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

It was stated that prisoners are sometimes detained here for considerable periods before being committed for trial. About six weeks ago a person was detained eleven days; and about three years since, three men were detained 19 days.

The keeper and his wife had a respectable appearance, and seemed to be properly qualified for their duties.

Upon the whole this lock-up house is moderately well adapted for its purpose.

I made the following recommendations in addition to those applicable to other lock-up houses in the county :—

1. An Arnott's valve to be fixed in the chimney of the upper east cell, so as to allow of this cell being ventilated without opening the window; and means to be provided for fastening the window when it is important to prevent the inmate of the cell from communicating with people in the street.

2. The shutter in the dark cell to be made moveable, so that when not required as a dark cell this cell may be used as an ordinary cell. Means also to be provided, as explained to the chief constable, for ventilating this cell at all times; no such provision existing at present.

3. A small furnace to be put up in the back yard, for washing the rugs, &c., belonging to the prison.

SOUTHWELL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection commenced August 30th, 1849.]

Since this prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district (in April, 1848), the alterations in the men's infirmary, which are there referred to as being in contemplation, have been made, and a considerable improvement has thereby been effected. The railing of the females' yards has also been boarded, as suggested in the Report.

There did not appear to have been any other alteration in the building, but a new governor has lately been appointed.

The building appeared to be in good repair, but it is not well constructed.

The average number of prisoners last year was 90, which is nearly the same as in the previous year, but the number of commitments has diminished by almost ten per cent., the decrease being chiefly among the vagrants.

The commitments to this prison are principally for thefts, offences under the game-laws, and vagrancy.

The rules in force are for the most part the same as those recommended by the late Secretary of State. The following I found to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules and of the rules in the Acts of Parliament :—

1. There is no bath for female prisoners.

2. There are no rooms for visitors to prisoners.

3. Useful employment has not been provided for male prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

4. None of the prisoners have hitherto been taught to write.

5. The chaplain often sees prisoners in private, but the rule on this head has not hitherto been systematically carried out.

Artificial light is used to a little extent, and consequently the prisoners, though they pass far too much time in bed, do

not remain there so long as in some prisons. In the four winter months they are, however, in bed thirteen hours and a half out of the twenty-four.

Most of the prisoners either work on the treadwheel (the power of which is turned to no account) or are idle. A few, however, are usefully occupied in cooking, washing, baking, sewing, &c., though even the shoes and most of the clothing have hitherto been purchased, instead of being made by the prisoners.

The following return shows how the prisoners were engaged on the first day of my inspection :—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtors.	TOTAL.	Carpenter's Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Crank Labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Nursing, &c.	Shoe-making, Clog-making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Treadmill labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Baking.	Pumping.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work.	
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or Until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than one month.															Unable to work from illness.	Not at work, because no work is provided.
MALES.																			
Bakers	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	.	1	5	1	7	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	
Butchers	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Carpenters, Joiners, Canet-makers, Coopers, &c.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Hawkers and Pedlers	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	2	1	17	2	22	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	8	1	3	1	.	5
Ditto (other)	5	1	7	.	13	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	5
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Miners	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Painters	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	2	4	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
Tailors	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Framework-knitters	.	.	7	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	1	.	.	.
Lacemakers	.	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	.	1	5	.	6	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total of Males	9	11	60	3	83	1	8	3	2	2	1	1	4	34	2	4	1	4	16

Formerly there was a good deal of useful and profitable labour in this prison, and I hope to see it again introduced, for I have no reliance on any system of discipline or reformation that is not based upon useful labour. The following evidence was given by the deputy governor, who has been many years an officer in the prison :—

"There was formerly a great deal of piece-weaving done in the prison, and it was very profitable. We had a number of frames from a manufacturer at Nottingham, and he supplied us with cotton also. He then paid us for the work done. We had generally about eight frames. One

with another, each prisoner at a frame earned about five shillings a-week, clear of all deductions for the rent of the frame, &c. Part of the earnings was given to the prisoner on his discharge, but the greater portion went toward paying the cost of his imprisonment. The prisoners worked well and behaved well. Sometimes a man would have as much as two or three pounds coming to him at his liberation. I remember a man who had in this way earned between two and three pounds for himself, and who on receiving the money declared that he never had so much money in his possession at any one time. He and his wife laid the money out in cotton, which they worked up, and with the proceeds purchased another stock of cotton. After a time, instead of renting frames, they were able to purchase some, and they went on by degrees adding to their property till they became possessed of a large number of frames, and of many houses. For some years they have been considered wealthy and independent. I met the man some years ago, and he told me that he owed his success in life in great measure to the little capital that he acquired in this prison, and to the resolutions he there formed to lead a better life after his liberation. About seven years ago, the weaving was discontinued in the prison and the frames removed. This was owing, I understood, to the supposition that the imprisonment was not sufficiently deterring to men who could work at their own trade in prison, especially if they were allowed part of their earnings. I do not, however, think that there were in fact any more recommittals among the prisoners who worked at weaving in the prison, than there were among prisoners of the same class who were put to the treadwheel. Most of the weavers were among country people committed for poaching. Some time before the weaving was discontinued, the regulation for allowing the men part of what they had earned had been abolished, and after this the men did not work so well, though they still earned on an average about half a crown each per week, which was about equal to the cost of their food."

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I keep a journal, in which I enter my attendance, and any remarks which may suggest themselves in the course of my visits to prisoners, &c. I also keep a character-book, wherein I register, in the case of every prisoner, excepting vagrants, the occupation, condition, previous habits, earnings, crime, pleading, sentence, former convictions, conduct during imprisonment, and apparent effects of imprisonment. I omit vagrants, because they are for the most part under feigned names, and I can seldom, if ever, place any confidence in the truth of their statements. I likewise keep a book, stating the amount of education, the diligence or idleness of each prisoner, and his advancement in knowledge whilst under my care and instruction. I superintend the labours of the schoolmaster and instruct the prisoners in classes, and separately on religious subjects, visiting those who are in solitude daily, and seeing and admonishing every prisoner on admission and discharge. I perform two full services with sermons every Sunday, and one service on the great fasts and festivals, and administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. I read prayers every morning, together with a portion of Scripture, and devote on an average from 3 to 4 hours daily to the performance of my duties, and make an Annual Report at Michaelmas to the Magistrates of the County."

The schoolmaster stated as follows:—

"I give about seven hours per day on an average, in summer, to the instruction of the prisoners, and about six hours in winter. I teach reading and the Church Catechism chiefly. I have not hitherto taught writing.

I found that in reading the prisoners had made good progress. Their examination in the Catechism was also satisfactory.

The prison was clean throughout, and the prisoners were clean in their persons.

This prison is distinguished by its garden, which is kept in excellent order by two of the officers in their leisure time, aided by some of the prisoners. As the flowers can be seen from the airing-yards, the garden must, as one of these officers remarked, serve to create in the minds of the prisoners better tastes than that for the gin-shop.

The bedding was sufficient, but the stock of clothing had been allowed to fall into a bad state by the late governor, and many prisoners were consequently wearing ragged clothes. A quantity of new cloth had however been purchased, and some of the prisoners were at work making it into clothes.

The food was of good quality, but its cost last year was high, namely 5½*d.* per head per day; which is greater, by about one quarter, than the general average in the English prisons. It is probable, however, that the general cost last year will be found to be rather high, owing to the dearness of potatoes.

Hitherto there does not appear to have been any sufficient security that the quantity of food consumed agreed with the quantity purchased.

I found the prisoners in good health, and they appeared to have been so for a considerable time.

The following is the surgeon's statement:—

"The general state of health in the prison at present is very good, and it has been so since the time of the last inspection. There are only two prisoners who are too unwell to work, and neither of these is at all seriously ill. There has not been any epidemic or other prevailing disease since the last inspection. There is a tendency to scrofula in the prison, but there is no greater tendency to any other disease than among people out of prison. Most of the prisoners who remain a short time, leave in about the same state as they enter the prison; but some of those who stay a long while fall off, and most of this class of prisoners require special treatment. I do not therefore consider the prison adapted for long periods of confinement. Except as respects prisoners confined for long periods, I am perfectly satisfied with the present dietary, which is the one recommended by the late Secretary of State. Since its adoption, the number of cases of special diet has greatly decreased, and there has been much less simulation of illness. The average cost of extra diet, in each of the three years immediately before the change in the dietary, was 76*l.*; whereas the same average in the three years following the change was less than 10*l.* This difference more than made up for the increased expense of the new dietary."

I examined the state of the ventilation early in the morning, before the prisoners had left their night cells (which is the best time for the purpose), but did not find it good; and it will be seen that one of my recommendations has reference to it.

The reception cells are both ill ventilated and insufficient in number, and I found that the propriety of building new reception cells had been two or three times under the consideration of the Justices, though nothing has yet been done.

It was stated that the stove for warming the solitary cells did not work well; and that in winter some of the cells were too cold, while others were occasionally too hot.

The surgeon makes an unusually full record regarding every prisoner, showing his state of health on admission, his ordinary occupation, what wages he was receiving, the degree of comfort in which he appeared to have lived, and his state of health on liberation, &c.

The number of punishments last year was small, only 56; but there appears nevertheless to have been much misconduct. The chaplain stated as follows:—

"Till the present governor was appointed the general conduct of the prisoners was in many instances bad, but since the change of governor it has gradually improved."

The chief kinds of offences appear to have been talking and insubordination; and the ordinary punishments, solitary confinement and the loss of food.

No prisoner made any complaint.

A few months ago a boy was killed by the treadwheel. The following is the account of the disaster given in the late governor's journal:—

"*April* 16*th*, 1849.—About half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon, after the prisoners had left the wheel, No. 2 turnkey came to me and reported that a boy, F 395, T. L., aged 17 years, had met with a frightful accident, and had got his head crushed under the wheel; that some prisoners were then carrying him to the infirmary, but that he thought the lad was dying. I immediately went to the infirmary, and found the poor lad, as I thought then, quite dead. On inquiry I found the most extraordinary and unaccountable circumstances relative to his death. It appeared that just previous it was his turn to be off the wheel, and he was actually dressed in all his clothes, and sitting waiting for the bell to ring for all the prisoners to leave the wheel, when from some unaccountable cause he got his head and chest drawn in under the wheel, and immediately cried out. The prisoners in the boxes on each side of him, who, being new prisoners, and not much accustomed to the wheel, did not get off on the bell ringing so soon as the practised hands, say that on getting down from the wheel, and whilst putting on their jackets, they observed this lad apparently stooping, as if to pick something up from just under the wheel, and one of them said 'Take care; you will be killed.' At this instant, he says, the boy cried out, and he then flew to the wheel, and called for

assistance to help him to lift it off the boy; that a prisoner helped him, and they then drew the boy from under the wheel: he was at this time bleeding most fearfully from his mouth, and was utterly senseless, and apparently dead. He was then carried to the infirmary, and I have already said that on my seeing him it appeared to me that life was extinct. I immediately sent for Mr. Warwick, the surgeon; on whose arrival shortly after, he said the boy was quite dead, and that his neck was broken, he thought. I despatched one of the turnkeys to the coroner at Newark immediately, and acquainted him in writing of this most melancholy accident."

"*April 17th.*—About 4 o'clock this afternoon an inquest was held at this prison, before P. Falkner, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of T. L., 17 years of age, a prisoner, who was killed the day previous by the treadwheel, and the verdict returned was 'Accidental Death.'"

The registers were in a proper state, and brought up to the present time, but the pecuniary accounts have not hitherto been kept on a plan affording a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The provisions and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The nett average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent, &c.) was about 24*l.*; which is 2*l.* above the general average in England, and 8*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The governor, who has been lately appointed to the charge of this prison, has been too short a time in office (one month only) to make it reasonable to expect that he should have made any great improvement. It is evident, nevertheless, that under his management a considerable change for the better has already been effected.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. All the windows in the passages to be made to open wide; means to be provided for fastening the cell-windows open; a window to be put in the passage, near the reception cells; and the ventilation of the tread-mill to be improved in the way pointed out to the governor.

2. Some night-vessels, like those in use in the county prison at Derby, to be procured for the use of any prisoners who may be confined in separate cells during the day, and for sick prisoners.

3. A bath to be provided for the female prisoners.

4. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of braces and pocket-handkerchiefs, together with flannels, belts, and stays for such prisoners as may be in the habit of wearing these latter articles, or who may be directed to wear them by the surgeon; and no convicted prisoner to be henceforth allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself.

5. A printed form to be provided for recording the articles of clothing, &c., brought in by each prisoner.

6. In order to render them warmer in winter, wooden floors to be laid on the stone floors of the dark cells.

7. Such of the cells as are capable of it to be prepared for the

separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 56, s. 4.

8. The prisoners to be required to rise at not later than 6 o'clock, both in winter and summer; and with this view the passages and day-rooms to be lighted in winter.

9. Mat-making to be introduced.

10. As far as practicable every prisoner to be required to perform a stated task of work every day, instead of working by the hour.

11. The prisoners to be taught to write as well as to read, as required by the 4 George IV. c. 64, s. 10.

12. The large room pointed out to the governor and chaplain to be used as the school-room, instead of the present room, which is too small.

13. The books mentioned in my 13th Annual Report, pages xiii. and xiv. (if approved of by the chaplain), to be added to the library; and the rules mentioned at page xiv. of that Report for the preservation of the Bibles and library books to be adopted.

14. The officers to wear a uniform.

15. A press for stores to be put in the laundry.

SOUTHWELL.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 6th, 1849.]

This lock-up house, which stands in a convenient situation at the outskirts of the town and near the county prison, has been newly built, having been in use less than two years.

There are two cells, of about the ordinary size in new lock-up houses, with rooms for the keeper and his wife.

The cells are dry, and properly lighted, warmed, and ventilated. They are also secure.

The bedding was good and sufficient.

The keeper is allowed a shilling per day for the food of each prisoner, and he stated that he gave them the same kind of food as he had himself.

The place was neat and clean.

There were 112 prisoners last year, of whom 10 were females. At the time of my visit, however, the place was empty.

The keeper, who is a county constable, had a respectable appearance, and seemed to be well qualified for his office; his wife who also appeared to be properly qualified, takes charge of the female prisoners.

Upon the whole this lock-up house seems to be well adapted for its purposes. I recommended, however, that the yard, which I was told was dirty in wet weather. and caused the building to be rather dirty, should be either bricked, flagged, or covered with gas-tar.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSES.

I made the following general recommendations respecting these lock-up houses:—

1. A register on a prescribed form to be kept at every lock-up house, of all prisoners received into it, stating in each case the day and hour when the prisoner was received, together with his name, age, last place of abode, offence with which charged, name of the constable who brought him, name of the magistrate before whom he is taken, how the prisoner was disposed of, and the day and hour of his removal or liberation.

2. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner who is maintained at the cost of the county (in such lock-up houses as are properly warmed) to be a pound and a half of bread with water, to be given in three equal meals. If the lock-up house be not properly warmed, then half a pint of warm milk, or of gruel, or of coffee, to be given with each meal.

3. A large tub, or when practicable a bath, to be provided at each lock-up house, together with a wash-hand basin, towels, and soap; and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether at the expense of the county or otherwise, until he has cleansed himself thoroughly. Every prisoner to be required also during the whole time of his stay to wash himself well every morning before having his breakfast.

4. A sufficient supply of rugs or blankets to be provided at each lock-up house, and the use of loose straw to be discontinued.

5. Some night-vessels to be procured—such as those in use in the county prison at Derby—for each lock-up house; so as to avoid the necessity, at inconvenient times, or when there is a danger of escape, for a prisoner to leave his cell to go to the water-closet.

6. A low guard-bed with a night stool, (such as are used in the lock-up houses in the county of Durham,) to be fixed in one cell in each lock-up house, for the use of prisoners received in a state of intoxication.

7. The chief constable to be instructed to make an Annual Report to the Justices on the state of the lock-up houses in the county; the Report to be drawn up under the heads mentioned at page 62 in my Thirteenth Annual Report.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection began Oct. 29th, 1849.]

There did not appear to have been any alteration, either in the building or management, since the Report by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, dated December, 1847.

The building seemed to be in good repair, but it is on the bad construction common to most of the prisons built about 20 years ago; the cells being too small for use during the day, and the day-rooms too numerous to admit of having an officer in each of them: so that prisoners are frequently together in parties of eight or ten, without any superintendence.

The average number of prisoners last year was 38, which is about five more than the average in the previous year. The number of commitments, too, increased from 315 to 375.

The increase was chiefly in the number of persons committed for assaults, vagrancy, and petty thefts.

The governor stated that there was a considerable class of persons of irregular habits, who earned money by holding horses, "fagging at cricket," and doing other little services for students in the university, but who have no regular occupations; and that many of them were committed to prison for various offences.

At the time of the inspection there were 39 prisoners, viz.—36 criminals, (30 males and 6 females;) and 3 debtors, all males.

The rules are those recommended by the late Secretary of State. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to their observance:—

1. Although the governor appears to have exerted himself to procure useful employment for the prisoners, it has hitherto been without much success apparently. The chief occupations are treadwheel labour (the power of which is applied to pumping water), and oakum-picking, which does not yield any profit. Some of the clothing, however, is made by the prisoners, and they cook and wash.

2. The chaplain has not been in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private, or of assembling them in classes for religious instruction; nor has he been in the habit of making an Annual Report to the magistrates.

3. No monthly medical inspection is made, as distinguished from an ordinary medical inspection; but the surgeon does more than is required by the rules as respects the number of weekly visits.

4. There are no cells adapted for solitary confinement.

5. The rules respecting personal cleanliness have not been fully acted upon in the female department.

6. Some even of the convicted prisoners were wearing part of their own clothing.

7. There is no provision for teaching the prisoners to read and write, beyond a little occasional instruction given by the governor.

Artificial light is not provided, and the prisoners consequently pass far too much time in bed; in mid-winter not less than 14 hours out of the 24.

The following is a return of the ordinary employment of the prisoners when at large, and of their occupations on the first day of the inspection :—

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.				Cleaning, &c. as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Knitting.	Nursing, &c.	Shoe-making, Clog making, &c.	Tread mill labour applied to some useful purpose.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work.		
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Debtors.	TOTAL.									Unable to work from illness.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.																
Bakers	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	..	..
Blacksmiths and other Workers in Iron	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	1	..	..
Butchers	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	1	.	..	.	.	..	..	..
Clerks, &c.	.	1	.	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	..	..
Hawkers and Pedlars	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	..	..
Labourers (Agricultural)	1	..	.	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	1	..
Ditto (other)	2	6	10	1	19	..	1	.	2	.	5	.	8	..	2	1
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	.	1	.	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	..	..
Shoemakers, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	1	..	.	.	..	..	..
Soldiers	.	..	2	.	2	..	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	.	1	1	2	4	1	.	1	.	.	..	.	.	..	..	2
Total of Males	3	9	18	3	33	1	2	1	3	1	10	.	8	1	3	3
FEMALES.																
Married Women	.	1	.	.	1	..	.	.	.	.	..	1	.	..	..	..
Servants (unmarried)	1	1	.	.	2	..	.	.	.	.	..	2	.	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	.	3	.	.	3	..	.	.	.	.	..	3	.	..	..	..
Total of Females	1	5	.	.	6	..	.	.	.	.	..	6	.	..	..	..

The chaplain reads prayers daily, gives a lecture every Wed-

nesday, and performs two services on the Sunday, one of them being a full service. He also sees every prisoner on admission and discharge, sees the sick daily, and occasionally sees prisoners in private.

The prison was very clean, as were most of the prisoners; but the day-rooms of the debtors, and of the untried male prisoners, were not neat.

The bedding was sufficient, but, as already mentioned, some prisoners had not been supplied with a complete prison dress.

The dietary (that recommended by the late Secretary of State) appeared to be sufficient in quantity, and I found the food of very good quality. The governor said that many honest and hard-working people in the district are unable to procure such food. Its daily cost last year was 5*d.* per day, per head, which is somewhat above the general average in England.

The prisoners generally had a healthy appearance, and their ordinary state of health appears to be very good.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The general state of the health of the prisoners at present, except as relates to one prisoner who is subject to fits, is as good as could be desired; even this case is not a severe one. The health of the prisoners has been remarkably good during the whole of the time that I have been connected with the prison, that is for ten years. During the whole of that time I do not remember any epidemic appearing. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Except cases of very long confinement, most of the prisoners improve in health during their imprisonment."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be good, but owing to the want of better supervision many offences probably escape detection. The number of punishments is very small.

Fraudulent debtors, and debtors committed by the County Courts, are separated from other debtors.

Only one prisoner made any complaint relative to the prison, and his complaint was not important.

The registers and account-books were in a proper state, but the system of accounts does not afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food, coal, and other stores, are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was 24*l.*; being 2*l.* above the general average in England, and 8*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

It appeared that there had been an error of upwards of 70*l.* in the last Annual Return to the Home Office, by which the cost of the food per head was returned at about 2*l.* less than the actual cost; and the same error of course also affected the total

net cost per prisoner to an equal extent. There was also an error amounting to 42*l.*, in deducting from the expenditure of the prison the estimated value of the work done by the prisoners for the prison without such sum being on the other hand entered as an item of cost.

The governor appears to be a zealous and efficient officer: but the want of the means of keeping the prisoners either separate from each other, or under constant supervision, and of enforcing habits of early rising and of greater industry, must, I fear, cause the majority of the prisoners to leave the prison worse than they entered it.

A great improvement might be effected by building two large rooms, one to serve as a working and sitting room, where the bulk of the prisoners might be placed during the day; and the other as a dormitory, (with separate small divisions,) where those might be accommodated at night for whom there are not separate sleeping cells; but the cost of such a building would be very considerable, and I am the less able to urge the Magistrates and Town Council to incur such an expense, because, though I think the immediate benefit would be a sufficient compensation, I am of opinion that it will ultimately be found expedient to discontinue this prison, and to use the county prison for all prisoners, whether belonging to the county or borough, who are waiting for trial or committed for short periods; and to send those who are to be imprisoned for a considerable time to a place where useful labour can readily be obtained.

For most of the prisoners before trial, and for those sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, the cells in the county prison, would, I think, suffice both by day and night, so as to have all, or nearly all the prisoners in separate confinement, which for persons detained for short terms is, as a general rule, highly desirable.

I called the attention of the Magistrates to the various matters contained in this Report, with a view, where practicable, to the application of a remedy.

CAMBRIDGE.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection began October 31st, 1849.]

There did not appear to have been any alteration, either in the building or discipline, since the prison was reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, which was in December, 1847.

The buildings seemed to be in good repair, but they are on the same defective construction as the borough prison. At both prisons the cells are too small for separate confinement,

and there are no large rooms where prisoners can be placed under constant supervision; the necessary consequence of which must be a great deal of corruption.

The want of supervision extends to a greater or less degree to every class of prisoners; and the untried, and those not sentenced to hard labour, are during most of the day without supervision. Indeed association without supervision is not confined to these, for I found 8 prisoners sentenced to transportation together in a room without an officer.

At the time of my visit the evil of association was much increased by the necessity, for want of more room, of placing 3 or 4 prisoners together in several of the night-cells.

Communication between prisoners in the same cell it is impossible to prevent, but conversation between prisoners in different cells in the night might be much checked, if there were a night watchman, which at present there is not.

The following is taken from the chaplain's last Annual Report lately printed :—

"The great desideratum in prisons for the reformation of offenders, is a system of separation, or at least of more minute classification. Multitudes are not only impeded in their reformation, but become more deeply infected with moral pollution from their intercourse with some of the vilest of mankind. This evil is continually manifesting itself, and must continue to do so, until such a classification can be adopted, as will separate the more depraved from associating with the rest. There is now in the gaol a girl of 14 years of age, who was convicted of arson at the last March assizes, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The chaplain forwarded a very favourable opinion of this child, who is intelligent and well behaved; and at the expiration of her term of imprisonment, she might have gone out in every respect improved. But it is greatly to be feared that she is only serving an apprenticeship to vice of every description, as every female, summarily or otherwise convicted—in many cases most depraved—the worst portions of the union workhouses and vagrants of the lowest class, are necessarily, according to the present system of classification, placed in the same ward to corrupt this poor girl. The chaplain mentions this as the fault of no individual but of the system."

The number of prisoners has much increased. In the year ending last Michaelmas, the average number was 91; in the previous years (1847-8), 66; and the average in the 5 years previous to that, was only 63. Part of the increase is accounted for by the longer retention of late of convicts under sentence of transportation, and by the increase in the number of debtors, consequent on the establishment of the county courts; but much is owing to an increased number of ordinary commitments. The number of imprisonments for offences under the game-laws has in particular much increased.

Here, as at most other places, the number of prisoners appears generally to have increased with the depression in

trade. Both the governor and chaplain are of opinion that there are at present many who at their liberation from prison are able and willing to work, but who are unable to get employment.

The following is taken from the last Annual Report of the chaplain :—

"It will be remembered than in the year ending Michaelmas, 1848, there was a large increase in the number of prisoners over previous years. In his last report, the chaplain gave it as his opinion that this increase was owing to the great want of employment in the agricultural districts; and that opinion has been confirmed by subsequent observations. The number of commitments to the goal during the past year, has invariably been lower at those seasons when employment was most readily to be obtained, and during the summer and harvest it was reduced to nearly its usual average. It is now however rapidly increasing, and the general statements made by the prisoners is, that they have been unable to find employment since the harvest."

The three largest classes of commitments are for poaching, for assaults, and for offences in workhouses. The average number of commitments for poaching in the five years ending Michaelmas, 1847, was 40, in the next year the number was 48, and last year it was 87.

The chaplain said that the worst offenders came from the thinly populated districts of the Isle of Ely; and this he attributed to the want of moral culture in those districts. The governor made a similar statement, and added that many of the prisoners from that part of the country were but little raised above brutes.

The following extracts from the chaplain's journal are illustrative of the low state of character and morality of some of the prisoners from the Fens :—

"P. F. from Iselham, aged 24, labourer, single, can neither read nor write; convicted of damaging a tin containing pies; never was in gaol before; has no father nor mother; the former has been dead 16 years, the latter 4 years; was brought up by his mother, who went out washing and nursing. Prisoner always has work except a few weeks in the winter, when he goes into the union workhouse. Has lately been lodging at a public-house; pays 1*s.* a week; sometimes spends 5*s.* or 6*s.* or even 7*s.* a week for beer, and sometimes goes a week without any, that is when he has no money; very seldom goes without beer when he has money in his pocket. Prisoner is a pieman; a lot of men with prisoner had been raffling with dice for pies, and prisoner, being 'riled' at losing, upset and destroyed the pies; was not tipsy; it was Saturday night between 11 and 12; this was at the Cock public-house; the dice were the pieman's; very seldom goes to church, because he has no clothes fit to go in; discharged April 14; paid a good deal of attention to the schoolmaster whilst in gaol, and had a little book given him when he went out, at his own request."

Iselham is in the Fen-district, and furnishes a very large number of prisoners.

"M. M., Littleport (Isle of Ely), aged 17, labourer, single, can neither read nor write; committed on a charge of having had carnal connexion with a sow; has never been in gaol before; is servant of a farmer at Littleport; is let for a year; boards and lodges in the house; lives in the fen, and has work and 'sitch' to do on Sundays, and therefore cannot go to church; used to go when he lived at home with his father and mother; can say the Lord's Prayer."

"D. W. S. (Isle of Ely), age 19, labourer, single, can neither read nor write; committed on a charge of setting fire to a stack of haulm. Never was in goal before; lives with his father, pays him 3*s.* 6*d.* a week; generally has work; never goes to church; knows there is a God; never said a prayer; does not know anything about the Lord's Prayer; his father never went to church to prisoner's knowledge."

"N. R., Iselham, aged 29, labourer, married, has 2 children, can read and write imperfectly; committed on a charge of cutting the throat of S—— A—— P——, the daughter of his wife by another man before prisoner's marriage with her; prisoner was a widower with one child when he married prosecutrix's mother; never was in gaol before; has been married 5½ years; his mother is a farmer and holds about 300 acres of land; prisoner works for her; he used to keep a horse and cart and do carting, but could not do any good at it; his offence was committed yesterday; has been in the habit of going to church very frequently; it is said that he had often ineffectually endeavoured to violate prosetrix, and, not being able to overcome her scruples, cut her throat; he bears a very bad character, but seems deeply affected with his present situation; prosecutrix was long in danger, but is now convalescent."

"H. S., no residence, aged 37, single, has one child an infant, can read imperfectly; committed on a charge of attempting to strangle her infant at March, Isle of Ely; was once in Tothill Fields prison eight months ago, 7 days, for being 'intoxicated'; travels about with a man who sells combs, &c., a licensed hawker with a horse and cart; has had eight children, but only one is now living (the infant she is charged with attempting to kill); had the children by 'two odd fellows' (*i.e.* two different men); does not know where she is a native of; does not recollect anything of her father and mother; does not know if they were married (this was a voluntary observation made in a very significant manner); does not believe she attempted to strangle her baby; she was 'intoxicated' at the time; often has a drop of beer, does not often have any gin, but when she can get it she has a glass or two. (Is a very strange, dirty, disgusting creature.) Her infant is sent with her. (Behaved in gaol most turbulently, violently, insolently, and disgustingly.)"

However much crime there may still be in some parts of the Isle of Ely, I was glad to learn from the Dean of Ely that since the establishment of a rural police in the Isle there had been a great decrease of crime.

The rules in use are, with some modifications, those recommended by the late Secretary of State. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. Only such untried prisoners as have clothing that is unfit for use have been allowed to have the prison clothing.
2. Very little useful employment is provided for the prisoners.
3. There was no inventory of the prison property.
4. The chaplain is not in the habit of seeing the prisoners periodically in private.
5. The rules respecting washing and bathing have not been fully observed in the female department.

Artificial light is not provided, and the prisoners consequently pass far too much time in bed; in mid-winter not less than 15 hours out of the 24.

The chief kinds of work are treadwheel labour and picking oakum; neither of which is productive; the power of the treadwheel being turned to waste and the cost of the old ropes being equal to the value of the oakum.

Even the shoes and other clothing have not hitherto been made by the prisoners.

The return in the following page shows the ordinary occupations of those who were in prison at the time of the inspection, with their employment in the prison.

The chaplain states as follows:—

"On Sunday I perform full service in the morning and read prayers in the afternoon; on the week days I read a portion of the Liturgy and a lesson, the service occupying about half an hour. After service on the week days I see in private any prisoners who are about to be discharged, and any who have been freshly admitted, and I examine some one class at least of the schoolmaster's. If there be any one seriously ill I visit such prisoner also. The schoolmaster gives the whole of his time to the business of instruction, he teaches reading to all prisoners who wish to learn to read, and writing and arithmetic to such prisoners as are attentive and well conducted."

I examined some of the prisoners in what they had learnt under the schoolmaster, but did not find the general progress satisfactory.

There is no library in the prison.

The prison was clean, as were the prisoners themselves; but many of the rooms and cells were not in neat order.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

The dietary is that recommended by the late Secretary of State. The food at the time of my visit was tolerably good, but I received many complaints about its general quality and I am of opinion that, although there was much contradiction and exaggeration, the complaints were not groundless. Certainly the food was not nearly so good as at the borough prison though the cost is about the same, and though the cooking at the borough prison is done entirely by prisoners. It appeared too that several of the officers sometimes ate part of the prison food; and although what they took was small in amount, the prac-

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Convicted Prisoners.										Not at Work.		
	Untried Prisoners.	Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Treadmill labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Miscellaneous.	Unable to Work from illness.	Not at Work because no Work is provided.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.
MALES.														
Bakers	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	..	1	..	..
Butchers	.	..	2	1	3	..	.	.	1	1	..	..	1	..
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	.	..	1	1	2	..	.	.	.	1	..	..	1	..
Clerks, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	1	..	..	..
Hawkers and Pedlars	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	1	..	..	..
Labourers (Agricultural)	5	12	45	6	68	5	.	1	13	34	3	1	7	5
Ditto (other)	..	..	2	.	2	..	.	.	.	2	..	..	..	..
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	1	.	.	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers, &c.	1	..	2	.	3	..	.	.	1	1	..	..	..	1
Spinners, &c.	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	..
Tailors	1	..	.	.	1	..	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	.	..	4	4	8	..	.	.	.	2	2	..	..	..
Total of Males	7	12	61	12	92	5	1	1	15	42	7	2	9	7
FEMALES.														
Servants (unmarried)	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	.	..	1	.	1	..	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	..
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	1	..	.	.	1	..	.	.	.	1	..	..	..	..
Total of Females	1	..	2	.	3	..	.	.	.	3	..	..	..	..

tice, which was altogether wrong, had naturally produced in the minds of some of the prisoners a belief that they were robbed of their food in large quantities. That this however could not have been the case was shown by the fact that nearly half the complainants had gained in weight during their imprisonment.

Again: the general very good state of health in the prison showed that the prisoners could not have had an insufficient allowance of food. The surgeon stated as follows:—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is very good indeed, and has been so during the whole time (now 7 years) that I have been connected with the prison. In that period there has not been any

epidemic, and there have been but few cases of serious illness. There has been only one death, which was a case of suicide, and certainly not more than one case (and of that I am doubtful) of removal or liberation on account of illness. There is only one prisoner at present who is incapacitated by illness from work, and that is a case of syphilis. There is no disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. The longer prisoners stay, the better health they appear to get into. I see the food very often, and with rare exceptions I find it of very good quality. The bread, soup and meat I always find good, and the gruel is as good as that kind of food can well be. Three or four months ago, the potatoes were not all good, but, at my suggestion, the good were selected from the bad, and the bad thrown away."

In the inquiries respecting the food, other irregularities came to light; and it appeared that forbidden articles had been brought into the prison; in one case, at least, by the officer who acted as cook, and in others by the children of another officer.

Although the number of punishments is small, there is evidently much misconduct, as shown by the character of many of the offences. With the present very imperfect supervision many offences must escape detection.

The following are extracts from the governor's journal:—

"*April* 30*th* 1849.—J. C. and J. S., locked up for quarrelling and striking each other.

"*June* 4*th*.—C. P., reported by the taskmaster for striking J. B.; locked up P., having first examined E. D. (convict) in proof of the same; the said C. P. complained of having been struck by W. W. (convict); locked up W., having first examined J. L. (convict) in proof of the same.

June 13*th*.—D. R., J. O., H. P., W. P., C. B., L. D., upon being searched, divers knitted articles made out of county stockings were found upon their persons.

"*June* 19th.—W. C., reported for pilfering a pint of gruel; locked him up, he having admitted the same."

"*June* 28*th*.—W. S., reported for pilfering a ration of bread at dinner-time.

"*July* 10*th*.—J. O., locked up in a light cell for holding up his hands at the schoolmaster, with intent to strike him."

"*August* 8*th*.—J. B., locked up for wilfully breaking a mess tin and making a knife thereout, the same having been found upon his person secreted."

When the officers themselves are not scrupulous with regard to the food of the prisoners, it is not surprising that prisoners should steal food from each other.

Fraudulent debtors, and debtors committed by the county courts, are kept separate from other debtors.

No debtor made any complaint except as regarded the cause of his imprisonment.

Some of the registers were in arrears.

With few exceptions the food and other stores are supplied by public contract, but the system of accounts does not appear to me to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 22*l.*; which is the average cost in the prisons of England, but about 6*l.* more than the average in Scotland.

Owing to the want of useful employment, the want of separate or constant supervision, and to the want, I must add, of a body of subordinate officers of higher moral principle, I fear, that, in the majority of cases persons confined in this prison must, under present circumstances, leave it worse than they enter it.

I called the attention of the Visiting Justices to the several matters mentioned in this Report, and suggested what appeared to me the best measures for effecting an improvement; among others the following;—

1. A contract to be entered into with the town council (under the provisions of the 6 and 7 William IV. c. 105), if the council will consent to the arrangement, for sending all the female prisoners to the borough prison.

2. Some of the day-rooms and cells to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

3. Some additional officers (including a night watchman) to be appointed, so as to enable the governor to establish a system of constant supervision over all the prisoners, except those in separate cells and the debtors.

4. Gas to be introduced into the cells to be used for separate confinement, and into the passages and some of the day-rooms, so as to admit of early rising throughout the year.

5. Additional kinds of work to be introduced.

6. The food to be cooked by prisoners, as it is at the borough prison, care being taken to keep the prisoners so employed separate, both by day and night, from other prisoners.

7. No prisoner to be liberated from any part of his work to admit of his going to school, unless he really attends the school, and conducts himself well there.

8. A small library to be provided.

9. A slight alteration to be made in the chapel, so as to enable the chaplain to see all the prisoners.

10. Some cloaks to be provided for the use, in cold weather, of prisoners who are resting from the treadmill, so as to prevent the necessity for allowing such prisoners to walk about as at present.

11. The airing-yards to be made dry in winter.

12. The water-closets to be made self-acting, and to be better ventilated.

CAMBRIDGE.—BOROUGH POLICE STATION.

[Inspected October 31st, 1849.]

Since this lock-up house was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons a window has been put into each cell, which is a considerable improvement.

The accommodation is quite insufficient, but it is expected that the place will soon be discontinued, and that part of the Spinning House will be converted into a police station.

The cells were clean, but one of them was not in neat order.

At the time of my visit there were two prisoners.

Since March last the following notice has been posted at the entrance to the police station:—

"Cambridge Workhouse.

"Notice to Wayfarers and Vagrants.—All persons entering this workhouse as wayfarers or vagrants will have their persons searched. They will also be required to be thoroughly cleansed in the workhouse bath previous to admission in the vagrant ward; and upon refusal will be forthwith discharged or expelled. No admission after nine o'clock."

The applicants are searched by the Superintendent of Police, who is also an assistant relieving officer. He stated that, by acting on the rules laid down in this notice, a great reduction had been made in the number of vagrants applying for relief, although none were refused who were found not to have about them the means of paying for a night's lodging, unless they had been relieved the night before.

CAMBRIDGE.—SPINNING-HOUSE PRISON.

[Inspected November 5th, 1849.]

As mentioned in the Reports of the previous Inspectors, this prison is under special jurisdiction and peculiar arrangements; being used solely for the reception of females during term time who are apprehended by the proctors on a charge of being idle and disorderly, and suspected of incontinence; and who, if not liberated on examination, are subsequently detained by order of the Vice-Chancellor.

Since the prison was last reported on by the late Inspector of Prisons (in December, 1847), the drains have been taken up and re-constructed, and the floors of the airing-yards have been repaired: but there did not appear to have been any other change, either in the building or discipline. It is expected, however, that in a short time there will be considerable alterations, a large portion of the building being about to be given up as a lock-up house for the use of the borough, as already mentioned.

It appears to me to be very desirable that, instead of more money being laid out in attempting to make improvements, the prison should be discontinued, and the offenders who are now sent to it, committed to the borough prison. There would be a great saving in expense, and more efficient discipline might be attained.

The want of a bath and of a supply of shoes and stockings noticed in the last Report, still continues. There is still also, as there mentioned, a nominal keeper of the prison, besides the real keeper.

The building was not in good repair, and those parts which were out of use were not in neat order, or sufficiently clean. Some parts of the prison also which were in use were not neat.

The place is not secure, but there has not been any escape lately.

The general construction of the building is bad, which makes it difficult to maintain good order; although, if there were two female officers, a great improvement might be made. As it is, the prisoners are divided during the day into two classes only, and they appear to pass most of their time without superintendence. In one room I found seven prisoners together, without an officer; and, in all probability, very corrupting conversation was going on.

Wherever a prison is used, as this is, for female prisoners alone, it is desirable that all the officers should be females; instead of there being, as there is here, a male keeper.

There is no washhouse, and the prisoners are therefore obliged to wash their clothes in the day-room.

The number of prisoners received last year was 195, besides 5 admitted at their own request, in order to have medical treatment, or an asylum, till they could be received into the Refuge. This number is about 20 more than in the previous year.

The average number of prisoners is about 4 all the year round, or about six in term time.

At the time of the inspection there were 10 prisoners.

The following were the principal exceptions to the observance of the rules which have been laid down:—

1. There is no bath.

2. Little employment, beyond what sewing they choose to do for themselves, is provided for the prisoners.

The chaplain, who evidently takes an interest in the discharge of his duties, attends the prison daily, and on Sunday performs one full service. He also distributes books among the prisoners.

The bedding was sufficient, but the clothing was not, the prisoners, as has been mentioned, not being supplied with prison shoes and stockings.

The dietary is sufficient, and I found the food to be of good quality.

Except cases of disease, brought into the prison, the general health of the prisoners appears to have been good.

The surgeon sees all the prisoners on admission, and the sick daily, but he does not see all the prisoners twice a week, as required by the Gaol Act.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be tolerably good, but, owing to the want of more supervision, many offences must escape observation.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The keeper and matron appear to be active officers, but I quite agree in the remarks of the previous inspectors on the hopelessness of effecting any moral improvement, or even of preventing further deterioration, in this prison, under present circumstances.

I made the following suggestions:—

1. An assistant female officer to be appointed, and a rule to be laid down that, during the whole day, the prisoners (except those who are apart from the others in consequence of their being unwell) shall never be left for a single moment without the matron or her assistant.

2. The assistant female officer to sleep in the same part of the building as the prisoners, in order that she may hear any disturbance in the night.

3. A bath to be provided, as required by the rules.

4. The prisoners to be supplied with shoes and stockings.

5. A wash-house to be provided.

6. Additional rules to be framed directing—1st, that every prisoner on her admission shall be searched, to see that she has nothing about her unsuitable for a prison; 2nd, That every prisoner shall be supplied with clean linen and clean stockings, at least once each week; 3rd, That the officers be empowered to enforce silence; and 4th, That whenever any male officer visits the females, he shall be accompanied by a female officer.

ELY.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began Nov. 6th 1849.]

Since the Report by the late Inspector for this district (dated December, 1847) a washhouse has been constructed, as suggested in that Report; and in accordance with other suggestions in the Report, printed copies of the rules have been hung up, and the present chaplain (appointed since the date of the Report) sees the prisoners from time to time in private. With reference also to another suggestion, and on

the recommendation of the chaplain, a provision has been made for giving instruction in reading and writing; but this provision has not extended to the female prisoners.

Male officers have still access to part of the females' division of the prison; the female prisoners still congregate in the same day-rooms; and the male prisoners, when in the airing-yards, are not under constant superintendence, and can converse together without restraint, whereby the great expense which has been incurred in providing separate cells is in a great measure rendered useless.

On my arrival at the prison I found 10 or 12 prisoners in one of the yards, without an officer, and conversing together at will; and in the same building I found two prisoners at work in cells, with the doors open, and another prisoner walking about cleaning, no officer being present.

As mentioned in the Report of the late inspector, that part of the prison which is appropriated to females, which is old, is badly arranged, and such of the part for males also as is old, is ill arranged. The new portion, as there described, consists of 35 cells, constructed for separate confinement, and opening into a hall, like one of the wings of Pentonville prison.

Notwithstanding these cells are constructed for separate confinement, they are but little used for such purpose, the great majority of the prisoners being in the yards, associated in classes, (formed according to the statute, but without reference to character,) during most of the day.

The building was in good repair, except the wall of one of the airing-yards.

The average number of prisoners last year was 35, viz., 30 males, and 5 females; which is 6 more than the average in the previous year. There was not however any increase in the number of commitments, the increase in the average number of prisoners being caused by the longer period of some of the imprisonments, and by the longer detention of convicts under sentence of transportation.

The rules adopted are those recommended by the late Secretaries of State: the following were the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. The governor has not been in the habit of making a complete inspection of the prison every day.

2. The shoes and other clothing are made by the prisoners, and prisoners are occasionally employed in carpenter's work, &c.; still the whole amount of useful labour is very small, considering the number of prisoners, most of whom are either at work on a tread-wheel (the power of which is turned to no account) or pass their time in idleness.

As already mentioned, there is no proper provision for teaching the female prisoners reading and writing; the duty,

so far as it is discharged, is performed (gratuitously) by the governor's daughter, a little girl of 11 years old.

Artificial light is not supplied, and the prisoners consequently pass a great deal of time in bed; in mid-winter about 14 hours out of the 24.

The following return shows the ordinary employments, when at large, of the prisoners in confinement on the day of the inspection, and their employment in the prison:—

Ordinary Occupations of Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are found.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the Prisoner the greater part of the day.	Crank labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Shoe making, Clog-making, &c.	Tailor's Work.	Tread mill labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Unable to work from illness.	Washing and Ironing.	Cooking.	Unemployed.
MALES.													
Bakers	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Butchers	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpenters and Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawkers and Pedlars	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Labourers (Agricultural)	1	4	14	19	2	1	..	..	12	2	..	..	2
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gardeners	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	1	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total of Males	2	8	21	31	2	3	1	2	15	4	..	..	4
FEMALES.													
Married Women	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total of Females	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..

The chaplain, who appears to take much interest in his duties, stated as follows:—

"I perform one full service on the Sunday, and read prayers daily, with an exposition of Scripture. I also see every prisoner in private on his admission and liberation, and frequently during his confinement. I also superintend the elementary instruction of the prisoners, and the distribution of books. On an average, I pass an hour per day in the

prison. The elementary instruction includes reading, writing, and arithmetic, and is given by the two male officers. The plan works very well. Instruction is given during two hours each day."

I examined some of the prisoners in their reading and writing, and found their progress satisfactory.

The library is at present very small.

The prison was clean, as were the persons of the prisoners, but some of the cells were not sufficiently neat.

The bedding was sufficient, and, except as regards a few minor articles, the clothing was also.

The surgeon and governor were both of opinion that the dietary (that recommended by the late Secretary of State) was in all cases sufficient, and in some more than sufficient. The surgeon added that the food which the prisoners get is better than that of the labouring classes in this district, and that he believed that offences are sometimes committed in order to get the good diet of the prison. It must be remarked, however, that the majority of the prisoners employed on the tread-wheel seem to lose in weight during their imprisonment.

The average daily cost of the food per head last year was about *5d.*, which is more than the general average in England.

On the general subject of health the surgeon stated as follows:—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is very good, and it is generally so. There are only two prisoners who are sufficiently unwell to be unable to work, and neither of these cases is serious. There has been only one epidemic (and that was very slight) since the last visit to the prison by an Inspector. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons of the same class of life out of prison. Nevertheless the general tone of health falls off somewhat during a man's imprisonment."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to be tolerably good. Owing, however, to the want of better arrangements, and more vigilant superintendence, there is probably a great deal of corrupt conversation which escapes observation. Where such offences as are described in the following extracts from the governor's journal occur, it may safely be assumed that there is a larger number of petty offences.

"*January 20th*, 1849.—Chief turnkey reported that prisoner S. had been climbing to the top of the wall in the exercise yard, that divides the male and female wards. Ordered that he be confined to his cell 48 hours on bread and water."

"*February 7th.*—4¾ P. M. Chief turnkey reported that he observed prisoner S. A. D. throwing potatoes over the wall into one of the male exercise yards. I ordered her to be confined to her cell 24 hours and to receive only bread and water."

"*March 16th.*—10¼ A. M. Chief turnkey reported that prisoners W. G. and P. G. had been fighting in the exercise yard. I ordered them to

be confined to their cells 24 hours and to receive only bread and water."

"*April 20th.*—5¾ P. M. Chief turnkey reported that he observed prisoners F. E. W. and P. G. wrestling in the treadwheel yard. Ordered that their gruel be stopped at supper."

"*May 22nd.*—11 A. M. Chief turnkey reported prisoners E. H. and M. M. for fighting in the treadwheel yard. Ordered that they be confined to their cells 3 days on bread and water."

"*June 22nd.*—10¼ A. M. Chief turnkey reported prisoners J. S. and W. M. for fighting in the treadwheel yard. Ordered that S. be confined to his cell 48 hours, M. 24 hours; both to receive only bread and water.

"*July 26th.*—6 P. M. Under turnkey reported prisoners W. D. and W. M. for fighting in the treadwheel yard. Ordered that they be confined 24 hours in their cells on bread and water.

Notwithstanding such cases of misconduct the whole number of punishments last year was only 54.

Two prisoners made complaints, but on investigation their complaints were found to be groundless.

The following statement by the governor shows that if work could always be procured, although of a disagreeable kind, an habitual criminal, even, would not always refuse it:—

"From a circumstance that came under my notice during the time I had charge of the Ely division of police, I am inclined to think that many persons continue to lead an abandoned life, after having been in prison, from the general disinclination of people to give such persons employment. The following case came under my particular notice. A young man named G. W., whom I had apprehended nine different times (several times for felony), was one morning standing idle in the streets of Ely, and on my asking him if he would empty my dunghill, as a day's work, he appeared much pleased. He worked well all day, and on my paying him I reasoned with him on his bad course of life and recommended him to try and get regular work, when he said, "I should like to do so, but people will not employ me; they say they will not have me in their yards."

The registers were in a proper state, but there is no stock-book, and the accounts do not, in my opinion, afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and other stores are not supplied by public contract.

The average cost per head last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 24*l.* 10*s.*, which is 2*l.* 10*s.* above the general average in England, and 8*l.* 10*s.* above the general average in Scotland.

The building admits of the introduction of an efficient system of discipline, but such does not at present exist. On the contrary, so bad is the discipline at present, that the deterring effect must be very small, and I fear that most of the prisoners must leave the prison worse than they entered it.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"The effect of any moral and religious instruction is almost destroyed by the association of the prisoners in the mill yard, and elsewhere. Under present circumstances I do not think there is any dread of being committed to this prison. Offences are often committed in the workhouse of Ely and elsewhere, in order that the parties may gain admission to the prison."

The following is taken from the chaplain's journal:—

"*October 29th*, 1849.—Had a conversation with the governor on the subject of the classification of the prisoners, and the employment of those sentenced to hard labour. We have now a number of thieves in the mill-yard who do nothing else but concert mischief and corrupt any others (if such there are) not so bad as themselves."

I called the attention of the magistrates to the matters contained in the foregoing Report and submitted for their consideration the following suggestions:—

1. Female prisoners, whether untried or convicted, to be all sent to the prison at Wisbeach, instead of to this prison.

2. Such kinds of work to be introduced as can be carried on in the separate cells; such as mat-making, basket-making, the making of beehives, knitting, &c.; and when a sufficient supply of such work has been obtained the tread-wheel to be discontinued.

3. The prisoners when taking exercise to be under constant superintendence and to walk at a certain distance apart so as to prevent communication. No prisoner to be employed in the hall or galleries in cleaning or otherwise, unless an officer be present.

4. A gaslight to be put in each cell, and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to be permitted to go to bed before nine at night.

5. Every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task throughout the year equal to ten hours' fair labour.

6. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of braces and pocket handkerchiefs; and no convicted prisoner to be permitted to retain any article whatever belonging to himself.

7. The surgeon to be requested to keep a case book, and to be furnished with a book for that purpose.

8. Some more copies of the prison rules to be provided, and every officer, including the chaplain and surgeon, to be furnished with a copy.

9. An addition to be made to the prison library.

10. The food and other stores to be supplied, as far as possible, by public contract.

11. The governor to be instructed to keep a stock book of clothing, bedding, &c., and this book, together with the provision book, to be fully and regularly audited.

12. The clerk to the magistrates to be requested to inspect the prison from time to time, in addition to the inspections of the Visiting Justices, and to record the result of his inspections for the information of the Justices.

ELY.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected Nov. 6th, 1849.]

This lock-up house, which has been constructed within the last 18 months, stands near the entrance to the Shire Hall, and consists of two cells opening into a room used as a public office.

The site is unobjectionable.

The cells are each 10 feet long, 7½ feet wide, and 16 feet high.

The cells are dry and sufficiently lighted, warmed and ventilated; they are also secure.

In the public offices there is always a constable on duty.

There is no bedding, but the inspector of police was of opinion that, owing to the provision for warming the cells, bedding was unnecessary.

Vagrants are allowed bread and water only, but other prisoners have bread and cheese, and sometimes a little beer.

The cells were clean, but one of the night stools was offensive owing to the want of a supply of water.

The prisoners are not always required to wash themselves.

I should not apprehend any danger to health by confinement in this lock-up house.

The number of prisoners last year was 144, viz., 131 males, and 13 females. At the time of my visit the place was empty.

Upon the whole, this lock-up house appears to be tolerably well adapted for its purposes.

I recommended that a provision should be made in each cell for the prisoners to wash themselves, and that no prisoner should be allowed to have any food till he had washed himself thoroughly; also that the allowance of food to all prisoners who do not maintain themselves should be a pound and a half of bread per day.

The inspector for the district stated that there were very few serious offences in the towns in this part of the Isle, and not many in the fenny portions of it, though more than in the towns.

WISBEACH.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began Nov. 7th, 1849.]

In accordance with the suggestions by the late Inspectors for this district, the drainage has been improved, and (with

the exception of the punishment cells) the means of communicating with an officer provided in those cells in which no means existed before.

Besides these changes, the treadwheel has been discontinued, and the governor, at whose instance this was done, said that the effect of the change had been highly satisfactory in diminishing the number of recommitments in that class of prisoners (including especially persons committed for misconduct in workhouses) who are committed most frequently.

The governor stated that when they were on the treadwheel the prisoners could not be prevented from communicating with each other, but that now that they are employed in their cells, communication is almost wholly prevented; and to the insulation thus established he attributed the effect on the recommittals.

The building seemed to be in good repair, and is on the whole tolerably well adapted for its purposes, although great errors were made in its construction, one of which consists in the omission of accommodation for a matron.

Two of the airing-yards are insecure, but there has not been any recent escape. One of these yards (from which a prisoner escaped some time ago) is now rarely used, in consequence of its insecurity.

The average number of prisoners last year was 42, which is 9 more than the average in the previous year. This increase appeared to be owing in part to an enlargement of the district, from which persons are now sent to this prison, and in part to the longer period of detention, before removal of convicts, under sentence of transportation.

About half the commitments to this prison are from vagrancy, misconduct in workhouses, and assaults. Of 349 commitments last year, 101 were for vagrancy, 32 for misconduct in workhouses, and 38 for assaults.

The governor is of opinion that the chief cause of crime in the fenny parts of the district is the want of education, and in the towns intemperance, a love of dress among the women, and at present a dearth of employment.

The chaplain concurred in this opinion, and added that the ignorance of many of the prisoners from the fenny districts was amazing.

The rules adopted are those recommended by the late Secretary of State. The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to their observance:—

1. There is at present very little useful work in the prison, except that done by females. The male prisoners are chiefly employedin picking oakum, which is uninstructive, and, in this case, yields no profit. The governor, however, is alive to the importance of introducing useful labour, and has exerted himself to procure it, though hitherto in vain.

2. The chaplain (who however appears to take great interest in his duties) is not in the habit of assembling the prisoners in classes for religious instruction, or of seeing the prisoners periodically in private; nor is the surgeon in the habit of seeing every prisoner twice a week.

3. The chaplain does not keep a character book.

4. It appeared by the record of the visits of the Visiting Justices, that in several cases a month had passed without the prison being visited.

Artificial light is not provided, and the prisoners consequently pass far too much time in bed; in the middle of winter about 14 hours out of the 24.

The following is a return of the ordinary occupations of the prisoners in confinement at the time of the inspection, and of their employment in prison:

Ordinary Occupation of Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Totals.	Picking Oakum.	Cleaning as a regular employment.	Nursing Infants.	Shirt-making.	Unable to work from illness.
		For One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.						
MALES.									
Lawyer	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Clerk	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Labourers (Agricultural)	4	2	8	14	12	1	..	..	1
Hawker	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Butcher	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ostler	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Total of Males	4	7	9	20	17	1	..	..	2
FEMALES.									
Married Women	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..
Servants (unmarried)	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..
Total of Females	1	2	3	6	..	..	2	4	..

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"I attend the prison every day. On Sunday I perform one full service, and on the other days I read prayers. I see the sick also, and occasionally other prisoners. The length of my attendance on the week

days is generally about half an hour, and on Sunday between three-quarters of an hour and an hour."

The following is taken from the chaplain's Annual Report, presented a short time ago:—

"In this my annual Report, which is expected, I beg to state that the result of the present discipline has been a reduction of recommittals; for in 1848 they amounted to 46, and during the present year to 20 only. . . . .

"The prison library has throughout the year been extensively used, and has no doubt silently but certainly tended to advance reformation.

"Several gratifying instances of a return to honesty and industry have come to my knowledge. The governor is at present in correspondence with two prisoners, recently discharged, who have voluntarily written to him, one of them having returned a small sum advanced to assist him upon his discharge from prison. Frequent instances have also occurred of discharged prisoners calling at the prison, who, having returned to the path of honesty, seem to derive a pleasure in visiting a school wherein a painful but wholesome lesson has been learned. I have much pleasure in stating that the attendance and decorum of both prisoners and officers at Divine Service has been constant, and that great attention has been manifested in regard to my instructions throughout the year."

The following is a copy of a letter lately received by the governor from the prisoner to whom money was lent, and who repaid it:—

"Sir, "September 2, 1849.

"Perhaps you may think me ungrateful in not answering your last letter before this time. I assure you, Sir, that ingratitude has no part in me; for your kindness to me when a prisoner shall always be remembered by me with feelings of the deepest gratitude. I cannot get the few remarks I thought I had nearly ready arranged to my satisfaction; I seem to have got them so confused and all in a heap; but of this I am certain, that the treatment in Wisbeach prison has been very beneficial to me. I feel quite a distaste for the things I once loved, and can now enjoy the comforts of my own fireside, where with the conversation of my dear S—— and the innocent prattle of my children I feel quite delighted. I am still enabled to abide strictly by the rules of total abstinence, feeling firmly convinced that there is 'ruin in the cup.' I also feel more pleasure in my labour than I used to do, and already feel that I am gaining respect. Should you, Sir, ever happen to have occasion to pay a visit to the North, it would give me great pleasure to see you. I should feel proud to point out to you the romantic scenery of our neighbourhood. Hoping to see you again some time, and that you will not have reason to think shame of him who was once a prisoner, but who can testify of the benefits that may be conferred on man, even in a prison, by judicious, kind treatment,

"Believe me to be, with every respect, yours, &c.

(Signed) "R. B.

"P.S.—I shall feel obliged by a letter from you at any time, if you do not think me too presuming."

The instruction in reading and writing is given by the governor to the male prisoners, and by the matron to the females, and I found the progress which the prisoners had made tolerably satisfactory.

The library has been well selected and the state of the books showed that they had been kept with care.

The whole prison was very clean, as were the prisoners themselves.

The bedding was sufficient, and, except in a few minor articles, the clothing also was complete and sufficient.

The dietary is that which was recommended by the late Secretary of State. The surgeon and governor both thought it sufficient and not more than sufficient, but the matron said that, as respects the females, it was in many cases found to be too much. I tasted the food and found it to be of good quality. Its daily cost last year was $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head, which is about the general average in England.

The prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance, and on the subject of health the surgeon stated as follows :—

"The present state of the health of the prisoners is decidedly good. There are only two prisoners who are sufficiently unwell to be unable to work and neither of these cases is serious. The general state of health in the prison has been good since the time of the last inspection. There has not been any epidemic since that time. I do not think there is any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. They are certainly not more liable to scrofula and consumption. The only thing in the prison which tends to produce illness is the want of more efficient ventilation. Prisoners who remain a short time only, generally improve in health and increase in weight, but those who remain long, say twelve months, generally lose in strength, and their health becomes precarious."

The general conduct of the prisoners appeared to be good. The chief offences are neglect of work and disorder at exercise; but the whole number of punishments last year was only 101 among 393 prisoners received; and from the efficiency of the supervision, it is not likely that many offences pass undetected.

The chaplain said that it was astonishing how men of the roughest character were tamed and controlled by the discipline in use in this prison.

Corporal punishment is never resorted to.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The registers were in a good state, but there was not a proper stock-book, and there does not appear to be a sufficient audit of the food account; but I had not the slightest reason to suppose that any practical evil had resulted from these missions.

The bread only is supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any

charge for rent or repairs) was £22. 13*s.*, which is about the general average in England, though £6 above the general average in Scotland.

The general state of the prison was creditable to the governor and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Burrows), who evidently take great interest in their duties, and to the other officers.

I made the following suggestions for the consideration of the magistrates:—

1. The chaplain to be requested to see every prisoner in private at least once each week, and to keep a character book; and the surgeon to be requested to keep a case-book.

2. The cells to be lighted with gas, and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to go to bed before nine at night.

3. Such of the cells as have not been fitted up for separate confinement to be so fitted up, with a view to the extension of the separate system, in proper cases, to female prisoners.

4. Every prisoner to be required to perform a daily task throughout the year equal to ten hours' fair labour.

5. Sack-making, basket-making, knitting and other kinds of useful labour to be introduced. The shoes and other clothing to be made, as far as practicable, by the prisoners; and such clothing as they cannot make to be procured from other prisons in the district. The prisoners to cook for the prison.

6. The prison dress to be made quite complete by the addition of braces and pocket-handkerchiefs; and no convicted prisoner to be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself.

7. Slips to be provided for the mattresses and pillows.

8. All the female prisoners in the Isle to be received here, instead of some of them being sent to Ely, as at present.

9. An assistant matron to be appointed, and one of the rooms in the female division to be appropriated to her and the matron's use; some slight alterations being first made in it to facilitate inspection.

10. The present infirmary to be added to the females' division, and the room heretofore used as a day-room for debtors to be used, when required, as an infirmary for male prisoners.

11. The room hitherto used as a kitchen for the governor to beth eprison kitchen, for which it appears to have been intended, and the present prison kitchen to be used as a wash-house, for which it also appears to have been intended. One of the governor's parlours, which was evidently built for a kitchen, to be applied to that use; and in lieu of it, as a parlour, the governor to be allowed the use of the magistrates' room, when not wanted by them.

11. The kitchen yard to be made more secure by lowering the wall which abuts against the outer wall.

13. The stone slabs in some of the airing-yards to be relaid so as to form a dry path all round.

14. A water-closet to be provided in at least one of the airing-yards.

15. A stove to be put between the two reception-cells as a provision for warming them.

16. As far as practicable, all the food and other stores to be supplied by public contract.

17. A complete stock-book to be kept.

LANCASHIRE.

SALFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected Dec. 5th, 1849.]

This Inspection was only a cursory one.

I was glad to find that there had been several improvements since my last Report.

The prison is now lighted with gas, and the prisoners rise at an early hour all the year round.

Blacksmiths' work, basket-making, brush-making, and other useful kinds of work have been introduced, and shoe-making and tailors' work are now done for sale, as well as for the prison.

By these improvements the work has been made much more profitable, and the moral benefit to the prisoners is a still more important consideration.

The number of prisoners, which during the last two years has been very high, has lately considerably diminished.

At the time of the inspection there were 571 prisoners, whereas the average of the last two years has been 663.

The returns in the following pages show how the prisoners were employed at the time of my visit, with the ordinary occupations of these prisoners when at large. In these returns the prisoners from the borough of Manchester are distinguished from those of the hundred generally.

While I was glad to see the improvements which I have mentioned, (the carrying out of which reflects much credit on Mr. Mitchell, the new governor of the prison,) I was sorry to find that the number of punishments, which was formerly very great, has become still greater, having last year amounted to more than 14,000.

I hope that when, by the withdrawal of the Manchester prisoners, the building ceases to be so much crowded, the number of punishments will be much reduced. Good order and discipline must, of course, be maintained, but by a combination of kindness and firmness this can be done, except under very

Ordinary Occupations of the Borough of Manchester Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.			Bookbinders.	Basket Making, &c.	Blacksmiths' and other Iron Work.	Brush Making.	Candlewick Cutting, &c.	Carpenter's Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Knitting.	Mat Making.	Masons and Bricklayers.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Tread-mill Labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving.	Boys at School all day.	Discharged early in the morning according to rule.	Winding bobbins for the Prison Weavers.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work.	
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.	TOTAL.																									Unable to work from illness.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.
MALES.																														
Bakers	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	2	2	7	11	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	1	.	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
Clerks, &c.	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlars	2	1	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	1	.	5	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ditto (other)	2	.	14	16	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	1	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Painters and Plumbers	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	.	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.
Shoemakers, &c.	1	2	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, Steam-loom Weavers, &c.	2	6	47	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	.	11	2	.	.	18	.	9	7	.	.	1	.	1
Tailors	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weavers	1	.	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Committed for re-examination	4	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Miscellaneous	4	7	49	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	10	.	.	17	6	.	1	6	.	8	4	1	.	.	1	2
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	2	.	17	19	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	3	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Males	22	20	183	225	1	1	2	1	.	1	12	5	2	.	13	2	1	50	19	.	5	34	.	38	19	2	.	2	6	9
FEMALES.																														
Married Women	2	3	19	24	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	1*	1	.
Servants (unmarried)	.	1	15	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	1	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	2	2	28	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	9	.	.	2	.	.	.	12	.	3	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Committed for re-examination	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total of Females	6	6	70	82	.	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	27	.	.	9	.	.	2	21	1	5	1

* Shoebinding.

Ordinary Occupations of the Hundred of Salford Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners. Sentenced to Imprisonment for One Month or under, or until Sureties are given.	Convicted Prisoners. Sentenced to Imprisonment for more than One Month.	TOTAL.	Bookbinding.	Blacksmith's and other Iron Work.	Turners.	Brush Making.	Candle-wick Cutting, &c.	Carpenter's Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Coopers.	Cooking, &c.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Knitting.	Mat Making.	Nursing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tin-plate Workers.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Tread-mill labour not applied to any useful purpose.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving.	Sessions Court.	Boys at School all day.	Discharged this morning.	Winding Bobbins for Prison Weavers.	Miscellaneous (Shoe-binding).	Not at Work. Unable to work from illness.	Not at Work. Untried Prisoners idle from choice.
MALES.																																
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	2	1	8	11	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Butchers	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	1	.	11	12	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Clerks, &c.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlars	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	1	.	20	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.
Ditto (other)	3	6	19	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miners and Colliers	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Painters and Plumbers	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Soldiers	1	3	5	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, Steam-loom Weavers, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tailors	9	1	30	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	14	3	.	.	4	.	3	.	8	.	2	1	.	1	.
Weavers	1	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
Tin Plate Workers	2	2	8	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	.	2	45	47	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	.	20	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	2	4	.	3	.	1	.	.
Not brought up to any regular occupation	1	6	38	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cripple	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total of Males	22	22	156	200	1	2	1	1	.	2	19	1	3	5	.	10	.	75	10	.	1	5	.	13	.	23	11	3	1	.	2	4	2
FEMALES.																																
Married Women	4	4	14	22	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
Servants (unmarried)	.	3	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	6	4	16	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	3	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular occupation	3	.	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1
Total of Females	13	11	40	64	.	.	.	1	.	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	.	21	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	.	2	9	3	5	1

adverse circumstances, with a small number of punishments; and I have great hope that the same energy and zeal which have caused the new governor to make so great an improvement in the industrial department, will enable him to maintain good discipline without resorting to numerous punishments.

The following is taken from the chaplain's last Annual Report:—

"The year ending the 29th ultimo [September, 1849], to which this Report has reference, has been happily distinguished in this country by peace and quietness, by abundance of profitable employment for all such as were disposed to work, and by an unprecedented cheapness of provisions of all kinds. The average price of the 4lb. loaf in 1847 was 8½*d.*; in 1848, 6½*d.*; and the last year, under 6*d.* I regret that this unwonted concurrence of Providential blessings has not been followed by a large reduction in the number of committals to prison. In 1842, a period of turbulence, the numbers increased largely; in 1847, a period, as I then remarked, 'of trial, from dearness of provisions, sickness, and scarcity of employment, such as had been seldom, if ever, before encountered,' there was a very trifling addition; but, as it now appears, the most easy and prosperous circumstances have little effect in keeping one large class of the community from committing crime.

"The total number of committals for the year 1849 is only 210 less than in 1848; whilst it is 626 higher than in 1847.

The totals for 1847, 1848, and 1849, were respectively		4941, 5984, 5774
Number of fresh offenders in ditto	ditto	3481, 4171, 3930
The numbers of old offenders ditto	ditto	1460, 1815, 1844

If, however, a more extended view be taken of the state of crime in this hundred for nearly twenty years back, and comparison be made between the increasing population and the increase of criminals, there will be no cause for concluding that we are in a worse condition than most other parts, but in a better. Neither can it be fairly argued that (with admitted defects) this prison, in its practical results, has contributed to the increase of crime, but rather that it has done a fair amount of duty in its repression. There is not in this county a prison so much disliked by those who have to 'serve time in it' as this, if we are to take the evidence of those who have tried them all at any value.

"I now beg to lay before you again the statistics of former years, with the additions for the last:—

The total number of prisoners in custody on the 29th September, 1849, was	585
The average on Michaelmas-day, for the last eight years, was	636
The average on Michaelmas-day, for nineteen years	625
The highest number was at Michaelmas, 1842, the period of the riots	802
The lowest at Michaelmas, 1832	477
The highest number in gaol in 1849	779
The lowest ditto ditto	533
Daily average for the year	675

Whence it appears that the number in custody on Michaelmas-day was

40 below the average of 19 years, and 51 below the average of the last eight years.

" The chapel services and other religious duties of the prison have been duly discharged; and I have no reason to complain in the least of any want of order or apparent attention, and even reverence, either there or elsewhere—but much to be satisfied with, when the characters amongst whom I minister are taken into account.

" I have much satisfaction in saying that the prison-schools are in a state of efficiency, and that both the master and mistress have been conscientiously attentive to their callings. 331 boys and 330 females have been under instruction; a large portion of the boys have been taught to read, who could not tell a letter on admission, and a considerable amount of good has resulted from the labours of the schoolmistress."

The following is the chief part of the surgeon's last Annual Report:—

" Notwithstanding the outbreak of Asiatic cholera on the 12th day of August last, following, as it did, the eruption of the disease in the city and surrounding neighbourhood, the duties of the surgeon in presenting this annual report to the bench of magistrates still continue cheering and satisfactory, in the knowledge and belief that, considering the number attacked with that fearful malady, the mortality has been slight. Before entering more particularly into the details which become necessary on the present occasion, he may premise that, at the present time, there is a perfect freedom from all epidemic, endemic, or infectious disease, the last case 'approaching to cholera' taking place on the 1st instant. It is gratifying to be enabled to add also, that, with the exception just alluded to, no epidemic of any kind has prevailed throughout the year; that fever has only occurred in a few cases and in the mildest form; that scurvy has not, in a single instance, shown itself; and that diarrhœa, *i. e.* the bilious diarrhœa so generally prevalent at this season, has only arisen in very mild and solitary instances, until its outbreak in another character on the 12th August last. In an unaccountable manner, but with very alarming symptoms, however, did this universal pestilence set in on Sunday, the day just noticed, and for several days immediately succeeding six or eight cases were sent into hospital daily, with symptoms approaching to cholera. The total number of these cases so admitted was 73, of which number 23 had all the characteristic symptoms of the true Asiatic disease—the rest having a strong tendency to cholera, but in a milder form. Of the whole number, five deaths have taken place; and to show the virulence of the disease in its worst form, the period of each under treatment is given as follows, viz.:—The first attacked died after an illness of 11 hours: this patient had very unfortunately neglected the premonitory symptoms for six hours previously. The second case was that of a transport in greatly impaired health, having been returned from the Penitentiary as unfit for reception there, and who had suffered only a few weeks before from acute erysipelas: he survived three days. The third was ill 2½ days, suffered 12 hours to elapse without speaking to any one, and who confessed to having been greatly addicted to drink. The fourth was one extremely sudden and severe, being in hospital at the time of the attack: he survived 20 hours. The fifth and last rallied from the immediate attack of cholera, and died with all the symptoms

of typhus on the 29th day. Compared with the epidemic of 1832, the total number attacked was as 73 to 63, and the number of females as 19 to 17, in the former period. The proportion of deaths on its first invasion was as 19 to 44, on the present occasion as 5 to 68. This comparatively slight mortality may be considered extraordinary, but it must not be forgotten that a system of the most assiduous inspection was very strictly followed out in every part of the prison; and to this must be attributed, in great part, the success which has resulted. The surgeon, therefore, would fail in his duty did he not express how much he has felt indebted to the governor and the whole of the officers, for their earnest and cordial co-operation.

"As to the origin of this fearful disease (so completely is the subject involved in mystery) it is quite impossible for the surgeon to give any satisfactory solution; and it therefore only appears important that he should express, with great confidence, his opinion that neither 'the locality or state of the building, or diet, employment, or other circumstance,' have had anything whatever to do with this outbreak. He may, perhaps, be excused adding that the treatment in every case was exactly the one which was found so decidedly beneficial in 1832—a full account of which was handed to the inspector of prisons on the occasion of his last visit to Manchester.

"During the past year 359 cases of sickness have been admitted into hospital, being 75 above the number for the preceding year. This increase, within two, is exactly proportionate to the amount of the choleraic epidemic, to which it may be fairly attributed. Of this number of hospital cases, 15 deaths have occurred, showing a proportion of death to sickness as 1 to 19 or 5½ per cent., and relatively to the daily average of prisoners for the year (675) as 1 to 45, or a little more than 2 per cent., and to the number of committals as 1 to 385. These figures show a much greater proportion of mortality than has occurred within the prison for a long period. But when it is stated that six of these deaths arose from consumption, and five from cholera, the amount will appear the less extraordinary. The daily average number in hospital has been 21. One case only of decided insanity has required attention during the year; it was removed by order of the Secretary of State to the Lancaster Lunatic Asylum. . . . . As usual, the most laborious part of the surgeon's duties consist in the constant application of malingerers and others slightly indisposed as out-patients. Many thousands yearly of such cases are met with, and they not only occupy much time and attention, but consume in the aggregate a large quantity of medicine. The surgeon believes that the discipline and the general sanitary state of the prison for the past year has been in every respect satisfactory; that the food has been uniformly good, and the cleanliness, warmth, and ventilation strictly attended to."

The following is taken from a letter with which I have been favoured by Mr. Wright, whose name is now so well known in connexion with the relief of discharged prisoners:—

"I beg to lay before you the following statement as the result of my humble efforts during the past year for the repression of crime, by inducing reformation, and promoting, amongst the vicious and criminal of our species, habits of honest industry, virtuous conduct, and

honourable associations with the world. Although I have to lament that my exertions have not been attended with the same measure of success as in the year immediately preceding, yet I have good and abundant reason to believe that my labours have not been in vain, but that many who were sunk into the lowest depths of vice and crime are now, by their good conduct and reformed habits, a blessing to their relatives and friends, and an example to many by whom they are surrounded.

"One individual who was transported for ten years, concerning whom I can confidently speak, is regular in his attendance every Sabbath at the House of God, and is, I firmly believe, earnestly seeking the forgiveness of his sins through Christ Jesus our Lord. I have succeeded with a friend in obtaining for another returned transport regular employment, and have recently learned that he is conducting himself most satisfactorily. Two other returned transports I have assisted in commencing a little business as greengrocers, and, I believe, are doing well.

"I have also, during the past year, assisted with the means to emigrate, in search of employment, a young man who had served two years' imprisonment for forgery. At the request of their parents, I induced two other young men to go abroad immediately upon their liberation from prison.

"Twenty discharged prisoners have been assisted by me with the means necessary for returning to their relatives and friends, in different parts of the country.

"I have procured employment for 12 discharged prisoners; obtained admission for four females to the house of refuge. I have prevailed upon one kind gentleman of this town again to take into his employment a former servant, after the completion of four months' imprisonment, and I have great pleasure in stating that he is conducting himself much to the satisfaction of his kind master. In addition to the former number, I have relieved, since Nov., 1848, 216 deserving discharged prisoners. In the distribution of so much relief, I have gratefully received the pecuniary assistance of a few Christian friends."

LANCASTER.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected Dec. 6th, 1849.]

In accordance with some of my recommendations, smoking has been prohibited among the debtors; the hours for visiting debtors have been curtailed; the quantity of fermented liquor allowed to debtors reduced by one-half, and the debtors' sitting-rooms have been lighted with gas.

Besides these alterations, the night cells of the male prisoners have been lighted with gas, and two additional cells have been made for refractory prisoners.

The rule forbidding the practice of smoking has evidently been frequently evaded, but on the effect of this rule, so far as it has been enforced, and of the rule reducing the allowance of

fermented liquor to debtors, the following statement appeared in the chaplain's last Annual Report:—

"With respect to the debtor side of the prison, the chaplain has further to report that in visiting their rooms he has very seldom met with any disorder, particularly since the quantity of beer has been restricted to a pint per day to each man, and tobacco prohibited by the new prison rules. This measure, he believes, is much approved by most of the inmates, as it is the means of preventing much dirt and nuisance, and preserving the rooms in cleanliness and comparative comfort."

The building appeared to be in good repair, but, as has been already stated, it is very ill adapted for an efficient system of discipline, especially in the male department. In a short time, however, most of the male criminals (who are sent here under contract by the borough of Manchester) will be withdrawn, and placed in the new prison at Manchester.

The average number of prisoners last year was 294 (viz. 181 criminal prisoners and 113 debtors) which is 20 less than in the previous year. The decrease was in the number of criminal prisoners. At the time of the inspection there were 145 criminal prisoners and 108 debtors.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The matron, owing to long-continued infirmity, is unable to make the daily round prescribed by the rules.
2. The chaplain is not in the habit of assembling the prisoners in classes for religious instruction, or of seeing the prisoners at stated times separately.
3. Very little hard labour is provided.
4. The debtors who get the county allowance of food are permitted to procure additional food for themselves.
5. The kitchen, part of the bedding in the hospital, and a portion of the debtors' side, were not sufficiently clean and neat, and the rules respecting personal cleanliness had not been fully observed.

The work department is still in an unsatisfactory state, the work being for the most part very light and uninstructive, and the quantity small: the prisoners, however, make all their clothing, and do all the cooking and washing. The return in the following page shows the employment of the prisoners at the time of the inspection, and their ordinary occupations when at large.

The clear value per head of the work done for sale last year was about 10*s*., and the estimated value per head of the work done for the prison was 1*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*.

The chaplain stated as follows:—

"There has not been any change in the routine of my duty since Mr. Hill's last visit. I read prayers daily, and I and my assistant

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtors.	Total.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Net Making.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Hammock Making.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work.		
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.													Unable to Work from illness.	Untried Prisoners idle from choice.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.																		
Bakers	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	.	1	11	7	19	3	1	.	7	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Butchers	.	.	2	3	5	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	.	.	7	5	12	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5
Clerks, &c.	.	*1	5	.	6	1	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlars	2	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	†2	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	3	.	4	4	11	2	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Ditto (other)	1	.	10	38	49	4	1	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	36
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	.	.	3	6	9	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6
Miners	.	.	2	3	5	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Painters	.	.	3	3	6	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	1	.	3	1	5	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Shoemakers, &c.	.	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Spinners, &c.	.	.	15	8	23	3	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Tailors	.	.	4	3	7	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3
Weavers	.	.	8	1	9	2	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Miscellaneous	2	.	5	20	27	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	19
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Males	9	2	91	104	206	20	3	1	.	2	.	3	.	1	1	3	8	98
FEMALES.																		
Married Women	.	.	13	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	3	3	.	.
Servants (unmarried)	3	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	1	.	13	2	16	2	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	1	.	11	2	14	2	.	.	.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
Total of Females	5	.	38	4	47	7	.	.	.	.	25	.	4	.	3	5	.	3

perform two services on the Sunday. I also superintend the schools. I do not, however, assemble the prisoners in classes for religious instruction, or see them, except in particular cases, separately. On an average, I pass about two hours and a half in the prison every day. The schoolmaster and schoolmistress teach four hours each day. The instruction includes reading and writing, and in the case of the male prisoners arithmetic also. The prisoners also learn the catechism in school."

I examined some of the prisoners in their progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and found that of the male prisoners to be very satisfactory, but that of the females to be only moderate.

Many of the Bibles and library books were not in a good state.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient, except that some of the clothing was out of repair.

Many of the females were sleeping two in a cell, although some of their cells were unoccupied.

Gutta-percha night-vessels have for some time been used in this prison; and the governor spoke very favourably of them. In cells for refractory prisoners, at least, it is desirable that vessels made of this material should always be employed, as they cannot be used as weapons.

The food appears to be quite sufficient in quantity, and I found it of good quality, but part of it had not been well cooked.

The average daily cost of the food last year was about $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ per head, which is greater than the general average in England by about one-quarter.

The surgeon being from home, I did not see him, but the gentleman who was acting for him stated that the general state of health in the prison was remarkably good; and the prisoners had a tolerably healthy appearance. There were eight prisoners off work from illness, but the medical attendant said that none of the cases were serious.

The general health of the prisoners last year was reported by the governor and chaplain to have been very good, although there were two deaths, and as many as five liberations on account of illness, a large number for so moderate an average of prisoners. One of the deaths was a case of cholera, but the prisoner had been only a few days in the prison, and it is probable, therefore, that the cause of his attack was unconnected with the prison; indeed, the medical gentleman who was acting for the surgeon stated that, having on one occasion to visit the prison for the surgeon, when diarrhœa and cholera were prevalent at Lancaster, he was struck with the immunity from sickness in the prison.

There did not appear to have been any epidemic in the prison since the last Report.

The general conduct of the female prisoners appears to have been good, and that of the debtors generally to have improved, but the conduct of some of the male criminal prisoners has again been very bad, as shown by the governor's journal. The chief offences appear to have been quarrelling, and disobedience to orders, the latter on one occasion amounting to insubordination; the ordinary punishment is solitary confinement, with the loss of food.

Cases of drunkenness are, I hope, less frequent than they were among the debtors, but the present precautions against this gross irregularity are far from sufficient.

One of the officers stated as follows:—

"I occasionally go into the debtors' wards. About a month ago I saw a debtor in a state of intoxication, but I did not report the case to

the governor. I have sometimes seen other cases of the same kind. Some months ago I found a party of debtors playing at cards."

One of the debtors said,—

"The only cases of drunkenness in the prison are caused by visitors bringing in spirits; but there is very little drunkenness; not more than one case in a month!"

The following extracts from the governor's journal afford additional evidence of the necessity for great precaution with respect to visitors to debtors:—

"*January* 25, 1848.—A report having reached me that a female visiting debtor M. I. was not his wife, I questioned the parties separately as to their marriage; their statements were so conflicting that I expelled the female the gaol.

"*February* 1.—A female visiting B. N., a debtor, excluded the gaol on similar grounds.

"*July* 15.—H. T., lately a debtor here, detected in an attempt to convey into the gaol about two pints of spirits in tin cases, which were concealed in false bottoms of two baskets used for bringing ale to the debtors of the first class. The ale was supplied by one P., a publican, who paid the fine of 10*l.* imposed on T.; the magistrates directed that P. should no longer serve the debtors with ale.

"*August* 1, 1849.—R. A., a washerwoman to the debtors, detected in an attempt to smuggle rum into the gaol, convicted by E. G. Hornby, Esq., V. J., in penalty of 10*l.*, or in default of payment to be imprisoned two months. Underwent imprisonment, and then excluded the gaol.

"*August* 14.—A box arrived per train to-day, addressed to debtor I. M., and apparently containing nothing but wearing apparel; the turnkey discovered that the box had a false bottom, under which were concealed two tin canisters of spirits. M. denied all previous knowledge of the matter; he was here as a debtor some years ago, and is conversant with all the wily tricks of the profligate debtors of that day.

"*November* 10.—I., the wife of debtor T. I., detected in an attempt to bring a quart of rum into the gaol, convicted by J. C. Patterthwaite, Esq., V. J., in penalty of 10*l.*, or in default of payment to be imprisoned two months."*

The following are other extracts from the governor's journal:—

"*April* 30, 1848.—T. H., brought to gaol last night by an officer named T. H., for non-payment of assessed taxes. Both prisoner and officer were very drunk. I reported this to the commissioner's clerk.

"*January* 1, 1849.—G. R., tried at Lancaster sessions to-day, convicted of larceny, and sentenced to seven years' transportation; was first imprisoned in Kilmainham gaol, Dublin, about four years ago, for robbing his master; there being no prosecution, he was discharged.

* Since the date of this Report a woman, permitted to act as carrier to the debtors, has been caught bringing in flat bottles of spirits tied round her thighs.

From that time he worked only three days, came to England, wandered about, was imprisoned in several places for vagrancy, got to London, and was thence shipped four times to Dublin, whence he returned immediately. He says he has been in every metropolitan criminal gaol except Newgate, for breaking windows, on one occasion to the value of 16*l.* Admits having been imprisoned 32 times, for periods varying from a week to three months each. He has obtained his expressed wish that he might be transported.

"NOTE.—This man remained here, previously to his removal to Millbank prison, for upwards of eleven months, and during the whole of that time was never reported for the slightest misconduct.

"*August* 27.—It has frequently struck me as remarkable how rapidly and perceptibly the male Crown prisoners generally improve in appearance as to health when put apart; turnkey Cleminson and the hospital assistant tell me that to prisoners so situated it is rarely found necessary to administer medicine, even though they may have been habitual physic-takers in their wards. I attribute this salutary change to the absence of that irritation of mind which, in a greater or less degree, constantly attends gaol-association. Perhaps too it may be aided by the inability of the secluded prisoner to part with his food in exchange for other things.

"*September* 24.—Felon E. H., let out of solitude this morning, implored me to put him apart; unfortunately I have not the means of doing so by him, and many more, to whom a removal from the vicious association of the wards would be a blessing, and at the same time would, I am confident, be productive of the appearance of proper discipline on the male Crown side.

"*May* 14.—For some years past the jackdaws have built nests in some or other of the sleeping towers, and in places accessible by the prisoners. It is a pleasing fact that in no instance have the birds or the eggs been disturbed. Who will say that there is not a sensible point even in hearts apparently corrupted?

"*December* 6.—During the visit of the Government Inspector the keeper of the gaol received a letter from the well-known philanthropist Mr. Wright of Manchester, in which occurs the following passage: 'I will avail myself of this opportunity to state that all the reformed criminals recommended by you to my notice continue steadfast in their resolves to maintain honourable associations alone with the world, many of them being not only a blessing to those within their immediate circles, but an example to many by whom they are surrounded. You were doubtless happy to hear that poor Mr. S., through the influence of one of my friends, is in full employment. A. is also doing well.'

"The keeper has within the last few years recommended upwards of 30 discharged prisoners to the notice of this benevolent man."

Only one prisoner (a very ill-conducted one) made any complaint, and his complaint was unfounded.

There is a practice in this prison, which must, I fear, greatly impair the responsibility of the officers, of making many of the duties go in rotation from one officer to another, instead of each officer's duties being fixed.

The registers were in a proper state, but the system of accounts does not appear to me to furnish a sufficient check on the disbursements.

It appeared that in the annual returns to the Home Office, the cost of the debtors, except as regards salaries, has by mistake been omitted.

The food and other stores are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 19*l.* 10*s.*, which is about 2*l.* 10*s.* less than the general average in England, and about 3*l.* 10*s.* above the general average in Scotland.

I am happy to bear witness to a considerable improvement in this prison since my last visit, but its state is still far from satisfactory; a fact to which I found the Visiting Justices fully alive, and anxious to apply a remedy.

For male criminals I consider the prison wholly unsuitable, but I think it may at a slight expense be adapted for female criminals and for debtors.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. As soon as practicable after the withdrawal of the prisoners from Manchester, the prison to be discontinued for male criminal prisoners.

2. The debtors to be classified, as far as practicable, according to character, conduct, the circumstances under which they are committed, and the question whether or not they maintain themselves; and all the male debtors, except the best class, to occupy the northern part of the Crown side of the prison; the best class to be put in a portion of the southern side.

3. The debtors who are maintained by the county to have a regular and moderate dietary of cooked food, and no cooking to be permitted in the rooms of these debtors. The rule also which forbids such debtors from having any additional supplies from without to be strictly enforced.

4. In order to prevent the introduction of spirits, tobacco, and other forbidden articles, visitors to the lower classes of debtors to be placed under the same restrictions as visitors to criminal prisoners.

5. The hours for visiting debtors to be reduced to three per day.

6. A time and place to be appointed for drinking fermented liquor, and no fermented liquor to be allowed to go into any other part of the prison. An officer to be present, but no debtor who has not purchased any liquor to be permitted to be there; the time not to extend beyond a quarter of an hour.

7. No debtor to be allowed to have any part of the county bedding if he brings in any bedding of his own. Bolsters to be added to the bedding provided for debtors.

8. The debtors, like other prisoners, to be prohibited from

whistling, singing, or otherwise disturbing the order of the prison; and no such games as skittles to be allowed among them.

9. Some of the cells on the female side to be prepared for the separate confinement of prisoners, according to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Vic. c. 56, s. 4; and as a general rule every female criminal prisoner to be either in a separate cell or in a class under immediate and constant superintendence.

10. The hammocks, which are inconveniently high, to be lowered (the work could be done by prisoners).

11. The females' side of the prison to be lighted with gas; and the prisoners to be required to rise not later than at six all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine at night.

12. As far as practicable each prisoner to be required to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour.

13. The officers to wear a uniform; among other reasons, in order that they may be at once distinguished from prisoners.

LANCASTER.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected December 7th, 1849.]

In accordance with my suggestion at the last inspection, (in September, 1847,) a new lock-up house has been constructed, but it was not found possible to procure land for it in the place that I recommended, that is, adjoining the court-house.

In addition to the new lock-up house the best of the two cells which formed the old lock-up house has been retained for use during examinations and trials, and for noisy and refractory prisoners at other times.

The new lock-up house, forming part of a police-station and house for the chief constable, contains three cells of the following dimensions:—

Cells.	Length. ft.	Breadth. ft.	Height. ft.
1	10½	6½	9
1	9¾	8	9
1	10	6½	9

The cells are in a separate building at the end of the police-yard, but the chief constable said that he could hear from his house the slightest noise in the cells; moreover a constable visits the cells every hour in the night.

One of the cells is not used, as it contains the warming apparatus, the steam from which renders the floor damp. The other two cells are dry, properly warmed and ventilated, and apparently secure; they are lighted by small unglazed windows, but, these

windows being at one end only, no draught is caused by them, and the chief constable said that there was very seldom any complaint of cold.

The site is unobjectionable.

There is a kind of guard-bed in each cell, with rugs for bedding, but the supply of rugs was scarcely sufficient.

The allowance of food is abundant.

The place was moderately clean and neat.

I should not apprehend any injury to health from confinement in the present lock-up house, and upon the whole the place appears to be tolerably well adapted for its purposes.

The number of prisoners last year was 373—about one per day. At the time of my visit there was one prisoner.

A female has charge of the female prisoners.

PRESTON.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[The Inspection began December 11th, 1849.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report, (dated November, 1847,) the following alterations have been made:—

1. Artificial light is now supplied throughout the prison and the yards; the lamps having been made, and most of the other work done, by the prisoners.

2. The male prisoners rise at six all the year round, but this change has not yet been extended to the females.

3. The prisoners in separate confinement now remain up till nine, and the others go to bed later than they did.

4. Shoemaking, tailoring, smith's-work, carpenter's-work, turning, weaving, and other active and useful kinds of work, have been introduced; and, as far as practicable, the prisoners are now employed at their own trades.

5. A new dietary has been adopted, with different rates, and with power to the governor and surgeon to raise prisoners from one rate to another; but the general principle for regulating the rate in each case according to age, sex, kind of work and industry, has not been carried out. The new dietary has now been in use since March last, but it has not yet been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State.

6. The cells used for refractory prisoners have been boarded, but new cells have not been built for them.

The new wing, mentioned in the last Report, has been completed and brought into use, and the new drains there spoken of have been made. The chapel also has been much enlarged, and a new chaplain's room, a new school-room, new office for the governor, have been built, and other accommodations have been provided.

The latter work, including the enlargement of the chapel,

has been done at a very moderate expense, owing to the great assistance given by the prisoners.

By the addition of the new wing, the number of separate cells has been increased to 168. Owing, however, to a concurrent increase in the number of prisoners, and to the Justices having consented to receive 50 transports into the prison, rather more than half the prisoners are still associated, on the silent system.

Since the arrival of the transports a second schoolmaster has been appointed.

The building appeared to be in good repair. All repairs are made by the officers and prisoners.

There has been an escape since my last Report, but the prisoner was retaken. He had been employed in the grounds, whilst the alterations were going on, and he got access to one of the ladders.

The average number of prisoners last year, (exclusive of 50 transports, during the last quarter of the year,) was about 340, which is about 70 more than the average in the previous year, and 130 more than the average in the three previous years taken together; much of this increase, however, is explained in the following paragraph in a late report by the chaplain:—

"One more point remains to be explained. It may be asked, 'How comes the prison to be so full, if committals to the sessions have so much decreased, and the reformatory discipline has been so effective?' The reply is, that since the introduction of that discipline, we have received prisoners with whom, formerly, we had little or nothing to do:—viz., from Lancaster Sessions and Assizes—from the borough of Wigan—debtors from the new county courts—and soldiers under sentence of Court-Martial: '*transports*' are now also retained under 'probation,' who were formerly removed soon after sentence. These classes amounted this morning to 107 of the whole compliment of 347. Again, prisoners sentenced to long terms at our sessions were formerly sent to Lancaster Castle. they are now kept here: in 1841 they amounted to 109. Prisoners—natives of Ireland—are more numerous than natives of our own division of Lancashire. To-day they amount to 140. These circumstances will account for our large numbers, and serve to show, at the same time, that were we only receiving, as formerly, prisoners usually resident in North Lancashire, the state of the House of Correction at Preston would be equally creditable to its own discipline and to the population of this part of the county."

Some of the increase also, the chaplain stated, is owing to a local Act having been lately brought into operation at Blackburn, empowering the magistrates to imprison for disorderly conduct, when the parties are unable to pay a fine.

The following instructive tables have been prepared by the chaplain. It will be seen by one of the tables that the number of prisoners recommitted after being committed for the first time, under the improved system of discipline, is much smaller than the corresponding number under the old system:—

Committals to the House of Correction, Preston, in the Year ending July 1st, 1849, distinguishing the Hundreds from which the prisoners came.

——	Sessions.	Summary.
Amounderners (Preston, Kirkham, &c.)	133	428
Blackburn (Blackburn, Bumley, Haslingden, &c.)	150	902
Leyland (Chorley, &c.)	52	118
Lonsdale (Lancaster, &c.)	4	168
	339	1616
Recommittals	..	150
Wigan prisoners—received under a contract	..	155

Comparative View of Committals to the House of Correction, Preston, of prisoners from North Lancashire, for the ten Years ending Midsummer, 1849.

——	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Indictments at Sessions	435	485	611	620	433	301	289	366	343	339
Summary Convictions	1,097	1,081	1,243	1,430	1,116	882	816	778	1,131	1,766
Total	1,532	1,566	1,854	2,050	1,549	1,183	1,105	1,144	1,474	2,105

Comparison between the Summary Committals of 1848–9 and those of the worst previous Year (1842–3), in respect to the classes which constitute the increase.

——	1843	1849
Committals by the County Courts (of debtors) were	..	124
,, ,, Courts Martial	33	123
,, of Natives of Ireland	94	341
,, ,, of Scotland	14	26
Balance	473	..
Total	614	614

——	1848	1849	Excess.
Vagrancy (begging, &c.)	256	393	137
Disorderly (drunk, &c.)	239	397	158
Assaults	84	112	28
Attempts to Commit Felony	63	86	23
Debtors by County Courts	70	124	54
Soldiers by Court Martial	12	123	111
Prostitutes	66	93	27
Total	790	1,328	538

The above exhibits the Committals in which the excess of summary cases in 1849 over 1848 is apparent. 214 natives of Ireland were committed for vagrancy, and 71 for drunkenness.

Committals of Natives of Ireland.

——	1846	1847	1848	1849
Sessions Cases	30	40	41	39
Summary Convictions . .	62	98	196	341
Total . . .	92	138	237	380

Summary Committals of Railway Labourers in the four Years ending July, 1849.

——	1846	1847	1848	1849
Navvies . . .	22	64	146	193

Showing increase of Commitments under short Summary Sentences.

——	1843	1848	1849
Sentences under 1 month, and above 7 days	302	326	489
Sentences of 7 days and under . .	59	94	183
Total	361	420	672

Male Prisoners Recommitted, 1841–2–3, *and* 1848–9, *whose first committal had been within the respective years named, and in the four years in each case preceding.*

Ages.	1841 and 4 preceding Years.	1842 and 4 preceding Years.	1843 and 4 preceding Years.	1849 and 4 preceding Years.
Under 17	10	14	6	4
17 to 20	13	14	10	..
21 to 30	14	16	13	6
31 to 40	4	12	7	2
41 to 50	2	4	3	1
51 and upwards . . .	3	1	1	1
Total . . .	46	61	40	14

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules and of the provisions in the Gaol Acts:—

1. No provision has been made for teaching the female prisoners to write.

2. There is no classification of the female prisoners, and but little classification is observed among a portion of the male

prisoners, except that almost all the untried, and any prisoners who are likely to injure their associates, or to be injured by them, are put into separate cells.

3. The matron has long been incapable, from illness, to perform her duties: indeed I was informed that she is now blind, besides having a disease in the brain. The matron's duties have, however, been discharged to a certain extent by a subordinate officer.

4. The cells which have been used for the separate confinement of prisoners have not been certified as fit for such use; the surgeon, governor, and chaplain, however, stated that no ill effects had in their opinion arisen therefrom.

The return in the following page shows how the prisoners were employed at the time of the inspection, with their ordinary occupations when at large.

The clear value per head of the work done for sale last year was about 7*s.* 6*d.*, but the estimated value per head of the work done for the prison was nearly 7*l.*

The Rev. Mr. Clay, chaplain of the prison, stated as follows:—

"My routine of duties continues as heretofore. I perform Divine service twice on the Sunday, and read prayers with a short lecture daily. The sick I visit daily, and as a general rule I visit every prisoner in a separate cell once at least in each week. I superintend the instruction given by the schoolmasters, and as formerly endeavour to preserve an influence over liberated prisoners by correspondence and otherwise. On an average I pass about five hours and a half each day in the prison, in addition to the time occupied in prison duties at home. In no single case have I known the confinement in a separate cell productive of injury to the health or mind of a prisoner. When there is any reason to apprehend injury, the prisoner is immediately withdrawn from the cell and placed in association, but cases even of this kind are very rare. I think that this satisfactory result may in a great measure be attributed to the brisk exercise which the prisoners get for two hours each day in the open air.

"Great advantages would in my opinion arise from the withdrawal of the females from the prison, not only because the building is unsuitable for them, but because from long observation I am convinced that it is in all cases very desirable that prisoners of different sexes should not be confined in the same building or immediate neighbourhood. The very knowledge of the contiguity has an exciting and bad effect, and leads to endless attempts to communicate. I have known even females climb over a chevaux-de-frise, which I should have thought utterly impossible, in order to get into the ward of the other sex. During the last four months, owing to the alterations that are making in the chapel, it has been necessary to have the male and female prisoners separately, at different times, and I have been struck with the greater attention paid to the service by the female prisoners since they were alone. There are matters, moreover, which are proper to be addressed to prisoners of one sex which are improper for those of the other sex, and which cannot therefore be adverted to so long as the prisoners are all together."

Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment in Prison on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Total.	Blacksmiths and other Iron Work	Carpenters' Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Crank Labour applied to some useful purpose.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Knitting.	Mat Making.	Nursing, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Stone Breaking.	Tailors' Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work	
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.																				Unable to work from illness.	Not at work, because no work is provided.
MALES.																								
Blacksmiths and other Workers in Iron	.	.	10	10	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Butchers	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Coopers, &c.	1	1	11	13	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
Clerks, &c.	.	1	4	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.
Hawkers and Pedlars	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	1	3	15	19	.	.	5	1	.	1	2	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.
Ditto (other)	2	27	62	91	.	.	4	2	17	13	8	1	.	.	26	16	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	1	.	8	9	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Miners	5	3	16	24	.	.	2	.	4	2	2	1	.	.	8	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Painters	.	2	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	2	1	2	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	1	4	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Spinners, &c.	3	6	31	40	.	.	3	.	7	2	2	.	.	.	18	3	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1
Tailors	.	1	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Weavers	1	5	20	26	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	3	5	.	1	.
Miscellaneous	2	5	22	29	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	4	13	.	.	3	.	.	2	1	1
Not brought up to any regular Occupation	1	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Males	19	58	217	294	4	6	20	4	32	23	15	8	.	2	90	43	.	1	21	.	9	3	7	6
FEMALES.																								
Married Women	.	7	14	21	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Servants (unmarried)	2	1	6	9	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	1	4	1	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	.	5	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	2	.
Total of Females	3	17	24	44	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	3	.	20	.	.	7	.	.	3	.

NOTE.—All the prisoners are taught, besides their other trades, to knit their own stockings.

The following are extracts from the chaplain's journal:—

"Saturday, 25th March, 1848.—Upwards of 60 prisoners have been discharged during the present week, including 20 who had been imprisoned for felony. I select these for more particular notice as to their future prospects.

"J. S., aged 39. Will return to his occupation as a whitesmith at Colne.

"J. G., 14. Has a 'good mother' in Preston; 'hopes' to get work in a factory.

"T. T., 18. Has a father in Bolton and a sister in Preston; father supports his sister. Has some hope of obtaining work in a factory

"J. P., 19. Both parents live in Clitheroe; will return to them, and has no doubt of finding employment in husbandry

"B. D., 17. Parents live at Accrington. Will return to his apprenticeship there.

"O. S., 20. The son of a yeoman farming his own estate in Euxton; O. is the only son, yet his education has been sadly neglected. He cannot read. While here he has shown a good disposition; and although it may be lamented that the stigma of imprisonment will attach to him, (the offence, however, was very trifling,) I trust an impression has been made on his mind which will be valuable to him through life.

"S. R., 55. A fine old man, who has conducted himself very well, and feels pretty sure of obtaining employment.

"T. R., 20. Parents in Preston. Has a good prospect of work at Mr. Paley's.

"T. B., 24. His master spoke to his character on his trial, and will, most probably, take him again into his employ.

"J. L., 37. Has behaved very well. Is uncertain of obtaining work.

"W. K., 20. Is 'sure' that he can obtain employ in Preston at a factory.

"J. L., 16, R. L., 14. Will return home to their parents at Bamber Bridge.

"R. A., 55. A very satisfactory case; hopes to find employment at Witton.

"E. G., 53. Has a husband and family in work at Clitheroe. Will return to them.

"E. S., 56. Will return to her husband at Colne and resume her usual occupations.

"I. S., 18. Will return to her mother and sister at Belmont, near Blackburn.

"E. G., 41, A. G., 14. Mother and daughter. Both worked in a factory at Darwen. Will return to Darwen.

"M. K., 43. Has a husband at Blackburn. 'Can earn her living.'

"The above particulars, meagre as they are, it is evident, relate to persons who have no connexion with '*la classe dangereuse*,' but who, living in the ordinary state of the great bulk to which they belong, have been incidentally led into trifling acts of felony. None of them have ever been in prison before; and the sentence of 'one month' has been justly thought adequate to their offences. For some time these trifling cases have swollen our calendars; in the present instance they furnished

nearly one half ($\frac{5}{12}$ths) of the whole of the convictions for felony at the sessions of February last. They will be added in the sum of criminality which will stand to the debit of North Lancashire; yet I venture to say that very few of these cases would have formed subjects for indictment at Liverpool or Manchester, certainly not in London.

"Among 95 prisoners indicted at Liverpool in the February sessions, and 111 at the Manchester Borough sessions, there were none indicted for such trifling offences as were committed by ten of the twenty persons just discharged. In rural districts where breaches of the law are unusual, trifling instances of such breach appear important; but in proportion as we approach the great towns pilfering and robberies become more frequent; and at last, in such places as Liverpool and Manchester, it becomes necessary to consider many acts of criminality venial, which in thinly peopled neighbourhoods are regarded as deserving of grave proceedings and severe punishment.

"Monday, September 11th.—H. B., 40. Under a third imprisonment, seems, like some others similarly placed, to be at last deriving benefit from the discipline. To-day he said, 'This will be a good job; I feel a change I never felt before, and I am happier. It takes five or six weeks to get one's eyes open after a drinking bout.'

"Tuesday, September 19th.—Mr Dixon called my attention to a poor girl, G. M., in the hospital and suffering under a loathsome disease. Excessive bleeding had come on, and Mr. Dixon apprehended a fatal result should it recur. The miserable girl does not appear more than fifteen or sixteen. She appears to have been contending with bad parents, poverty, workhouses, and temptation in many shapes, until she took to a course of life, about a year ago, which has terminated in these miserable consequences. Under all these unhappy circumstances she now manifests both feeling and intelligence to a degree which forces upon the mind the melancholy contrast between what she is and what she might have been. Her sentence has expired some days ago: of course she will stay here until either convalescent or removed by death.

"Friday, September 22nd.—J. B., for trial. Suffering under great mental distress; this is his second committal. Alluding to his former one, he spoke of the little comparative effect it had had upon him, 'but,' he said, 'I was not married then, and was not the father of a child.' The problem of reformation becomes much easier of solution when the conditions of it include natural feeling and affection, and the having children.

"M. M., committed for trial for keeping a disorderly house. This woman's husband is transported; her eldest son has been imprisoned twice, and her eldest daughter eight times.

"J. F. He was convicted in October last of felony, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, having been previously imprisoned three times under summary conviction. I had allowed myself to consider him a hopeless specimen of the depravity engendered by bad parentage and natural predisposition to crime. I believe I have been wrong; and the interview I had with the boy to-day, which at times was overpowering to my own feelings, only shows me once more that no case whatever must be considered as precluding hope. The poor boy began his story of sorrow and penitence by saying in a voice choking with emotion, 'Oh! Sir, my father is a drunkard!'

"J. B., 39. An excellent workman as a joiner; returned a short time ago from the hulks, and is now committed again for the fourth time for an offence similar to his three previous ones—obtaining money by false pretences. He was out of work, and committed this offence through drinking. When I asked him how it happened that, being out of work, he should nevertheless be drinking, he replied, in a tone of bitterness, 'You can get drink given to you when you can get nothing else;' so it is. More than 120 men have been committed within the last twelve months, most of them under summary conviction, through the liquor to which they have been treated.

"An incidental benefit, which I never anticipated, arises from the prisoners seeing each other; the men of mature age are very much affected by the sight of 'so many boys in prison.' Upon parents this sight operates most beneficially; they think of the children they have left at home; and they are full of anxiety 'lest they also should come into this place,' and not unfrequently they beg that some one might be sent to their house to warn those who are there of the consequences of continuing in a sinful course.

"Tuesday, December 12th.—R. L. begged that I would write to his eldest son, and urge on him the necessity of taking the younger children to school and church. This is only one of the many instances in which parents here begin to feel that kind of solicitude about their children which they never felt before.

"Wednesday, December 20th.—The rule which forbids interviews between prisoners and their friends until three months have elapsed, might, I think, be relaxed in some cases with highly beneficial effect; I mean in those cases which show sincere reformation. Here, the demeanour and language of a prisoner to the wife, or children, or other friends, produce a salutary effect; and the careless or indifferent visitor receives from his imprisoned friend an impression which may be all the stronger from its being unexpected.

"Wednesday, March 7th.—A boy of 15 committed to the sessions for stealing a cap from a shop door. As illustrating the social condition and feeling of too many in his rank of life, I give the substance of my conversation with him. 'What made you take this cap?' 'Why, I wanted some brass to see a play as they were acting.' 'How much was it to see the play?' 'Why, twopence.' 'What was the name of the play?' 'It was The Black Savage of the Forest.' 'Did you pawn the cap?' 'No; a lad gave me twopence on it, and was to give me fourpence more, but he took the cap back to the shop.' 'How much a week do you get for working at the factory?' 'Five shillings, and little enough.' 'You have a brother who was once here (aged 18); how much does he get a week?' 'He's more sense than to tell: he gives our folk about two or three a week, and keeps the rest for himself.' To say nothing of the cool indifference with which this lad commits a felony in order to procure means for a short-lived pleasure, there is much to be regretted in the laxity of family discipline exemplified by the elder boy concealing his real earnings from his parents and spending the largest portion of them on his own pleasures—depraved and ruinous as they undoubtedly are. Yet this is the domestic condition of thousands of families in this country.

"A young man named G. L., aged 20, committed for disorderly con-

duct, supplies a terrible example of the misery consequent on the indulgence of infidel opinions in religion combined with immoral conduct. To this young man the cell—as may easily be imagined—has been a fearful trial. The inevitable tendency of the memory and conscience to review the past when uninterrupted seclusion from all external excitement is allowed to operate, in this particular case produces effects which I could wish to be seen by all who have tampered with doubts on revelation. L.'s mental agony is not to be described; he now wishes to believe, but cannot. The doubts which now he strives to banish, and which have acquired strength by his feeding and pampering them, force themselves on his unwilling mind; and the conflict between them and his terrors of the punishment which may await him for encouraging them it is indeed distressing, if not awful, to witness. The unfortunate young man has thoughtlessly plunged into a sea of scepticism, and he is now completely out of his depth. His cries for assistance are unavailing too: for it passes mere human effort to deliver him from the 'deep waters which have gone over his soul,' and which he has too long been recklessly braving."

The schoolmasters give about eight hours per day on an average to teaching. Their instruction is properly confined principally to reading, writing, and arithmetic; religious instruction being imparted by the chaplain. I examined a number of prisoners selected at random, and found their progress, on the whole, to be very satisfactory.

Except the females' night cells, which wanted whitewashing (a defect which, by the prompt directions of the governor, was immediately removed), the whole of the prison was very clean; as were the persons of the prisoners.

The clothing and bedding were sufficient.

As already mentioned, a new dietary has been introduced; but it appeared that in the case of most prisoners confined for long periods it had been found necessary to give more than the prescribed quantity of food, which is objectionable. The different rates should provide for all ordinary cases.

The majority of the prisoners had gained in weight. I found the food to be of good quality. Its average daily cost per head last year was $3\frac{1}{4}d.$, which is considerably under the general average in English prisons. The bread, which is brown, but quite good enough in quality, costs less than three farthings per pound.

Many of the prisoners had not a healthy appearance, but the majority had been in prison only a short time, and could not have acquired their pallid hue there. The most healthy looking were the transports, many of whom had been in prison nearly six months; but these prisoners have more food than the generality, and many of them were country labourers; and as I have before observed, country prisoners have usually a healthier appearance than prisoners from towns: moreover, it should always be borne in mind that transports undergoing separate confinement are to some extent picked men as regards health.

The surgeon of the prison stated as follows:—

"The health of the prisoners at the present time is very good—better than I ever knew it. This I attribute in part to an improvement in the dietary, at the time the cholera was about, by the addition of a pint of new milk to every prisoner's daily ration; an addition which still continues. I think, however, that the allowance of milk might now be safely reduced to half a pint. There are at present 13 prisoners who are not able to do their usual work, but there is only one case of serious illness. This man was out of health on his admission. Except that diarrhœa and dysentery were prevalent last summer and autumn, the general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's visit two years ago has been very good. There is not any disease to which the prisoners are more liable than persons in the same class of life out of prison. Any tendency to scrofula and consumption is prevented by the active exercise of the prisoners during two hours every day. As a general rule the prisoners, even those who remain a long time, leave the prison in rather better health than they were in on admission. There are generally several prisoners subject to epilepsy, but these parties are, I believe, for the most part got into the prison by their parents or by governors of workhouses or overseers, in order that they may be relieved of cost and trouble."

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, but the number of punishments, though very much less than formerly, is still great, having last year been upwards of 3000. The chief offences are talking and otherwise trying to communicate, and are committed principally by prisoners associated under the silent system.

The usual punishments are stoppage of food and solitary confinement: corporal punishment is never resorted to.

Only two prisoners made any complaint, and their complaints were of no importance. On the other hand some prisoners expressed themselves thankful for the treatment they had received.

The warders are all selected in the first instance by the governor, and taken for a time on probation; and if they prove well qualified for their offices, are then reported to the Justices, who examine them, and if they are satisfied with their appearance, appoint them. This arrangement I would recommend for general adoption.

The governor sets a good example by being himself at his post when the prison is opened at six in the morning.

The registers were in a proper state, and the system of accounts appears to afford a sufficient check on the disbursements.

The food and coal are supplied by public contract.

The net average cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent and repairs) was about 16*l.*, which is 6*l.* less than the general average in the English prisons, and about equal to the average in Scotland.

The entries in the visiting justices' book were frequent, and showed that the justices found the prison in good order.

The general result of the inspection reflected much credit on Colonel Martin, the governor; on the Rev. Mr. Clay, the chaplain; and on several of the other officers.

I recommended that as soon as practicable the prison should be discontinued for females, and that the female prisoners be sent to Lancaster Castle.

LIVERPOOL.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected December 14th, 1849.]

The inspection was only a cursory one.

In accordance with the suggestions in my last Report, two temporary hospitals have been erected; the great cesspool has been filled up, and arrangements have been made for conveying the night-soil out of the grounds; the pond outside the prison has been filled up; the dietary has been made less liquid; the time for exercise in the open air has been increased; and, except the suggestion for improving the ventilation of the wash-house and the night cells in wards Nos. 12 and 13, all the other recommendations in the Report have been carried into effect.

Eight additional baths have also been provided.

These measures, the immediate object of which was to guard against the cholera, probably assisted materially in keeping off any serious inroad of that disorder, of which there appeared at one time considerable danger. There were indeed a few cases of cholera, four of which were fatal; but the whole mortality was less than in the previous year, notwithstanding the average number of prisoners was greater; and as respects the cholera, the surgeon stated that while the mortality in the district in which the prison is situated was two per cent., in the prison itself it was only one half per cent.

Useful labour which was extended considerably last year has been carried yet further, although the bulk of the work is still of little value. From twenty to thirty boys are now taught tailoring, and in some cases the governor has been able in consequence to procure situations for them. Several boys also, through the governor's instrumentality, have lately been sent to sea.

The return in the following page shows how the prisoners at the time of my visit were employed, and what were their ordinary occupations when at large.

The average number of prisoners last year was 936, which is even a larger number by 35 than the average in the previous year. Of late, however, there has been a very considerable decrease, owing, the governor thought, to the improvement in

Ordinary Occupations of the Prisoners, with their Employment on the Day of Inspection.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Debtors.	TOTAL.	Blacksmith's and other Iron Work	Carpenter's Work, &c.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment, and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Knitting.	Mat Making.	Nursing, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking Oakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	In Reception Ward.	In Solitary.	Miscellaneous.	Not at Work.		
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.																			Unable to work from illness.	Not at work, because no work is provided.	Debtors idle from choice.
MALES.																								
Bakers	1	2	3	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	4	7	13	.	24	6	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Butchers	.	1	2	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers, &c.	4	6	25	.	35	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
Clerks, &c.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlers	1	5	6	.	12	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	2	.	2	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ditto (other)	10	61	179	.	250	.	.	18	9	.	17	.	.	163	.	.	.	.	14	3	1	5	20	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	2	3	13	.	18	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	.	1	.
Painters	1	2	20	.	23	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	3	3	21	.	27	.	.	.	9	.	13	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Shoemakers, &c.	3	3	15	.	21	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Soldiers	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tailors	.	5	27	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Weavers	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous	1	3	21	2	27	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	4	2
Total of Males	31	103	347	2	483	6	10	30	39	.	32	.	17	234	8	.	21	.	18	7	15	7	37	2
FEMALES.																								
Married Women	4	25	26	.	55	.	.	5	.	4	.	11	.	14	.	21	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Servants (unmarried)	5	10	9	.	24	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	1	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	4	5	29	.	38	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	23	.	.	1	.	.	5	2	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	14	54	122	.	190	.	.	12	.	19	.	.	.	46	.	79	.	17	3	2	.	8	4	.
Total of Females	27	94	186	.	307	.	.	24	.	30	.	11	.	70	.	123	.	17	7	2	1	15	7	.

trade and to there being fewer Irish in Liverpool than there were. On the day of the inspection there were 790 prisoners, whereas on the corresponding day of last year there were 1100.

The prison was clean and in good order.

The governor stated that the general conduct of the prisoners had on the whole been tolerably good, and it appeared that the number of punishments had diminished considerably, great as it still is. Last year there were 10,500 punishments, but this year there were less than 7000.

LIVERPOOL.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected Dec. 14th, 1849.]

The inspection was on this occasion only cursory.

In accordance with some of the recommendations made in my last Report, some of the cell windows have been secured by wrought-iron bars, and a minute monthly medical examination of the prisoners is now made.

I was glad to find that here as at the borough prison the number of prisoners has lately been considerably less than it was. At the time of my visit there were 379 prisoners, whereas on the corresponding day of last year there were 477.

The decrease is attributed to the same causes as the decrease of prisoners at the borough prison, *viz.*, the improvement in trade, and to fewer Irish coming over now than formerly.

A class of boys has been formed for learning shoe-making, and the governor stated that their progress had been very satisfactory.

The return in the following page shows how the prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit were occupied, and what were their ordinary occupations when at large.

When the cholera was prevalent in the neighbourhood there were a few cases in this prison (only one of which, however, that of a debtor who had arrived only the day before, was fatal), and diarrhœa and dysentery were common; but with these exceptions the general health of the prisoners was reported to have been good, though the number of deaths (fourteen) was large.

The general conduct also of the prisoners was stated to have been good, but the number of punishments is still very great; especially considering that so many prisoners are in separate confinement. Last year there were upwards of 4000 punishments.

I found the prison very clean and orderly.

The average net cost per prisoner last year (exclusive of any charge for rent or repairs) was about 19*l.*, which is 3*l.* under the general average in England, but 3*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	Untried Prisoners.	Convicted Prisoners.		Total.	Bag Making, &c.	Blacksmiths' and other Iron Work	Carpenter's Work.	Cleaning, &c., as a regular employment and occupying the prisoner the greater part of the day.	Cooking, &c.	Gardening, Field Labour, &c.	Knitting.	Nursing, &c.	Painting, Whitewashing, &c.	Picking (Jakum, Wool, or Cotton, &c.	Shoe Making, Clog Making, &c.	Shirt Making, &c.	Tailor's Work, &c.	Washing, Ironing, &c.	Weaving.	Winders.	Bricklayers.	Bookbinders.	Miscellaneous.	Unable to work from Illness.
		Sentenced to Confinement for One Month, or under, or until Sureties are given.	Sentenced to Confinement for more than One Month.																					
MALES.																								
Bakers	1	3	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Blacksmiths, and other Workers in Iron	2	3	23	28	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Butchers	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, &c.	2	.	11	13	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coopers, &c.	1	.	9	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Clerks, &c.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Hawkers and Pedlers	4	3	9	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Labourers (Agricultural)	12	14	97	123	.	.	.	20	.	8	.	.	.	71	9	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	5
Ditto (other)	5	4	28	37	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Masons, Bricklayers, &c.	1	6	7	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Miners	5	4	28	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Painters	1	1	25	27	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sailors, Boatmen, &c.	1	2	22	25	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.	.
Shoemakers, &c.	.	.	9	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spinners, &c.	3	.	6	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tailors	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weavers	2	.	20	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	22	.	.	.	.	.
Surgeons	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Grooms	2	.	4	6	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Millwrights, &c.	2	1	4	7	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wheelwrights	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Victuallers	1	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hatters	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Watchmakers	.	1	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total of Males	43	27	262	332	2	3	14	20	4	18	.	3	1	193	18	.	9	.	26	10	2	1	2	9
FEMALES.																								
Married Women	3	2	6	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	6	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2
Servants (unmarried)	1	.	8	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Miscellaneous (unmarried)	2	2	13	15	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Unmarried, not brought up to any regular Occupation	1	5	6	12	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total of Females	7	9	31	47	.	.	.	6	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	23	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2

LONDON:
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1850.

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FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

III.—SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Westbourne Street, 13th May 1850.

I BEG leave to lay before you my Annual Report upon the state of the Prisons in the Southern and Western District, being a part of the Fifteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN G. PERRY,
Inspector of Prisons.

REPORTS ON PRISONS

IN THE

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

TAUNTON COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

So much has been done in the improvement of this prison since the last description published of its construction, that it will be more convenient to give a detailed account of its present plan and construction, than to specify, in the order of their occurrence, the several beneficial changes that have been from time to time affected therein.

Construction.

The prison is situated in a suburb of the town of Taunton, called Wilton, on the road to Wellington, and is about a quarter of a mile from the Courts. It is surrounded by a boundary wall, enclosing an area of a hexagonal form, which is stated to contain nearly two acres of land. The boundary wall is unusually high, its minimum height being 22 feet, while in some parts it attains a height of 25 feet, an elevation sufficient to discourage attempts at escape, which have accordingly not been made for many years past.

The prison is skirted on the north and west sides by public roads, whilst a river runs under the eastern wall, which is made very instrumental, as will hereafter appear, in maintaining the salubrity of the prison, as well as in securing the building from fire.

A few only of the buildings are erected against the boundary wall,—namely, the cook-house, mill-house, and a house for the prison van; but, as the application of these buildings is to purposes only required by day, and as prisoners are never trusted near them without the supervision of an officer, there is no fear of any attempt being made to employ them as facilities for escape.

The north side of the building, abutting on the Wellington-road, is occupied by the governor's house, a large room for the magistrates' meetings, the office of the clerk of the peace, and a room for the preservation of the county records. Besides these, and at the eastern extremity of this front, is a lodge which leads into the prison enclosure, and which forms the only public approach to the building. A passage, which runs directly from the lodge towards the chapel (to be hereafter described), has on its east side four cells measuring six feet six inches by four feet six inches, which are used as reception cells. The windows of these cells

unfortunately look outwards over the river. The door from this to the chapel passage is kept closed, as it is only used for special purposes. The ordinary entrance to the prison leads out of this on the western side, and seems well constructed for security, having a guard's room at its prison extremity, between which and the passage first described, is the room for visitors to prisoners.

The passage enters a spacious yard, measuring about 70 feet square, which has recently been obtained by taking away several walls and partitions which had not been found to be of much utility, and must be regarded as a great acquisition to the prison, whether it should be hereafter applied (as it will be shown to be advisable) to the purposes of an airing-yard, or kept open as a means of ventilation. On the east side of this area, an improvement of a still more important character has been effected, by the conversion of a long line of useless sheds into cells, a work which, as well as the greater part of the carpenters' and masons' work in this prison, has been entirely performed by prisoners. By this change the number of cells for male prisoners in this part has been doubled, and as the inner cells, with which these are necessarily made to communicate, are provided with fire-places, in which fires are kept up during the cold days, the effects of damp are sufficiently guarded against. It is necessary, however, to advert to a disadvantage attendant on this mode of locating two prisoners in two cells so closely contiguous, namely, that there can be little or no power of checking conversation between them at night after locking up. In the present circumstances of the prison, however, with very deficient accommodation for the maximum number of its inmates, this inexpensive expedient for gaining room is much to be commended, although I trust that it will be regarded as a temporary measure. The cells here described measure 11 feet by 7 feet 6 inches, and together with those which previously existed at this part, form a block of 24 sleeping cells, the only cells for male prisoners which are not certified for the separate confinement of prisoners.

The southern extremity of the building just described contains the male's infirmary, the day-room being on the ground floor, and the sleeping-rooms above it. Over the whole range of cells is a single room nearly 100 feet long by 20 feet wide, having a passage down the centre and benches on either side, upon which those prisoners who are not on the tread-wheel are employed in picking oakum. It is hoped that this unprofitable method of employment will ere long be superseded by some description of employment conducted in the cells recently certified for separate confinement.

The remaining accommodation for male prisoners consists of 71 cells in a separate building at the south side of this enclosure. This building was constructed several years ago professedly for the separate form of discipline, but the cells not having been provided with the means of warmth and ventilation, they could not

of course be certified as fit for that purpose. This defect has now been supplied, and the cells were accordingly certified in December, 1849. This building consists entirely of cells, not having in it any apartments for officers, and as it is quite detached from the rest of the prison, it is presumed that a night watch must be kept therein in order that an officer may be always within hearing (as required by law) to attend to the signals of the prisoners. The cells are constructed like those at Pentonville in most particulars, but there are some deviations from that construction which are to be regretted as being calculated to diminish their usefulness. The first of these deviations is the omission of water-closets and washing pans from all the cells of the upper gallery except two, which are intended to serve that purpose for all the prisoners in the gallery. If the object of this deviation from the ordinary construction be to save expense, it is to be feared that that object will not eventually be attained, since the salaries of additional warders, who must be maintained for the purpose of attending to the calls of prisoners at all hours of the day, will probably by much exceed the amount saved in the cost of construction. But even if it were not so, the interruption to discipline occasioned by permitting prisoners to leave their cells at all hours upon pretences, the groundlessness of which can never be proved, however strongly suspected, is cause of much inconvenience. In the present case there is another objection arising out of the small accommodation of the prison, two cells being lost to the general purposes of the prison by the necessity of retaining them as water-closets.

The other defect to which I have incidentally referred is one of still greater importance, although fortunately it admits of a very easy remedy. It is the want of light in the cells at night. The manifold evils arising from the want of this advantage have been so often adverted to in these Reports, that it seems needless to dwell upon them here, more especially as every magistrate accustomed to administer the affairs of prisons must be aware that in the long nights of winter, prisoners must of necessity be locked up for periods varying from 13 to 16 hours in the dark, and must also be cognizant of the pernicious habits, not limited, it is to be feared, to the negative vices of indolence and inactivity, to which the indulgence in bed so far beyond the necessity of repose often gives rise. But if this be an evil recognized in all prisons, how much the more is it to be avoided in a prison in which an enlightened system of discipline is about to be undertaken. How many hours, now wasted in unprofitable and even injurious inactivity, might be devoted to useful employment and education by furnishing the light requisite for their performance. The expense of carrying the gas into the cells, the corridor being already so lighted, would be very small, and the amount of gas consumed would entail an annual expense altogether inconsiderable when weighed against the many advantages resulting from its employment.

The lower floor of the corridor contains 23 cells, and each of the galleries which encircle the building 24, making a total of 71, two of those in the upper gallery, however, being devoted in the manner explained above. They are ventilated upon a plan which, although it cannot be recommended for imitation in other prisons, is admissible in this as a *pis aller*, to avoid the expensive alterations which a more perfect system of ventilation would have required. The air for the cells is derived from the corridor, which is thus made to represent the flues employed for conveying the air to the individual cells in Pentonville and other prisons enjoying a more perfect kind of ventilation. Before leaving this subject, I would suggest, as the best means of correcting the defects of the ventilation, that a fire should be kept up in the extracting flue at all times by night as well as by day, and at all times of the year.

All the cells in this building are furnished with alarums, constructed upon a much cheaper plan than any I have seen before, except those at Bath, and much more effective than the latter. Their cost did not exceed 3*s*. 6*d*. per cell. The two lower floors are provided with hammocks, but the prisoners in the upper gallery will sleep on bedsteads, which I am disposed to think on many accounts preferable. All are furnished with a stool and table, and shelves to hold the small articles used by the prisoners. There is nothing in the basement except the warming apparatus. Each cell has a separate supply daily of about eight gallons of water, which is pumped up from a well into the common reservoir by means of an excellent chain pump in the airing-yard, which can be worked by one or two prisoners. There is another pump in the prison by which water is raised from the river flowing under the walls. The supply of water is indeed most abundant, and greatly contributes, with the elevated site of the prison, to the salubrity of the locality, by affording the means of frequent flushing of the drains, in which there is a fall of from 12 to 14 feet. Besides two smaller cisterns containing respectively 180 and 260 hogsheads, there is a large reservoir under the chapel, holding between 5000 and 6000 hogsheads.

The debtors and female prisoners occupy an ill-constructed wing on the west side of the prison, having a drying-yard behind it of its whole length. In this a great deal of space is lost which might be much better employed by removing the former of those classes of prisons to the division first described, and building upon the site of the present debtors' building another block of cells similar and at right angles to that last described, to be devoted to male and female prisoners. It might contain 75 cells for men, and 45 for women, the present washhouse and laundry, with a little modification, still serving those purposes. So strongly is the present building constructed, that the materials from it would go far to erect the new building, and nearly all the work might be done by prisoners. There are two yards for debtors, of sufficient extent ,

and beyond them the visiting room for debtors is placed in a line of building which also contains a carpenter's shop and several water-closets. At the time of my last visit it was in contemplation to construct three baths at the southern end of this range of building, which, added to those already existing, would admit of all the prisoners being washed at short intervals.

The chapel, of which the gallery is also used for school instruction, is very commodious and well contrived, and the chaplain's room adjoining is sufficiently spacious. The chaplain, however, represented that the latter is exceedingly damp, as is shown by the damage to which the prison books are subject from remaining therein only for a short time.

At the western end of the new corridor is the hard-labour yard, having on one side a long range of sheds in which prisoners break stones, and on the other the tread-mill, divided into separate compartments, and its appurtenances. It has before been said that the cook-house is situated in the same yard, by no means a good locality for that part of the establishment, on account of its distance from the parts inhabited by prisoners.

On the last day of inspection (December 4th, 1849,) the number of prisoners in confinement was as follows :— Prisoners on the day of inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial at Assizes	3	..	3
,, ,, Sessions	21	4	25
Prisoners Summarily Convicted :—			
Under the Vagrant Act	14	5	19
,, Game Act	1	..	1
,, Malicious Trespass Act	4	..	4
,, Larceny Act	9	1	10
Assaults, and for wants of sureties	10	..	10
Under Excise Laws, and for non-payment of Assessed Taxes	2	..	2
Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and sentenced to imprisonment :—			
Felons	28	4	32
Misdemeanants	6	2	8
Sentenced to Transportation	18	1	19
,, Death	..	1	1
Debtors :—			
Under execution	3	..	3
By sentence of County Court	12	..	12
	131	18	149

At the same time of the previous year the criminal prisoners were more numerous by exactly one-third :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners	147	32	179
Debtors of all denominations	13	..	13
	160	32	192

The following table will exhibit the particulars of the several cases more in detail :—

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
J. L.	23	Stealing coal	4 January 1848	Epiphany Session	4 January 1848	18 months.
J. W.	26	Burglary	25 May ,,	Summer Assize	4 August ,,	18 ,,
W. S.	35	Assault, with intent, &c.	2 January 1849	Epiphany Session	2 January 1849	18 ,,
W. W.	22	Stealing shoes	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	7 years.
G. S.	20	House-breaking	23 ,, ,,	Spring Session	23 March ,,	12 months.
J. D.	42	Stealing silver spoons	23 March ,,	Ditto	23 ,, ,,	9 ,,
R. D.	20	House-breaking	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	23 ,, ,,	9 ,,
J H.	23	Entering a wood, &c.	12 December 1848	Lent Assize	31 ,, ,,	12 ,,
J. L.	22	House-breaking	6 February 1849	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	12 ,,
S. T.	12	Ditto	31 March ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	12 ,,
A. K.	13	Arson	15 January ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	12 ,,
J. R.	29	House-breaking	20 November ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	12 ,,
G. B.	21	Ditto	10 May ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	9 ,,
J. B.	40	Stealing fowls	3 June ,,	Midsummer Session	3 July ,,	6 ,,
G. O.	21	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	7 years.
W. P.	27	Stealing wheat	17 April ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	9 months.
R. G.	32	House-breaking	21 May ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	10 years.
J. M.	22	Stealing a spade	3 June ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	7 ,,
J. B.	48	Sheep-stealing	10 April ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	10 ,,
A. W.	24	Uttering base coin	3 ,, ,,	Bridgwater, Borough	10 ,, ,,	12 months.
J. B.	26	Sheep-stealing	10 July ,,	Midsummer, Adjourned	10 ,, ,,	10 years.
J. T.	28	Assault, &c.	11 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	11 ,, ,,	12 months.
C. G.	22	Stealing a watch	18 July ,,	Summer Assize	31 ,, ,,	12 ,,
H. S.	20	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	6 ,,
J. P.	23	Burglary	3 May ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	15 years.
J. P.	29	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	15 ,,
A. C.	17	Ditto	31 July ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	10 ,,
J. L.	19	Ditto	4 June ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	7 ,,
J. S.	46	Forgery	11 April ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	12 months.
J. C.	16	Vagrancy	7 September ,,	Summarily Convicted	7 September ,,	3 ,,
C. B.	20	Vagrancy, Union	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	3 ,,

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
T. C.	33	Vagrancy, Union	12 September 1849	Summarily Convicted	12 September 1849	3 months.
T. H.	55	Stealing fowls	30 ,, ,,	Michaelmas Session	16 October ,,	15 years.
J. B.	27	Stealing 3 gins	16 October ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	7 ,,
C. D.	22	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	12 months.
F. H.	14	Stealing cheese	26 August ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	7 years.
R. L.	13	Stealing a rabbit	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	3 months.
R. S.	18	Stealing leather	2 October ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	3 ,,
R. S.	56	Stealing a hook	3 September ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	12 ,,
G. M.	16	Stealing 3 gins	16 October ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	3 ,,
J. S.	30	Stealing a coat	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	6 ,,
H. B.	18	Stealing a watch	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	4 ,,
J. P.	16	Stealing wood	16 ,, ,,	Adjourned Session	16 ,, ,,	10 years.
W. B.	25	Sheep-stealing	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	10 ,,
G. V.	28	Stealing a lathe	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	10 ,,
W. T.	28	Sheep-stealing	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	15 ,,
G. S.	22	Stealing a gelding	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	10 ,,
W. W.	22	Stealing a donkey	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	12 months.
R. C.	20	Stealing mahogany	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	8 ,,
B. P.	28	Receiving, &c.	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	10 ,,
J. W.	24	Uttering base coin	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	10 ,,
B. H.	18	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	10 ,,
J. K.	19	Assaulting a constable	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	18 ,,
J. M.	20	Stealing meat, &c.	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	4 ,,
G. P.	32	Stealing leather	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	4 ,,
P. S.	20	Assault, with intent	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	12 ,,
G. U.	21	Cutting, &c.	1 ,, ,,	For Trial.		
H. W.	22	Stealing apples	16 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	16 October 1849	2 months.
C. B.	16	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	16 ,, ,,	2 ,,
W. B.	75	Want of sureties	20 ,, ,,	For Trial.		
J. M.	37	Ditto	20 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	20 October 1849	12 months.
J. T.	23	Assault	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	3 ,,

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
J. S.	39	Vagrancy	31 October 1849	Summarily Convicted	31 October 1849	2 months.
J. H.	14	Stealing potatoes	31 ,, ,,	For Trial		
J. S.	53	Stealing apples	31 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	31 October 1849	3 months.
W. H.	47	Stealing fowls	31 ,, ,,	For Trial		
J. B.	37	Vagrancy, Union	2 November ,,	Summarily Convicted	2 November 1849	6 weeks.
E. G.	17	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 ,,
A. E.	18	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 ,,
H. G.	20	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 ,,
W. F.	17	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 ,,
S. B.	36	Taxes	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 ,,
R. A.	21	Burglary	3 ,, ,,	For Trial		
J. D.	42	Assault	7 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	7 November ,,	1 month.
J. S.	40	Trespass	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	1 ,,
H. B.	24	Assault	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	1 ,,
J. T.	24	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	1 ,,
J. F.	19	Ditto	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,	1 ,,
W. H.	28	Stealing potatoes	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,	1 ,,
T. U.	36	Trespass	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,	2 months.
J. S.	29	Stealing a watch	10 ,, ,,	For Trial		
T. D.	22	Trespass	12 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	12 November 1849	6 weeks.
A. W.	19	Vagrancy	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	1 month.
J. H.	18	Stealing cheese	13 ,, ,,	For Trial		
N. P.	17	Ditto	13 ,, ,,	Ditto		
J. A.	20	Stealing a brush	13 ,, ,,	Ditto		
W. G.	32	Vagrancy	13 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	13 November 1849	1 month.
J. W.	43	Want of sureties	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	13 ,, ,,	1 ,,
J. L.	18	Trespass	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	13 ,, ,,	1 ,,
J. L.	60	Stealing a razor	14 ,, ,,	For Trial		
J. K.	31	Stealing withies	14 ,, ,,	Ditto		
G. B.	19	Stealing a pickaxe	16 ,, ,,	Ditto		
H. H.	23	Stealing fowls	19 ,, ,,	Ditto		

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
W. S.	32	Stealing a gun	19 November 1849	For Trial		
F. W.	33	Assault	20 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	20 November 1849	14 days.
W. P.	29	Stealing a horse	21 ,, ,,	For Trial		
W. H.	48	Excise laws	24 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	until pay 7*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*	
H. D.	22	Stealing apples	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 November 1849	2 months.
F. W.	27	Vagrancy	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	1 month.
J. B.	14	Trespass	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	14 days.
S. B.	16	Game laws	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	21 ,,
J. H.	23	Assault	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	1 month.
G. H.	25	Stealing coal	28 ,, ,,	For Trial		
R. R.	32	Sheep stealing	28 ,, ,,	Ditto		
S. S.	21	Trespass	28 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	28 November 1849	1 month.
J. D.	19	Stealing apples	30 ,, ,,	Ditto	30 ,, ,,	1 ,,
W. J.	18	Ditto	30 ,, ,,	Ditto	30 ,, ,,	1 ,,
G. H.	28	Vagrancy	1 December ,,	Ditto	1 December ,,	14 days.
J. D.	43	Assault	1 ,, ,,	For Trial		
W. C.	16	Stealing pease	1 ,, ,,	Ditto		
C. H.	16	Ditto	1 ,, ,,	Ditto		
J. W.	40	Arson	1 ,, ,,	Ditto		
W. R.	17	Burglary	1 ,, ,,	Ditto		
G. G.	18	Stealing hay	2 ,, ,,	Ditto		
J. J.	17	Stealing a whip	3 ,, ,,	Ditto		
J. B.	35	Entering a wood by night, armed	4 ,, ,,	Ditto		
J. L.	20		4 ,, ,,	Ditto		
			FEMALES.			
H. K.	63	Forgery	7 November 1848	Lent Assize	31 March 1848	2 years.
S. W.	19	Stealing wearing apparel	25 May 1849	Midsummer Session	3 July 1849	6 months.
A. P.	22	Obtaining by false pretences	7 June ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	6 ,,
A. W.	22		7 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	6 ,,
C. H.	32	Murder	31 August ,,	Summer Assize	31 ,, ,,	Death, respited.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
S. B.	28	Housebreaking	24 August 1849	Michaelmas Session	16 October 1848	7 years.
E. G.	22	Picking pockets	16 October ,,	Ditto adjourned	23 ,, ,,	6 months.
H. H.	63	Stealing wearing apparel	17 August ,,	Ditto	23 ,, ,,	4 ,,
F. L.	27	Stealing meat	30 October ,,	For Trial.		
J. R.	44	Stealing apples	5 November ,,	Summarily Convicted	5 November ,,	3 months.
J. B.	29	Vagrancy, Union	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,	1 ,,
A. B.	22	Ditto	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,	2 ,,
P. B.	27	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	2 ,,
H. T.	23	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	2 ,,
M. J.	52	Stealing cloth	23 ,, ,,	For Trial.		
H. R.	35	Sheep stealing	27 ,, ,,	Ditto		
M. R.	19	Vagrancy, Union	30 ,, ,,	Summarily Convicted	30 November ,,	5 days.
A. B.	24	Embezzlement	1 December ,,	For Trial.		
			DEBTORS.			
J. G.	38	Debt	26 May 1849	In execution	26 May 1849	
T. L.	80	Ditto	28 July ,,	Ditto	28 July ,,	
S. S.	30	Ditto	15 October ,,	Ditto	15 October ,,	
F. B.	27	Ditto	18 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,	
S. B.	42	Ditto	7 November ,,	County court	7 November ,,	30 days.
J. H.	38	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	In execution		
E. W.	28	Ditto	9 ,, ,,	County court	9 November 1849	30 ,,
J. P.	49	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	In execution		
F. P.	26	Ditto	15 ,, ,,	County court	15 November 1849	30 ,,
J. J.	56	Ditto	19 ,, ,,	In execution		
R. D.	26	Ditto	23 ,, ,,	County court	23 November 1849	30 ,,
W. C.	35	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	In execution		
H. P.	19	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	County court	28 November 1849	30 ,,
W. W.	36	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	30 ,,
D. B.	35	Ditto	1 December ,,	In execution		

Employment.

The prisoners were employed at the time of my inspection as follows :—Transports were worked on the treadwheel half a day, the other half being devoted to picking oakum. Convicted felons and misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour divided the day between treadwheel labour, stone-breaking, and picking oakum, and morning and evening school. The females were employed in the washhouse and laundry.

There were no prisoners in punishment, nor had there been any for more than two months. The punishments in this prison are indeed very few, the whole of the last year furnished only 50.

Deficiency of cells.

The male prisoners were separately lodged on the night preceding my visit as far as the number of cells would permit ; but as there were 116 male prisoners and only 97 cells, it was necessary in several instances to place three prisoners in a cell. In fact, it can rarely happen that the number of prisoners will be small enough to allow of their entire separation at night. It will be seen by the statement below, that there was a period in the course of the last year, when half the prisoners were associated at night, since the number of male prisoners was twice that of the cells.

The clothing and bedding are sufficient, and in good repair ; the harlequin dresses for convicted prisoners, however, so fast becoming obsolete elsewhere, are still retained in this prison.

The greatest number of criminal prisoners in confinement at one time in the course of the past year, was 222, 186 having been males, and 36 females. The daily average of males 135, of females 30. The greatest number of debtors, 16 men, 1 woman. Their daily average, 12 men, 1 woman.

Sentences.

The following were the sentences of prisoners convicted by Courts in the last year, and afterwards confined in this prison :—

Imprisonment for periods under 14 days	6
,, ,, 1 month	12
,, ,, 2 months	35
,, ,, 3 ,,	17
,, ,, 6 ,,	36
,, ,, 1 year	19
,, ,, 2 years	8
Transportation	46
Total	179

Prisoners in the Year.

The total number of prisoners in the year just concluded has not differed much from that of the preceding year, as shown in the following table :—

	1848			1849		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	22	6	28	22	5	27
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	70	11	81	64	16	80
Summary Convictions . . .	36	11	47	36	6	42
Received in the course of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	271	57	328	246	48	294
Rendered in Court for Trial .	3	1	4	5	4	9
Summary Convictions . . .	443	102	535	444	136	580
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	74	8	82	55	6	61
Committed for re-examination and afterwards discharged .	10	4	14	11	4	15
	919	200	1,119	883	225	1,108
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year . . .	8	1	9	17	..	17
Received in the Year :—						
By Judges' order, or Mesne Process	..	..	..	4	..	4
In Execution	30	1	31	16	..	16
Under 8 and 9 Vict., 9 and 10 Vict., 12 and 13 Vict. . .	39	..	39	43	3	46
For contempt of Court . . .	..	1	1	4	..	4
Crown Debtors	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total	996	203	1,199	968	228	1,196

In the course of the year, 330 prisoners were tried. The following table gives the results of the trials :—

Convicted	255
Acquitted	59
No Bills found	11
Not prosecuted	2
Admitted as Evidence	3
Total . . .	330

The numbers comprised under the second and third heads, jointly, seem to bear a very uncommon proportion to those under the first. If the fact be so, it would seem to inculcate the necessity of caution in the determination of the first step of punishment, particularly when it is considered that the committal to prison, even though it should not be followed by a conviction, withdraws the

accused from his social duties and connections, and is generally sufficient to do serious injury to his character, as well as to sap the foundation of that self-respect, which is one of the surest safeguards against crime. In an economical point of view, also, unnecessary commitments are to be avoided, since great expenses are often incurred in bringing over to the assize town the witnesses necessary to prove the smallest theft.

The magistrates have a contract with the town council of Bridgewater, for the reception of all prisoners from that borough.

Cleanliness.

The arrangements for cleanliness are very effective, prisoners being required to wash themselves thoroughly every morning, and to take a warm bath at stated intervals. As soon as the new baths are finished, it is intended to bathe them once a week.

Allowances on discharge.

A good method prevails here of assisting prisoners on their discharge, which is worthy of imitation elsewhere. Instead of conferring the assistance in the form of a pecuniary allowance, the discharged prisoner receives rations of bread and meat sufficient to last him until he reaches home, sometimes two, three, or more days: he has also 6*d.* a night allowed for his lodging until he reaches home. Vagrants have one day's rations, 6*d.* for lodging, and (if they desire it) a certificate to be shown at the Union house to procure relief on their way home: the latter they rarely accept, and when they do it is probable that they generally destroy this memorial of their imprisonment.

Diet.

The diet of the prison is that prescribed by the official regulations. The articles of which it is composed are of good quality, and are all obtained by contract.

The following are the present contract prices:—

Meat, without any bone, 5*d.* per lb.
Oatmeal, the best Scotch, 19*s.* per cwt.
Bread, 4*s.* 3*d.* for 48 lbs.
Potatoes, 6*s.* for 160 lbs.

A wholesome addition is made to the daily food of prisoners, especially when potatoes cannot be procured, which has probably been the cause of the exemption of persons confined here from scurvy, which has prevailed at Shepton Mallet. A quantity of all kinds of green vegetables are boiled together in a net, and after the water has been pressed out, a table-spoonful is put into each cup of soup: this addition to the diet has seldom cost more than 1*s.* daily for the whole prison.

Religious instruction.

The chaplain, who is licensed by the Bishop of the diocese, performs two full services, with sermons, morning and afternoon on Sundays, and after one of those services catechises the juvenile prisoners in the vestry: he also performs Divine service daily at 20 minutes before 9, followed by a short exposition of a passage of Scripture, the whole occupying about half an hour. On Fridays or Saturdays he also reads the Litany. The prisoners, owing to the spaciousness of the chapel, are enabled to attend all together;

the females being fully secluded, and those males who are under separate confinement being shut out from the view of the rest. The schoolmaster, during the portion of the day when the chapel is not required for Divine service, holds his classes in the chapel gallery, the chaplain making daily examinations into the progress of the prisoners, and shifting them in the classes according to their proficiency. The prison library seems sufficient for the present exigencies of the prisoners. The books are selected by the chaplain, who does not confine his selection to dissertations on religious subjects, but admits also such as combine general information with the inculcation of moral and religious principles; a discretion which I cannot but think too sparingly exercised in some other prisons. The circulation of the books is entirely under the direction of the chaplain, who regulates their distribution according to his opinion of the prisoners' respective capacities. The sacrament has never been administered to any prisoners within the knowledge of the present chaplain, who has held the office several years; the reason being that the prisoners are seldom thought to be in a fit state of mind for its reception. The schoolmaster, who has no other duty than that of teaching, is represented to be very efficient. The school hours are one hour before breakfast, three hours between breakfast and dinner, two hours in the afternoon, and two in the evening, which are found to admit of every male prisoner having one, and many two turns daily. The female prisoners have no instruction at all, which is greatly to be regretted, as their numbers are so considerable as to justify the magistrates in engaging an instructress for them, who might also assist in the discipline of the prison.

The chaplain's duty, as above detailed, although it may have been considered sufficient in the past constitution of the prison, will not suffice for the religious instruction of the prisoners under the separate system of discipline lately introduced into it. It appears, from an entry in the Justices' Minute-book, that the necessity alluded to has been anticipated by them, for at the Michaelmas Sessions of 1849, the Court ordered a general meeting of the visiting justices of the gaol, to take into consideration the time that ought to be devoted by the chaplain to the performance of his duty in the prison. The visiting justices met accordingly on the 24th November, and passed the following resolution:—

> That, for the future, the chaplain do devote not less than three hours daily to his duties in the prison.

This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but it is probable that, when the separate system shall get into full operation, the chaplain will find it expedient to devote a longer time than that specified to the visitation of prisoners in their cells, without which the full efficacy of the system is not to be expected.

Health. The surgeon is not required to attend the prison daily, unless

called to see a case of illness, or to examine newly-received prisoners. The latter are as usual examined in the reception cells, but no record appears to be kept of their state of health on admission and discharge. A good record, however, is kept of the medicines prescribed for prisoners, a duty too often neglected in other prisons. By the rules of the prison it will henceforth be necessary for the surgeon to make a daily visit with reference to the prisoners in separate confinement, as well as to make periodical inspections of the prisoners whether sick or otherwise.

The sickness in the year has consisted of 25 cases of slight indisposition, and 43, of greater severity, called infirmary cases. They are enumerated in the following schedule :—

Slight Indisposition.

Ulcerated legs	9
Inflamed eyes	1
Abscess	5
Fistula	1
Syphilitic sores	8
Jaundice	1
Total	25

Infirmary Cases.

Diseased lungs	7
Asthma	1
Influenza	15
Diarrhœa	5
Dropsy	1
Fever	1
Small pox	10
Erysipelas	2
Cancer of the tongue	1
Total	43

Five prisoners have died, namely :—

C. B., aged 72. Under sentence of transportation; 71 days in prison. Died on the 4th of January of dropsy and general debility.

J. C., aged 25. A convicted felon, 36 days in prison. Died on the 8th of February of small-pox.

J. L., aged 56. A convicted felon, 14 days in prison. Died on the 13th of April, of inflammation of the lungs.

G. B., aged 11. A transport, 28 days in prison. Died on the 27th of April of fever.

J. I., aged 52. A convicted felon, nine months and 13 days in prison. Died on the 17th of May of pulmonary consumption.

The verdict in each of these cases found by the coroners' jury was "Died by the visitation of God." One prisoner, W. D., was pardoned, on medical grounds, on the 5th of November, 1849, his complaints being diseased lungs and general debility.

Expenditure and Receipts.

The total expenditure in the prison for the year has been 4045*l.* 9*s.* The principal items have been as follows, in round numbers :—

	£.
Prison diet	1,238
Clothing and bedding	315
Fuel	142
Furniture	133
Officers' salaries	1,389
Removal of transports	206
Removal of prisoners for trial at assizes and sessions	210

The receipts of the prison have been under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Removal of transports	206	14	8
Maintenance of convicted prisoners	746	3	9
From Bridgwater Borough	223	4	0
Prisoners' labour for the prison	129	0	0
Other labour by prisoners	14	2	6
Military prisoners	2	2	0
Fines awarded by magistrates	11	5	0
Total	£1,332	11	11

Cost of prisoners' diet per head, per annum, 6*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

I cannot conclude this Report without adverting to a custom prevalent in this county, which at all times improper, will be found especially anomalous, if pursued in conjunction with the measures in contemplation for enforcing separate confinement. I allude to the conveyance of prisoners to the courts for trial in a van, which being without any partitions, admits of the most unrestrained communication between them, and to their detention during the sessions and assizes in places of such confined extent as to preclude the possibility of maintaining a proper separation between them. I admit, with regret, that this practice prevails in several other places, but it must be allowed that there are few, if any, in which it is productive of so much inconvenience, or so large an amount of demoralization as in Somersetshire, from the peculiarity of the arrangements there, relative to the holding of assizes and sessions. These arrangements, which it would be difficult to explain on any ground of public utility, are as follow:—

The Spring Assizes are held at Taunton.

The Summer Assizes alternately at Bridgewater and at Wells.

The Epiphany Sessions are held at Wells, and by adjournment at Taunton.

The Spring Sessions are held at Wells.

The Midsummer Sessions are held at Bridgewater, and by adjournment at Wells.

The Michaelmas Sessions at Taunton, and by adjournment at Wells.

The prisoners, on all these occasions, must of course be conveyed to the place of trial either by railroad or van, or both combined. At Taunton, they are kept in two vaulted rooms under the courts, in which no classification, no separation, except that of the sexes, can be maintained: but as they return to the

gaol to sleep, the evils end with the day. At Bridgewater and Wells, however, the case is not so:—the prisoners, amounting perhaps to 70 or 80, and in some instances to 150, are necessarily detained during the continuance of the assizes or sessions from three to six or seven days in lock-up houses, the extent of whose accommodation may be found under the respective reports upon those places. It may be sufficient here to point out that the night accommodation at Wells consists of three rooms for males and one for females, while by day the men have three day-rooms, and one of their sleeping-rooms is given up as a day-room for the women. At Bridgewater there are three sleeping-rooms, and one day-room for males, the women having one bedroom and a kind of kitchen. Whatever good is to be expected from the rational and consistent practice of separate confinement (a discipline, which however beneficial to the convicted, is of still more vital importance to the untried) must be in a great measure neutralized by the vicious association to which this system gives rise. The only effectual remedy for it would be to have the assizes and sessions always held at Taunton, where it would not be difficult to provide a sufficient number of separate cells contiguous to the courts, and to hold adjourned sessions at other parts of the county, if they be considered necessary for any local purpose. If this be not done, it is clearly incumbent on the magistrates to provide separate cell accommodation for all the prisoners to be tried at Bridgewater and Wells, and to guard in every other way against the contamination which is the natural and inevitable attendant of the present practice. It would require no argument to prove that the first of these expedients combines the greatest moral advantages with that which must not be put out of sight in the consideration; namely, the greatest economy in the buildings, the necessary staff of officers, and, above all, in the conveyance of prisoners to and from the places of trial.

SHEPTON MALLET HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Much has been done in improving this prison within the last few years, by the enlargement of existing cells and the construction of new, to fit it for carrying out the separate system of discipline; but, unfortunately, with reference to the greater number of the former, the improvement has stopped short at that degree which would justify an Inspector of Prisons in certifying them as fit to be employed in that discipline, according to the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Vic., cap. 56, s. 4. The source of this difficulty will be explained in the course of the more particular description of the building.

Construction.

The prison for males forms three sides of a square, the area being completed by the governor's house and other buildings.

The whole of the space thus enclosed, with the exception of a narrow slip partitioned off by iron railings at the back of the governor's house, is appropriated as an airing-yard for untried male prisoners.

The west corridor contains two classes of cells, those on its western side, 51 in number, being ventilated and provided with other necessary appliances, have been certified for separate confinement, being the only cells in the prison which it has been possible to legalize for the adoption of that discipline. These cells measure 13 feet by 7, and have a mean height of 9 feet; they are paved with stone, and furnished with a hammock, a stool, and a small shelf, but no table. They are sufficiently lighted by day, but no artificial illumination is provided for them at night; consequently, in the winter season, the prisoners suffer from the demoralizing effects of enforced indolence, during from 11 to 15 hours out of every day, instead of being furnished with the means of employment and instruction. As these cells have been certified several years, the defect I allude to must have been remedied before this time if any consistent system of separate confinement had been carried out in them, which has not been the case; but, as within the last year an attempt has been made to institute a system deserving of that appellation, it is to be hoped that the magistrates will not longer delay to introduce gas into the cells, as an auxiliary to that discipline. It should however be understood that it is only in these 51 cells that the improvement is admissible, the other cells of the prison having no effectual means of ventilation, would be rendered insupportable by the additional consumption of oxygen.

Another defect in the cells just described, is the want of water-closets and arrangements for personal ablution, which is but imperfectly supplied by the erection of those conveniences in several parts of the corridor. Persons unacquainted with the details of a cellular prison, can form no idea of the amount of interruption occasioned to the discipline, or of the loss of time caused to the officers by the continual recurrence of the calls of prisoners, real or pretended, to leave their cells, which of course can only be done in the custody of an officer. The omission of the water-closets in a building of this kind, therefore, which is designed as a measure of economy, is productive in the end of a much larger outlay, by the necessity it creates for the appointment of additional officers, while the encouragement to idleness and neglect of work on the part of the prisoners, is an evil of continual recurrence.

It has been attempted to supply the defect alluded to, by erections in different parts of the corridor. At the north end of the west corridor on the ground floor, at the western side, a small open room has been placed, having four basins of stone for prisoners to wash, and a single water-closet. Here it is that the prisoners wash, four at a

time, under the supervision of an officer, which of course gives constant occupation to one officer during all the time employed in washing by successive detachments of prisoners ; or, to save the wages of an excessive number of officers, one may be made to overlook imperfectly two of these rooms. Several rooms of the kind described are dispersed over the building for the use of prisoners, but all, in addition to the inconvenience before adverted to, are open to the objection that they admit of communication taking place between the prisoners which cannot be completely restrained by any supervision however strict.

The west corridor, besides the 51 certified cells, contains 62 which are not certified ; 39 of these are on the ground floor and galleries of the corridor, the remainder being built out at the corners. These corner cells are of larger size than the rest, and are often used for three prisoners at a time. Thus, although the cells only number 113, they frequently accommodate 141 prisoners.

At the north end of this corridor is a lift for bringing up the food from the kitchen, which is placed in the basement story.

Before concluding the description of this part, it may be as well to point out that much facility in the removal of prisoners to and from the chapel, would be derived from the addition of a door at its south end, by which the prisoners of this division might attend Divine service without coming into communication with those of the other side.

The east corridor has 31 cells, situated on one side only, all of which are destitute of ventilation, except those of the lower range, which have a very ineffectual contrivance intended to supply this deficiency. There are, besides, in different situations approached from this corridor, 22 other cells equally devoid of ventilation. Of these 53 cells, 46 are made to contain three prisoners each, the remaining seven being restricted to one bed. By this arrangement, 145 prisoners are lodged on this side, which added to the 141 in the western corridor, gives a total amount of accommodation for males at 286, 180 of whom, when the prison is full, sleep in association.

Between the west corridor and the boundary wall, is situated the labour yard ; in it is the treadmill (which in the absence of a better discipline has still been retained), consisting of six divisions, on which 34 prisoners work at one time, 12 being kept as a reserve. The mill grinds corn for the lunatic asylum and for private individuals, but it does no similar work for the prison, as the bread is manufactured in the town. Over the treadmill is the infirmary for male prisoners, which might have been placed in a more appropriate place. This has lately been employed as a prison for females, during the construction of their new prison, to be next described.

The only other description of labour pursued in this prison, besides the pumping of water for the daily use of the prisoners, is

stone-breaking, which is done in 21 open sheds under the treadmill and western corridor. At the end of the labour-yard is another leading to the cook-house, in which all the cooking is done for the prisoners of both sexes.

The new females' prison has only lately been completed. It is built adjoining to the chapel, on the south side of the prison enclosure. The cells for prisoners are situated on the ground floor and two galleries and parts adjacent, and are 50 in number, but as two are taken off for passages and one for an infirmary, and as two are so small, that although available for prisoners, they are unfit for separate confinement, I have only certified 45 as fit for that discipline. A passage from the north end of the second gallery on the west side leads to the infirmary in connexion with which is a bath, a water-closet, and the two small cells before mentioned.

The cells for the females have very properly been built with some of the appliances, the absence of which in the men's prison is so much to be regretted, but they are equally deficient in night illumination, by which many valuable hours are lost which might be employed in needlework or other occupations, and which are now of necessity wasted in unprofitable sloth. The infirmary contains four beds, and is sufficiently commodious, and besides being warmed and ventilated by a flue, has also an open fire-place. The window of this apartment, on the north side, is very objectionably placed, as it overlooks the passage through which the male prisoners pass to and from their cells.

On the floor below the infirmary are situated the matron's apartment, and a store-room, with a yard leading out near the chapel entrance, and a visiting-room, the prisoner being in a small closed cell leading from the corridor, the visitor in a small room approached from the matron's side.

In an area of the basement are two reception cells, warmed and properly ventilated, measuring about 10 feet by 4, also a room with a stove for warming the bath upstairs. Thence a passage leads to a drying-yard, from which a large room opens, intended to be employed (as I was informed) as a day-room and work-room for untried prisoners. I trust that the magistrates will reconsider their intention in this particular, as nothing can be more subversive of the principle of separate confinement, than the association of untried prisoners, to whom it is obviously of more consequence on every ground that they should be kept from improper communication with each other, than it can possibly be to any other class of prisoners. Next to this is a very good room, with a south light, intended to be used as a school-room for women, an arrangement to which the objections are not so great as to that just alluded to, as the constant supervision of a schoolmistress, which scholastic instruction requires, is a tolerable security against any great extent of communication.

The laundry department is very complete, consisting of a wash-house with 13 compartments, separated from each other by partitions 6 feet 6 inches high, the entire buildings being 12 feet in height. This appears to be a better arrangement than an entire enclosure of the divisions, as it admits of the escape of steam; but it requires the constant inspection of an officer to prevent communication over the partitions. The wash-house has a stone floor, and the roof is supported by iron pillars, forming a good security against fire, and the whole is sufficiently lighted with gas. The drying-room at the time of my inspection was intensely hot, the thermometer standing in it at 82°, although the highest external temperature in the shade recorded on that day was 62°·5. This might easily be remedied, and the drying process much accelerated, by a more rapid extraction of the air of the apartment. It is often too little considered in the construction of drying-rooms, that clothes cannot be dried by heating them, unless at the same time measures be taken for carrying off the vapour generated by the application of heat.

The food for the female prisoners is all cooked (as has been stated) in the males' prison. It is thence brought by male prisoners to the porch of the females' prison, into which it is carried by the female prisoners after the departure of the men.

Next to the laundry is a wide passage leading to four punishment cells for women. A door leads down a flight of 16 steps into the airing-yard for untried women, and thence into that for the convicted, which is approached also from the wash-house yard.

Adjoining to the yard for unconvicted females is that for boys (in which a well is being sunk), and opening into it a school-room for boys, about 30 feet by 20, lighted with gas.

The whole of these new buildings of the prison are very well drained, and furnished with all the other appliances for the maintenance of health. Their total cost has been below 4,800*l.*

The number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection was 173, under the following heads:— Prisoners at the last Inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for Trial at Assizes	10	2	12
,, ,, Sessions	45	..	45
,, Convicted of Felony	61	8	69
,, ,, Misdemeanors	5	2	7
Prisoners Summarily Convicted:—			
For Offences in Union Houses	3	2	5
,, Vagrancy	8	1	9
Under the Tresspass Act	13	2	15
,, Game Laws	1	..	1
,, Excise Laws	1	..	1
For want of sureties	6	2	8
Debtors under the 8th and 9th Vict.	1	..	1
Total	154	19	171

The following table will furnish particulars of their several offences, together with other details of interest:—

Prisoners Confined in the County House of Correction at Shepton Mallet, on the 27th day of June, 1849.

(I. Prisoners Convicted by Assizes and Sessions.)

Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
G. S.	M.	20	Stealing coal	14 December 1847	Wells Epiphany Session	4 January 1848	18 months' hard labour.
W. H.	,,	19	Assault, &c.	23 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
H. C.	,,	28	Stealing six handkerchiefs	3 January 1848	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
J. S.	,,	23	Stealing clothing	13 ,, ,,	Wells Spring Session	28 March ,,	18 ,, ,,
W. P.	,,	49	Bestiality	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	15 ,, ,,
G. K.	,,	24	Forgery	24 November 1847	Taunton Lent Assize	1 April ,,	18 ,, ,,
R. R.	F.	48	Stealing carpeting, &c.	4 July 1848	Wells Summer Assize	4 August ,,	1 year ,,
D. F.	M.	17	Stealing a lamb	11 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,
J. J.	,,	23	Burglary	25 May ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	18 months' ,,
C. C.	,,	15	Bestiality	4 August ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	2 years' ,,
J. W.	,,	30	Highway robbery	23 ,, ,,	Taunton Michaelmas Session	17 October ,,	10 months' hard labour, separate confinement.
G. M.	,,	17	Obtaining, &c.	5 December ,,	Wells Epiphany Session	2 January 1849	6 months' hard labour, and whipped.
J. S.	,,	25	Stealing a gold watch	7 November ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	10 months' hard labour, separate confinement.
W. H.	,,	58	Stealing coal	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 months' hard labour.
T. G.	,,	32	Stealing cheese	24 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
S. C.	,,	30	Stealing barley	4 December ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
S. C.	,,	19	Stealing fowls	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 months' hard labour, and whipped.
P. B.	,,	47	Assault	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	12 months' hard labour, separate confinement.
A. B.	F.	25	Stealing a shawl	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	6 months' hard labour,
T. A.	M.	42	Stealing a tap	18 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,
J. C.	,,	24	Stealing a donkey	1 January 1849	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	10 months in separate confinement.

I. Prisoners Convicted by Assizes and Sessions—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
G. S.	M.	22	Assault	1 January 1849	Wells Epiphany Session	2 January 1849	8 months, and find sureties.
G. N.	,,	63	Stealing a pickaxe	28 October 1848	Taunton Epiphany adjourned Session	8 January ,,	12 months' separate confinement & hard labour.
R. E.	,,	23	Uttering a forged note	9 February 1849	Wells Spring Session	27 March ,,	8 months' hard labour.
G. W.	,,	18	Stealing potatoes	12 December 1848	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	8 ,, ,,
J. M.	,,	21	Stealing shoes	15 January 1849	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
W. C.	,,	54	Housebreaking	15 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
J. W.	,,	19	A goose and gander	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
M. S.	F.	42	A silver spoon	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
S. W.	M.	20	Housebreaking	23 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	12 ,, ,,
S. G.	F.	17	Silver spoons, &c.	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
W. D.	M.	20	Stealing a purse and money	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	18 months' hard labour each.
J. S.	,,	33					
H. H.	,,	19	Stealing money	6 February ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 months' hard labour.
W. S.	,,	44	Stealing a piece of ham	6 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
J. W.	,,	35	Sheep-stealing	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
J. M.	,,	18					6 ,, ,,
J. S.	,,	30	Turnips	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
T. E.	,,	24	Fowls and geese	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
S. W.	,,	28					8 ,, ,,
C. A.	,,	21	Ducks	14 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
R. D.	,,	45	Milk	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
J. D.	,,	54	Brass pan	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
C. E.	,,	17	Coal	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 months' hard labour, 2 weeks solitary.
T. A.	,,	27	Two heifers	22 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	12 months' hard labour.
M. W.	,,	54	Wheat	24 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
M. R.	F.	69	Receiving stolen spoons	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
G. B.	M.	40	Stealing lead	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,

I. Prisoners Convicted by Assizes and Sessions—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
R. B.	M.	35	Embezzlement	6 March 1849	Wells Spring Session	27 March 1849	6 months' hard labour.
R. H.	,,	16	Stealing donkeys	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 months' hard labour and whipped.
J. W.	,,	28	Housebreaking	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	9 months' hard labour.
G. P.	,,	25	Stealing hay	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
J. O.	,,	17	Fowls	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
A. R.	F.	20	Silver spoons	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
E. A.	M.	18	Ducks and fowls	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	4 months' hard labour, and whipped.
J. A.	,,	18					
G. P.	,,	22	Burglary	26 August 1848	Taunton Lent Assize	31 ,, ,,	6 months' hard labour.
S. B.	,,	25	Manslaughter	11 October ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 year ,,
W. T.	,,	18	Burglary	22 November ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 year each hard labour, 2 weeks solitary.
A. W.	,,	18					
W. P.	,,	28	Entering a wood by night, &c.	11 December ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 year hard labour.
W. J.	,,	20	Burglary	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,
H. T.	,,	21					
A. A.	F.	19	Arson	13 January 1849	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,
C. T.	M.	34	Sheep-stealing	15 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	8 months' ,,
R. H.	,,	20	Assault, &c.	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
J. J.	,,	17	Burglary	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 year ,,
J. B.*	,,	57	Forgery	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	18 months' ,,
G. J.	,,	24	Manslaughter	10 March ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
J. C.	,,	20	Burglary	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 year ,,
S. R.	,,	19	Stabbing	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,
M. T.	F.	20	Printed cotton	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	6 months' ,,
J. P.	M.	40	China ink-pots, &c.	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
E. T.	F.	17	Assault, &c.	3 April ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	4 months each ,,
M. W.	,,	19					
J. S.	M.	71	Housebreaking	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	8 months' ,,

* This prisoner was the principal Turnkey over the Debtors' Ward at Ilchester Gaol for several years.

II. Prisoners Summarily Convicted.

No.	Name.	Sex	Age.	Date of Committal.	Specific Offence.	Sentence.
1	I. S.	M.	15	7 April 1849	Absconding with Union clothing.	3 months.
2	J. H.	,,	50	12 ,, ,,	Sureties of peace . .	12 months, unless.
3	G. C.	,,	16	12 ,, ,,	Breaking windows in a Union-house.	6 months.
4	S. S.	,,	19	9 May ,,	Trespass in an out-house.	2 months' hard labour.
5	A. B.	,,	19			
6	J. B.	,,	17	9 ,, ,,	Damaging a quantity of underwood.	2 months' each hard labour, unless.
7	J. B.	,,	18			
8	W. G.	,,	15	22 ,, ,,	Found in a cider house with intent.	3 months' hard labour.
9	E. D.	F.	76	23 ,, ,,	Breaking windows .	2 months' hard labour.
10	M. W.	M.	29	25 ,, ,,	Excise laws . . .	6 weeks.
11	T. A.	,,	16	28 ,, ,,	Trespass in search of conies.	2 months' hard labour.
12	E. L.	,,	16	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
13	J. R.	,,	16	4 June ,,	Found in a dwelling-house for an unlawful purpose.	3 months' hard labour each.
14	L. D.	,,	17			
15	S. F.	F.	19	5 ,, ,,	Rogues and vagabonds.	2 months each.
16	M. A. I.	,,	19			
17	R. R.	M.	61	5 ,, ,,	Leaving his family .	1 month hard labour.
18	J. D.	,,	45	6 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 weeks' hard labour.
19	T. D.	,,	34	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	21 days' hard labour.
20	E. A.	,,	22	9 ,, ,,	Assault	2 months, unless.
21	J. L.	,,	17	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 month, unless.
22	J. Y. H.	,,	21	9 ,, ,,	Sureties of peace .	6 weeks, unless.
23	H. S.	,,	25	12 ,, ,,	Leaving his family .	1 month hard labour.
24	J. E.	,,	21	13 ,, ,,	Stealing potatoes . .	3 months' hard labour.
25	H. S.	,,	34	13 ,, ,,	Assault	2 months, unless.
26	C. G.	,,	17	15 ,, ,,	Gathering alms . .	3 weeks each hard labour.
27	H. W.	,,	18			
28	C. P.	,,	45	15 ,, ,,	Stealing underwood .	14 days' hard labour, unless.
29	B. B.	,,	43	18 ,, ,,	A debtor	20 days.
30	G. L.	,,	24	16 ,, ,,	Assault	2 months, unless.
31	E. G.	F.	20	15 ,, ,,	Damaging a window.	14 days' hard labour.
32	D. B.	M.	38	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 months' hard labour.
33	H. L.	F.	17	21 ,, ,,	Found in a dwelling-house for an unlawful purpose.	Ditto.
34	H. D.	M.	21	22 ,, ,,	Assault	1 month, unless.
35	W. G.	,,	17	26 ,, ,,	Stealing onions growing in a garden.	1 month hard labour.
36	C. S.	,,	17	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
37	C. W.	,,	23	26 ,, ,,	Trespassing in search of game.	2 months' hard labour.
38	M. S.	F.	25	27 ,, ,,	Misbehaviour in a Union-house.	14 days each hard labour.
39	E. B.	,,	37			
40	G. T.	M.	27	27 ,, ,,	Sureties of the peace.	3 months, unless.

III. Prisoners for Trial.

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Offence charged with.	Date of Committal.	By what Court to take Trial.	Date of Trial.
F. C.*	M.	20	Arson . . .	16 Oct. 1848	Bridgewater Assizes.	31 July 1849
W. B.	,,	26	Assault with intent to rob.	6 Apr. ,,	Wells adjourned Session.	9 July 1849
W. R.	,,	21	Wearing apparel	7 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. H.	,,	35	Knife, &c. . .	10 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
G. T.	,,	46	Stealing leather .	11 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
I. F.	,,	30	Sheep-stealing .	,, ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. B.	,,	26				
C. L.	,,	17	Pair of shoes .	11 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. H.	,,	21	An ass . . .	13 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
T. J.	,,	15	Stealing leather .	14 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
W. G.	,,	16	Stealing a table-cloth.	,, ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. H.	,,	18				
J. S.	,,	50	Arson . . .	22 ,, ,,	Bridgewater Assizes.	31 July 1849
J. D.	,,	16				
S. G.	,,	29	Barley, &c. . .	23 ,, ,,	Wells adjourned Session.	9 July 1849
W. B.	,,	35	A saucepan . .	25 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. N.	,,	31	Arson . . .	25 ,, ,,	Bridgewater Assizes.	31 July 1849
C. P.	,,	38	Stealing milk .	25 ,, ,,	Wells adjourned Session.	9 July 1849
T. C.	,,	37	Stealing two lbs. of bread.	27 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. V.	,,	20				
T. B.	,,	68	Stealing hay .	1 May ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. P.	,,	28				
C. D.	,,	33	Cart saddle . .	5 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
C. S.	,,	15	Stealing a handkerchief, &c. .	5 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. S.	,,	14				
J. L.	,,	46	Ash wood . .	7 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
R. H.	,,	24	Stealing bread .	8 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. H.	,,	42	Hand saw . .	9 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
T. N.	,,	26	Stealing two coats	9 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. W.	,,	15	Stealing milk .	10 ,, 1849	Ditto . .	Ditto.
M. C.	,,	19	Stealing iron, &c.	15 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. D.	,,	23				
B. M.	,,	58	Stealing a kettle	16 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
C. Y.	,,	15	Stealing wood .	19 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
G. C.	,,	15				
C. P.	,,	35	Stealing a waistcoat-piece.	25 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. M.	,,	20	Stealing lead .	26 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. R.	,,	19	Housebreaking .	27 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
J. L.	,,	18				
A. C.	,,	16	Burglary . .	31 ,, ,,	Bridgewater Assizes.	31 July 1849
W. C.	,,	13				
H. S.	,,	20	Ditto . .	31 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
C. M.	,,	35	Assault . . .	31 ,, ,,	Wells adjourned Session.	9 July 1849
A. D.	F.	15	Stealing a quantity of watches, rings, &c., &c., from a dwelling-house.	6 June ,,	Bridgewater Assizes.	31 July 1849
E. S.	,,	44				
J. S.	M.	45				
H. S.	,,	20				
J. W.	,,	57	Stealing a sack .	6 ,, ,,	Wells adjourned Session.	9 July 1849

* This prisoner was remanded from the last Assizes, a material witness being ill.

III. Prisoners for Trial—*continued.*

Name.	Sex.	Age.	Offence charged with.	Date of Committal.	By what Court to take Trial.	Date of Trial.
A. P.	M.	18	Stealing a gosling	9 June 1849	Wells adjourned Session.	9 July 1849
J. B.	,,	18	Stealing money .	11 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
G. C.	,,	19	Stealing a mare .	12 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
G. W.	,,	28	Stealing a jacket	12 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
T. P.	,,	16	Stealing potatoes	15 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
A. S.	,,	37	Stealing a lead-pump, &c.	18 ,, ,,	Ditto . .	Ditto.
S. F.	,,	49				
W. B.	,,	32				
S. W.	,,	23	Stealing a gelding	26 ,, ,,	Bridgwater Assizes.	31 July 1849

The prisoners were employed in the following manner on the day of inspection :—At the treadmill, 33, besides 11 to relieve; picking oakum, 4; tailoring, 2; shoe-mending, 1; pumping water, 3; stone-breaking, 27; the rest of the convicted prisoners cleaning, and engaged in other domestic offices in the the service of the prison.

The total number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the year ending Michaelmas 1849, will be seen by the following table to have been somewhat larger than in the previous year :—

	1848.			1849.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
At commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	17	3	20	28	5	33
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	54	3	57	77	10	87
Summary Convictions . . .	47	7	54	58	18	76
Received in the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	288	42	330	312	46	358
Rendered in Court for Trial .	32	2	34	42	2	44
Summary Convictions . . .	548	154	702	537	128	665
Received from other Governors :—						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	69	9	78	46	8	54
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged . .	1	2	3	4	1	5
Total	1056	222	1278	1104	218	1322
DEBTORS.						
At the commencement of the Year	..	..	..	..	.	..
Admitted in the course of the Year	10	1	11	6	..	6
Total of Debtors and Criminals .	1066	223	1289	1110	218	1328

It will be seen, however, by the subjoined statement, which reached me while the present sheet was passing through the press, that the numbers are now rapidly declining :—

"*Shepton Mallet House of Correction, March 21st*, 1850.

1. The number of prisoners committed to this prison since the 21st of December last	220	
2. The number in the corresponding quarter of last year		276
3. For trial at the next Assizes	11	
4. For trial at Assize in the corresponding quarter of last year		26
5. For trial at session on Tuesday, the 26th instant	73	
6. For trial at session on the 21st of March, 1849		91
7. Daily average of prisoners this quarter	177	
8. Daily average in the corresponding quarter of last year		203
9. The number now in prison, March 21st—Males 171, Females 19	190	
10. The number in prison on the 21st of March, 1849—Males 171, Females 29		200

"*Description of Prisoners committed during the Past Quarter.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felony	79	9	88
Misdemeanants	9	1	10
Convicted trespassers	31	0	31
Convicted vagrants	20	2	22
Assaults and Sureties of Peace.	30	0	30
From Union-houses	24	3	27
Under the Game Laws	6	0	6
Bastardy Laws	2	0	2
Deserters	3	0	3
Apprenticeships	1	0	1
Totals	205	15	220
Commitments during the corresponding quarter of last year	229	47	276
Diminution in the quarter ending the 21st of March, 1850	24	32	56

"The re-commitments of females during the past quarter were only 3. The re-commitments during the corresponding quarters of 1849 were 17. This I attribute, in a great measure, to the separate system, which has been introduced since the new buildings were erected.—James West, *Governor.*"

The average daily number of prisoners in the year 1849 has been 160 males and 24 females; and the greatest number at any one time 204 males, and 41 females. The whole number of debtors amounted to 6.

Prison van.

In the report on the County Gaol of Taunton, I have referred to the custom of holding the Sessions and Assizes alternately at Bridgewater and Wells, as well as at the county town, as being fraught with much evil from the association of the prisoners, which is a necessary consequence of their detention at places having no

proper prisons. The evil is much aggravated by a circumstance, which might be remedied without any difficulty, namely, the conveyance of prisoners to and from the place of trial in a tilted waggon, instead of a van properly partitioned, which would maintain some check upon improper intercourse.

The older parts of this prison were built about 1825, at which time there was another prison situated at Ilchester. On the abandonment of the latter in 1843, the cells for the male prisoners were improved, and 51 added to their number in the west corridor, but it was unfortunately omitted at that time to warm and ventilate the old cells, according to the received methods. No further alteration was made in the prison until 1848, when the old chapel and the females' prison were pulled down, to make room for the structures which have been described. During the rebuilding of the chapel, Divine service was performed in the west corridor, in which the male prisoners were assembled, the women being placed during the service in a side passage out of sight of the men, but within the view of the chaplain.

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain attends daily, and reads prayers from the Liturgy, sometimes followed by an exposition of a portion of scripture. He gives two lectures with the morning service in the course of each week, frequently selecting for his subject a portion of the catechism. He daily visits in their cells all prisoners in separate confinement, but it is to be regretted that the number of such prisoners does not yet amount to more than five, although 50 cells are certified for that form of discipline. It was stated to me, that the magistrates do not allow any employment to the prisoners undergoing separate confinement, a statement which derives confirmation from the following extract from the Chaplain's Journal, dated January 25th, 1849:—

"The chaplain observes, that the prisoners in separate confinement have no employment at present; he begs respectfully to request the attention of the visiting magistrates to this important point. It is the chaplain's firm conviction, that if such prisoners have no employment, it must render their imprisonment a decided injury, instead of a benefit to them. The industrious will learn habits of laziness, whilst the indolent will be indulged in the very vice which has, perhaps, brought them under the sentence of the law. Without labour of some kind, the educated prisoner is less punished than one whose extreme ignorance may seem almost to offer some faint excuse for the commission of his crime. The chaplain feels it to be his bounden duty to record his opinion on this subject, as this lengthened solitary confinement is newly introduced into the prison, and must inevitably be productive of much good or evil."

In the foregoing observations of the chaplain, with reference to the injurious effect of such discipline, I entirely concur, but there is another argument to be adduced against the practice, which still more imperiously demands attention, namely, that it is expressly forbidden by Act of Parliament. The 4th section of the 2 and 3

Vict., cap. 56, in legalizing the separate confinement of prisoners, defines precisely the conditions upon which that discipline is to be permitted, requiring that the prisoner shall be provided "with labour or employment, unless it shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of State to make and certify a regulation for withholding, for a period or periods not exceeding one calendar month at any one time, such labour or employment."

No such authority having been given by the Secretary of State, in the present instance, the withholding employment from prisoners seems to be entirely contrary to law.

The chaplain also visits every prisoner on admission, and fills up certain particulars respecting him in a character-book. He also sees prisoners for the same purpose on discharge. He makes a point of having a private conversation with every prisoner once at least in every month, and he frequently catechises the juvenile prisoners. As might have been anticipated, these duties were somewhat irregularly performed in the course of the last year from the want of a chapel.

School Instruction.

The schoolmaster devotes about 10 hours daily to the service of the prison, his duties being regulated by the directions of the chaplain. He attends chapel daily, and afterwards sees class after class of prisoners, teaching those in separate confinement, and changing their books and tracts when required. On Sunday he catechises the boys and attends the chapel services. Prisoners complained to me that being unable to write they had no means of communicating with their friends. In most of the prisons it is a part of the duty of the schoolmaster, under these circumstances, to write the prisoners' letters. The books composing the prison library are chiefly tracts published by the Christian Knowledge Society, and comprise a far too sparing proportion of works combining general information with religious precepts.

It was stated that the chaplain has rarely any means of knowing the history of prisoners after their discharge.

The chapel has been entirely rebuilt of late. It is situated over the washhouse and laundry before described, and is well warmed and ventilated by Mr. Haden's process. It contains 242 sittings, partitioned off after the manner of those at Pentonville Prison, but there is a very wide area still unemployed.

Health.

The surgeon is required to attend at the prison daily, except on Sundays, when he is excused, unless there be any sick requiring his attendance. Should further attendance be rendered necessary by the circumstances of any case, he comes as often as may be required. He also sees all prisoners on admission, before they are washed, and records in a book the observations made at those examinations. Within the few months before my visit prisoners had been regularly weighed on admission and discharge. The surgeon is not required to make periodical examinations of the prisoners. Those under punishment are seen daily. He

supplies all medicines for the sick at his own charge, the county paying for leeches and trusses when required, and making a small allowance to the surgeon for attendance at coroner's inquests and in cases of midwifery.

There had been much scurvy in the prison in consequence of the withdrawal of potatoes as an article of food. The disease had almost exclusively attacked the men, but the only female prisoner attacked had suffered very severely, having lost no less than 60 lbs. in weight, by the effects of the disease, in eight months' imprisonment. The surgeon suggests that the comparative immunity of female prisoners from attacks of the disease has probably arisen from their being engaged in washing, the alkaline ley being considered by him to have a preservative virtue. The medicines prescribed for all cases of sickness are recorded (as required by law) in the Surgeon's Journal, but no separate record is kept of the progress of the cases. I recommended a case-book as very convenient for reference, and on that account very useful in enabling the surgeon to give exact evidence on inquests.

The surgeon is often obliged to exempt prisoners from labour on the treadwheel, as very few can continue regularly to undergo that punishment through a long sentence. During the last year the number of instances of exemption has been small. This is attributed to the fact, that the labour of the prisoners has been employed upon the works going on in the prison, in consequence of which they have been but little worked on the wheel.

The following is a comparative statement of the cases of sickness occurring in the prison, in the years ending 31st December, 1848 and 1849 :—

	1848	1849
Abscess	9	1
Ague	5	0
Asthma	2	0
Boils	2	0
Bronchitis	2	5
Bruises	0	2
Colic	0	1
Constipation	1	3
Consumption	0	1
Debility	0	3
Diarrhœa	58	52
Disordered intellect	1	1
Delirium tremens	1	1
Erysipelas	3	2
Eruptions	4	3
Fever	2	5
Flooding	0	1
Gout	0	1
Heart disease	1	0
Hæmorrhage	0	1
Hæmarrhoids	0	2
Hernia (requiring operation)	1	2
Inflammation of the bowels	0	4
Influenza	3	0
Indigestion	72	50

	1848	1849
Inverted eyelashes	0	2
Itch	29	19
Mumps	0	1
Midwifery	1	2
Old injuries and sprains	0	5
Ophthalmia	0	2
Plethora	0	3
Inflammation of the hand	0	1
Rheumatism	3	6
Scurvy	15	6
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	29	14
Stricture	0	2
Orchites	0	2
Small-pox	0	2
Ulcers	5	4

The deaths occurred in the course of the year:—G. S., aged 46, died of inflammation of the bowels, on the 17th Nov., 1848, having been 16 days in the prison; J. S., aged 71, died of the same disease on the 31st July, 1849, having been about 4 months confined. In both cases, the coroner's juries returned verdicts of "Natural death."

Infirmary. The infirmary is sufficiently extensive but very badly situated, as it is at the top of the building, and approached by a very difficult staircase, which renders it impossible to carry patients up in a horizontal posture. For this reason the worst cases, which it would be dangerous to remove, must often remain in the cells. In the year 1847 a man with inflammation in the lungs suffered so much exhaustion from the exertion of being conveyed upstairs that he died in a few minutes. From what has been said it must be obvious that the removal of this part of the establishment to a more convenient locality is a necessity of the most pressing kind.

Much time is uselessly sacrificed in this prison by the mode adopted of weighing prisoners by *weights*. If a dial-shaped weighing-machine were adopted a prisoner might be weighed in a tithe of the time, and the further advantage would accrue of his not being aware whether he had gained or lost since the last weighing, a description of information often productive of discontent and malingering.

Diet. The Government dietary, or that recommended in the Official Regulations, has long been in force in this prison, and has had the effect of diminishing the number of convictions for riots and other offences in Union poor-houses. Being constructed on the principle of graduation of the amount of food to the duration of sentences, it is in the power of the magistrates to sentence such offenders for periods which command only the lowest amount of nourishment of the least acceptable kind (bread and gruel), thus disappointing the expectations of those who commit offences for the purpose of obtaining a higher diet in prison. If this principle were more universally borne in mind in awarding punishment for offences committed with similar designs, the advantage of the practice would soon become manifest.

The general amount of commitments to this prison has not kept pace with the increase of the population, for it must be borne in mind that the closing of Ilchester Gaol and the extended accommodation of Shepton Mallet have combined to cause a larger number to be sent to the latter prison than formerly. It will be seen by the following table that sickness and mortality have much diminished under the use of the official dietary. It shows the average annual amount of commitments, cases of sickness, and deaths, in two quinquennial periods, from Michaelmas 1838 to Michaelmas 1843, and from thence to Michaelmas 1848, the former during the prevalence of the old dietary, the latter since the adoption of that of the Official Regulations.

	From Michaelmas 1838 to Michaelmas 1843.	From Michaelmas 1843 to Michaelmas 1848.
Annual average of Commitments	1,091	1,159
,, ,, cases of sickness	144	56
,, ,, of deaths	2·20	1·15

Convicted prisoners are fully clothed at the expense of the county, but prisoners for trial have allowed them only a shirt, stockings, and neck-handkerchief. It seems to be a measure no less of policy than of humanity to allow a complete prison dress to untried prisoners, for if a man should wear out his own clothes (as generally happens) in prison, he will be unable to undertake a respectable employment on his discharge from prison, and will be thus exposed to an additional temptation to criminal courses.

The total expenditure for the prison in the year has been (exclusive of repairs) 3,297*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* The principal items have been as under:—

Prisoners' diet	£1,234
Prisoners' clothing and bedding	246
Fuel and light	185
Furniture	50
Officers' salaries	1,237
Removal of prisoners' to and from their trials. .	48

The receipts have been under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits of prisoners' labour	29	12	11
Maintenance of convicted prisoners . .	874	2	9
Other receipts	5	1	0
	£908	16	8

BRIDGEWATER.—BOROUGH PRISON AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This prison consists of several rooms in a very old house in the town, which does not appear to have been intended for the purpose to which it is now applied, as it is destitute of most of the requisites of a safe and commodious prison. These deficiencies are the more to be lamented, as the rooms are used by the County, at the time that the Assizes and Quarter Sessions are held at Bridgewater, for the detention of prisoners for trial; an application of them which renders them liable at those times to be filled to a degree for which they are in no respect fitted, and makes it necessary to associate the prisoners in a manner opposed to all considerations of discipline and order, and even repugnant to decency and propriety, as will, I think, sufficiently appear from the following details.

The entrance from the street is by a long passage, which leads to a small yard at the back of the house, far too insecure to be used as an airing-yard for prisoners of either sex. At the end of the passage, with a window opening into the yard, is a small kitchen measuring about 12 feet square, used for that purpose at ordinary times by the gaoler and his wife, but cleared out at the time of the Assizes and Sessions to make room for the female prisoners, who use it as a day-room. A woman is employed during the sittings to take charge of the female prisoners, at a cost of 4*s*. 6*d*. per day; in consideration of which she remains with them day and night, and does the cooking that they may require. Over the kitchen is a large room about 24 feet square, usually containing 12 beds, but nearly empty at the time of my inspection, the bedsteads having been lent for the use of the cholera patients in the hospital during the late epidemic prevalence of that disease. The matron has a bed in the same room with the prisoners. As 12 is the largest number of female prisoners who have been brought over for trial at any one time, the sleeping accommodation in point of extent is abundantly sufficient, but the manner in which the women are associated together is much to be deplored; although in this and every other respect the arrangements with reference to them may be considered almost unexceptionable, when contrasted with those prevailing among the men.

The male prisoners are kept every day during their stay in a long, low, and narrow day-room, measuring 30 feet by 16, having benches across to admit of its holding as many as possible. Here they are confined during the whole of the Assizes and Sessions, in number varying from 60 to 100, without any occupation, and with almost as little supervision; for the construction of the room, no less than its crowded condition, makes it quite impossible for the officers to maintain any proper control. The food of the prisoners is put into the room through

a window, and a few of them at a time are allowed to cool themselves in a small yard at the end of the room, while others are allowed to converse with visitors through a small window opening into the passage. This state of things continues until the prisoners are gradually draughted off to the hall to be tried; after which, as soon as a sufficient number have been sentenced to make it worth while to remove them, they are returned to the distant prisons wherein they are to undergo their sentences.

But if the discipline by day be objectionable, what terms of reprobation can be appropriately applied to the arrangements which prevail during the nights intervening between the days of trial? The men sleep in three rooms on the upper floor, in one of which 50 prisoners are frequently confined, and in the whole 150 have been sometimes assembled. For security against escape, they leave their coats and hats in the day-room. The largest room, called "The Strong Room," (which at other times is used for the confinement of night charges by the borough authorities,) is a low room about 21 feet square, having strongly-barred windows on two of its sides. In this 50 men are often confined at a time, without the presence or inspection of an officer. There are no bedsteads or bedding of any description, but the room is filled halfway up to the ceiling with straw, upon which the men lie in a circle, having their heads towards the walls, and their feet chained to ring bolts in the centre of the floor, by means of a long chain running through rings affixed to their ankles. It is needless to go into further details for the purpose of proving the impropriety of such a state of things as I have described under any circumstances; but when it is also borne in mind that the prisoners subjected to this most demoralizing intercourse are the same upon whom a system of separate confinement will have been practised from the time of their commitment, with all the appliances that the humanity of the magistrates can devise to render it effectual; and that after their conviction they are to be returned to be placed under the same wholesome discipline, the inconsistency of subjecting them to the other extreme of treatment in the intermediate stage must be glaringly apparent. In the present case, there does not appear to be any excuse for the practice, since the Assizes and Sessions might as easily be held at Taunton, in the close proximity of one of the best-conducted gaols in the south of England. With reference to the former especially, it can hardly be contended that inconvenience would arise from their removal, inasmuch as they are only held at Bridgewater and Wells in the summers of alternate years, the Spring Assizes being always held at Taunton. With reference to the latter, I beg to refer to page 16 of this Report for a detail of the par-

ticular places in which the several Sessions are held, the inconvenience of which can hardly be denied by any person acquainted with the deficient accommodation at Bridgewater and Wells.

When the number of prisoners is large, two other rooms are littered down for their accommodation, and the same contrivances for security adopted as in the first described; two tons of straw being generally used for the purpose. As these congregations of prisoners always take place in the month of July, the heat and offensiveness of these rooms is described (no doubt with justice) as being most insupportable. From one of the rooms situated in front, escapes have several times been effected, generally by cutting through the ceiling, the prisoners escaping over the neighbouring houses. All the persons who have escaped have been borough prisoners, they not being chained to the floor like those of the county; and, with the exception of one charged with felony, who escaped last October, they have all been recaptured, as they belonged to the town, and were therefore well known.

Both the windows of the strong room first described are destitute of glass, which is perhaps fortunate, considering how the room is sometimes filled; but the windows of the other rooms are still glazed.

During the time that county prisoners remain here for trial —often 5 or 6 days—the sum of 6*d.* is allowed for the daily maintenance of each, which the prisoners are allowed to lay out as they think proper, the only prohibited articles being beer, spirits, and tobacco. This is a very bad practice, as it gives much unnecessary trouble in cooking for so large a number, while the prisoners are not so wholesomely or cheaply fed as they would be by a fixed scale of diet.

The preceding remarks apply to this lock-up house as a temporary place of detention for county prisoners; but it must be added, that it is scarcely less suited for the purposes of the borough, although, from the smaller numbers simultaneously confined in it in its latter application, the evils are necessarily less prominent. It would be very desirable (apart from all considerations of what may be required for county purposes) that the borough should erect a lock-up house containing separate cells for the reception of night charges and persons committed for felony, warmed and ventilated by an inexpensive process, and having close at hand, in the same building, a residence for an officer and his family. With this might be conveniently and economically combined, a room for the reserve of the police, and other details of a station, unless these requirements are provided for elsewhere.

The number of escapes that have been effected from the existing building prove that much would be gained on the

score of security by adopting the plan here recommended; and it may be inferred from the following table of commitments to the County Gaol that the number of casual inmates is by no means inconsiderable, especially as county prisoners, apprehended within 12 or 14 miles round the town, are also brought to this lock-up house.

List of Prisoners for Trial sent to Wilton Gaol, Taunton, Somerset, from the Borough of Bridgewater, from the 30th day of September, 1847, to the 29th of September, 1849.

Sex.	Names.	Age.	Date Received.	Offence.	Sentence.
F.	M. H.	23	6 Oct. 1847	Stealing a purse and money	6 months.*
F.	E. H.	17	,, ,,		4 ,,
M.	W. B.	14	28 ,, ,,	Stealing a shawl	1 week and whipped.
F.	P. J.	23	12 Jan. 1848	Stealing money	9 months.*
F.	E. H.	24	22 ,, ,,	Stealing a petticoat	3 ,,
F.	M. L.	26	4 Mar. ,,	Stealing money and a handkerchief.	6 ,,
M.	J. H.	22	,, ,,	Harbouring and assisting the above.	6 ,,
F.	J. D.	19	28 April ,,	Stealing a pair of trousers	7 years.
F.	E. P.	24	,, ,,	Stealing one shilling	2 months.*
F.	J. W.	30	8 May ,,	Stealing a box and some sweetmeats.	3 ,,
M.	J. Y.	16	21 June ,,	Stealing a spoon	Acquitted.
M.	J. J.	19	22 July ,,	Stealing a cruet-stand	4 months.*
M.	J. L.	54	4 Aug. ,,	Maliciously cutting and wounding.	6 ,,
M.	R. K.	18	14 ,, ,,	Stealing one sheaf of horse beans.	Acquitted.
F.	E. W.	54	2 Sept. ,,	Stealing money	5 months.*
M.	T. S.	41	5 ,, ,,	Stealing a jacket	2 ,,
M.	W. S.	33	19 ,, ,,	Stealing a watch	2 ,,
F.	M. W.	72	,, ,,	Stealing ½lb. of tea	2 ,,
M.	C. W.	28	28 ,, ,,	Stealing a quantity of oats and beans.	7 years.
M.	H. R.	24	5 Oct. ,,	Stealing money	7 ,,
M.	W. D.	30	,, ,,	Stealing a coat	Acquitted.
F.	H. V.	22	,, ,,	Stealing 2*s.* and a handkerchief.	5 months.*
M.	J. S. Y.	29	9 ,, ,,	Stealing money	Acquitted.
F.	J. S. Y.	28	,, ,,		
M.	W. B.	38	27 ,, ,,	Embezzling four shillings	3 months.*
M.	R. K.	18	26 Jan. 1849	Stealing 3lb. of candles	1 month.*
F.	M. A. M.	21	30 Mar. ,,	Stealing a pair of shoes	2 months.*
M.	J. T.	17	,, ,,	Stealing money	1 month.*
M.	A. W.	24	11 April ,,	Uttering base coin	12 months.*
M.	G. B.	60	18 ,, ,,	Stealing a pair of trousers	14 days.*
M.	G. R.	42	27 ,, ,,	Stealing hay, &c.	Acquitted.

* Hard Labour.

In addition to the above, the following persons have been committed summarily by the borough of Bridgewater in the same period :—

Sex.	Names.	Age.	Date Received.	Offence.	Sentence.
F.	P. J.	23	6 Oct. 1847	Assault	2 months.
M.	J. S.	19	16 Nov. ,,	Vagrancy	3 ,,
M.	J. D.	19	23 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 weeks.
M.	R. C.	20	,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,,
F.	M. B.	20	8 Jan. 1848	Ditto	2 months.
F.	S. C.	20	,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,,
F.	S. B.	20	,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,,
M.	W. F.	44	,, ,,	Assault	14 days.
F.	M. P.	24	8 Feb. ,,	Vagrancy	14 ,,
M.	W. T.	19	23 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.
M.	W. F.	19	,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	C. H.	17	2 Mar. ,,	Ditto	,,
F.	E. L.	29	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 days.
M.	R. S.	17	,, ,,	Ditto	10 ,,
M.	J. G.	19	15 April ,,	Disorderly apprentice	1 month.
M.	G. B.	36	26 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	,,
F.	S. B.	18	2 May ,,	Ditto	6 weeks.
M.	J. V.	20	,, ,,	Assault	21 days.
M.	J. T.	20	,, ,,	Ditto	2 months.
M.	C. C.	20	,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,,
M.	S. C.	18	,, ,,	Trespass	4 weeks
M.	H. P.	18	,, ,,	Assault	7 days.
F.	M. G.	19	,, ,,	Vagrancy	21 ,,
F.	M. S.	18	,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,,
F.	E. D.	25	,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,,
F.	S. L.	19	,, ,,	Ditto	14 ,,
F.	M. D.	25	17 ,, ,,	Trespass	14 ,,
M.	S. S.	20	24 ,, ,,	Disorderly apprentice	21 ,,
M.	H. F.	20	,, ,,	Ditto	14 ,,
F.	A. R.	40	26 ,, ,,	Trespass	7 ,,
F.	A. B.	42	6 June ,,	Vagrancy	1 month.
F.	A. N.	20	1 July ,,	Ditto	10 days.
M.	J. H.	43	3 ,, ,,	Assault	1 month.
M.	J. J.	32	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 days.
M.	J. A.	30	8 Aug. ,,	Vagrancy	7 ,,
M.	R. K.	18	14 ,, ,,	Assault	14 ,,
M.	W. M.	20	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 ,,
M.	H. M.	20	11 Sept. ,,	Ditto	1 month.
M.	J. C.	18	,, ,,	Ditto	2 months.
M.	R. T.	21	5 Oct. ,,	Vagrancy	3 ,,
F.	S. B.	18	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 weeks.
F.	A. B.	24	,, ,,	Ditto	14 days.
F.	E. B.	18	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 ,,
F.	M. F.	17	23 ,, ,,	Assault	7 ,,
M.	C. D.	19	7 Nov. ,,	Ditto	7 ,,
F.	E. S.	21	7 Dec. ,,	Ditto	21 ,,
M.	J. S.	34	27 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	2 months.
M.	T. W.	61	,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,,
M.	G. P.	18	16 Jan. 1849	Trespass	21 days.
M.	J. H.	42	,, ,,	Assault	10 ,,
F.	P. J.	23	15 Feb. ,,	Ditto	21 ,,
F.	E. J.	27	22 ,, ,,	Trespass	7 ,,
F.	P. H.	53	9 April ,,	Vagrancy	1 month.
F.	S. P.	31	,, ,,	Assault	14 days.
F.	M.A.M.	28	27 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	2 months.

Summary Commitments by Borough of Bridgewater—*continued.*

Sex.	Names.	Age.	Date Received.	Offence.	Sentence.
F.	E. K.	27	27 April 1849	Vagrancy	2months.
F.	E. S.	23	9 June ,,	Ditto	2 ,,
F.	S. B.	19	,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,,
M.	C. W.	41	25 ,, ,,	Assault	1 month.
M.	J. P.	30	,, ,,	Ditto	14 days.
M.	G. S.	33	,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.
F.	J. T.	18	9 July ,,	Vagrancy	1 ,,
M.	P. H.	54	14 Aug. ,,	Ditto	2 months.
M.	W. H.	38	,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.
M.	R. K.	19	18 Sept. ,,	Assault	2 months.

The gaoler and his wife receive jointly 5*l.* per annum as salary for their services with reference to the borough prisoners, but the county does not contribute anything either towards the maintenance of the building or the remuneration of the officers. Coals were formerly allowed for cooking for the prisoners, but that allowance has been withdrawn.

WELLS BOROUGH PRISON AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This prison is situated behind the Town Hall, from which it is separated by a garden. For the purposes of the borough, it is more than sufficient in extent and accommodation; but as it is also employed as a place of confinement for county prisoners during the Assizes and Sessions, its accommodation must be viewed with reference to this more important application.

A large day room for male prisoners has been constructed on the ground floor, with a view to the reception of county prisoners, pending their trials. In this the prisoners are associated the whole of every day during the Sessions and Assizes, and from it they cannot be permitted to move on account of the want of a safe airing-yard. They are under the supervision of officers from the county prisons; and a chain fastened to the wall is designed for the restraint of the unruly. On the same floor are two rooms used as dormitories, that on the right being also occasionally employed as a day-room for prisoners sentenced to transportation, it being considered the most secure part of the building. These rooms are paved with stone. The dormitories contain no beds, but a large quantity of straw is put into them, upon which the prisoners lie in their clothes; in summer without any other covering, but in winter each man is allowed to bring a rug with him from the County Prison. A room, approached from the large day-room, is intended for the accommodation of juvenile prisoners; but when the females to be tried exceed the boys in number, this

room is given up to their use, and the boys sleep in a small room at the top of the staircase. On the upper floor are two dormitories, having barrack beds on one side, which are littered down with straw, as is also the small room before alluded to. At the time of my last inspection, it was in contemplation to place hammocks in one of the lower rooms; but, hitherto, the prisoners have all been lodged in the objectionable manner here described, chains being passed through iron rings upon their anklets in the manner described in the Report on the Prison of Bridgewater.

The female prisoners use the right hand dormitory on the upper floor as their day-room, and are, of course, in constant association.

The prisoners are dieted in the same objectionable manner as at Bridgewater, 6*d.* a-day being allowed to each prisoner, with permission to spend it on any kind of food he may prefer. This miscellaneous diet is provided and cooked by the gaoler and his wife, neither of whom receives any emolument for this service to the county prisoners, except such profit as can be made out of this traffic. When any borough prisoners are in confinement, the gaoler is allowed 1*s.* a-day for each, besides their food, but receives no salary.

The Courts, which are the property of the Corporation, are spacious and well arranged; but as the borough holds no Quarter Sessions, they are only used at the periods of the County Assizes and Sessions.

It is needless to repeat in this place the objections stated to similar arrangements in the lock-up house at Bridgewater, as they are equally applicable to the prison under consideration. The keeper informed me that he has known as many as 205 prisoners and 15 guards remain in the prison during the whole of the Assizes; and even now that the improvement has been adopted of sending prisoners away as soon as their trials are concluded, the former frequently amount to 100.

The following list exhibits the number of prisoners received at Shepton Mallet Prison, on commitments by the Magistrates of Wells, from the 30th of September, 1847, to the 29th of September, 1849:—

Prisoners for Trial.

Sex.	Initials of Name.	Age.	When Received.	Specific Offence charged.	Sentence.
M.	E. S.	22	11 Dec. 1847	Stealing a copper warmer	6 weeks.*
M.	R. L.	16	13 ,, ,,	,, flour	4 months.*
M.	J. K.	26	20 ,, ,,	,, a pig	6 weeks.*
M.	E. C.	33	20 ,, ,,	,, a cask	No bill.
M.	A. A.	55	11 Jan. 1848	,, wheat and wood	Acquitted.
M.	J. H.	16	17 ,, ,,	,, a powder flask	1 mon.* & whipped
M.	J. B.	28	18 ,, ,,	,, bread	Acquitted.
M.	F. R.	15	22 ,, ,,	,, an iron chain	2 weeks.*
M.	G. M.	46	24 ,, ,,	,, money	6 months.*
M.	C. E.	49	2 Feb. ,,	,, a brass candlestick	6 weeks.*
F.	S. M.	17	9 ,, ,,	,, cheese	Acquitted.
F.	E. M.	23	9 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
M.	E. L.	26	23 ,, ,,	,, fowls	10 years' transport.
M.	W. H.	18	23 ,, ,,	,, hay	3 weeks.*
M.	S. H.	38	26 ,, ,,	,, turnips	2 weeks.*
M.	W. M.	19	29 ,, ,,	,, a watch	5 mons* & whipped
M.	W. L.	40	6 Mar. ,,	,, brushes	3 months.*
M.	J. A.	18	20 ,, ,,	,, patatoes	2 months.*
M.	C. G.	25	20 ,, ,,	,, ,,	10 years' transport.
M.	J. B.	34	1 May ,,	,, mutton	1 month.*
M.	A. B.	17	11 ,, ,,	,, a shirt	6 weeks.*
M.	L. H.	18	3 July ,,	,, ,,	1 month.*
M.	J. B.	60	7 ,, ,,	,, a shawl	6 months.*
M.	R. L.	19	12 ,, ,,	,, copper	4 months.*
M.	F. R.	16	12 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Acquitted.
M.	J. B.	19	26 ,, ,,	,, ,,	6 months.*
M.	M. P.	34	31 ,, ,,	,, a pig	7 years' transport.
M.	J. D.	21	1 Aug. ,,	,, a rule	4 months.*
F.	M. P.	21	7 ,, ,,	Concealing the birth of her bastard child	3 months.
F.	H. G.	28	14 ,, ,,	Attempting to murder her bastard child	Acquitted.
M.	W. P.	40	5 Sept. ,,	Stealing a crab	1 month.*
M.	H. R.	26	23 Oct. ,,	,, tobacco & cheese	Acquitted.
M.	E. D.	21	23 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
M.	T. M.	20	23 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
F.	J. H.	34	16 Nov. ,,	,, paper	,,
M.	J. F.	19	30 ,, ,,	,, apples	1 week.*
M.	G. F.	19	30 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
M.	S. L.	18	30 ,, ,,	,, ,,	1 month.*
M.	W. W.	21	14 Dec. ,,	,, shoes	7 years' transport.
M.	W. D.	27	19 ,, ,,	,, a coat	4 months.*
M.	W. H.	26	27 ,, ,,	Obtaining money under false pretences	Acquitted.
M.	J. B.	33	15 Jan. 1849	Stealing turf	6 weeks.*
M.	J. S.	35	31 ,, ,,	,, fowls	7 years' transport.
M.	J. T.	26	7 Feb. ,,	,, carpenters' tools	,,
M.	J. T.	23	7 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Trans. for life.
M.	J. W.	26	13 ,, ,,	,, snuffers	3 weeks.*
M.	W. B.	22	16 ,, ,,	,, bridles	No bill.
M.	R. D.	45	19 ,, ,,	,, milk	6 months.*
M.	T. A.	27	23 ,, ,,	,, cows	12 months.*
M.	W. K.	35	28 ,, ,,	,, bread	14 days.*
M.	J. L.	37	28 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
M.	G. H.	18	15 Mar. ,,	,, a brush	3 weeks.*
M.	T. C.	37	27 April ,,	,, bread	,,
M.	J. P.	20	27 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
M.	R. M.	22	31 May ,,	,, oats and barley	4 months.*
M.	J. B.	18	11 June ,,	,, money	2 months.*
M.	B. G.	20	2 July ,,	,, ferrets	No prosecution.

* Hard Labour.

Sex.	Initials of Name.	Age.	When Received.	Specific Offence charged.	Sentence.
M.	J. G.	49	2 July 1849	Stealing turf	3 mons.* [charged
M.	J. G.	16	2 ,, ,,	,, ,,	Whipped and dis-
M.	J. M.	32	4 Sept. ,,	Obtaining money under false pretences	4 months.*
M.	J. W.	16	22 ,, ,,	Stealing cheese	Acquitted.
M.	J. Y.	16	22 ,, ,,	,, ,,	,,
M.	P. A.	17	22 ,, ,,	,, ,,	2 days.*
			Summary Convictions.		
M.	S. S.	19	4 Oct. 1847	Stealing apples	2 months.*
M.	J. G.	44	5 ,, ,,	Excise laws	3 months.*
M.	J. M.	42	3 Nov. ,,	Vagrancy	14 days.*
M.	T. M.	21	8 ,, ,,	Stealing apples	2 months.*
M.	T. S.	21	8 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	T. P.	27	3 Dec. ,,	Trespass	,,
F.	E. W.	23	3 ,, ,,	Wells Union	,,
M.	J. P.	19	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 days.*
M.	E. S.	19	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	E. A.	18	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	G. A.	22	22 ,, ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	W. B.	14	29 ,, ,,	Stealing turnips	1 month.*
M.	E. S.	12	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	D. C.	24	1 Jan. 1848	Wells Union	14 days.*
M.	G. C.	20	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	J. T.	38	17 ,, ,,	Breaking gas lamps	,,
M.	T. M.	20	17 ,, ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	J. A.	17	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	E. D.	21	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	E. H.	29	17 ,, ,,	Assault	14 days.
M.	G. C.	21	7 Feb. ,,	Wells Union	1 month.*
M.	H. S.	19	7 ,, ,,	Trespass	,,
M.	C. F.	39	12 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	14 days.*
M.	J. B.	42	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
F.	A. S.	12	6 Mar. ,,	Larceny	,,
M.	J. S.	20	6 ,, ,,	Assault	2 months.
M.	W. S.	13	20 ,, ,,	Trespass	14 days.*
M.	T. P.	27	1 April ,,	Ditto	2 months.*
M.	G. C.	20	29 ,, ,,	Wells Union	14 days.*
M.	T. T.	20	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 days.*
F.	S. W.	38	17 May ,,	Ditto	14 days.*
M.	S. S.	19	23 ,, ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	J. C.	31	24 ,, ,,	Assault	3 months.
M.	J. A.	27	29 ,, ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	J. P.	29	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 days.*
M.	R. G.	18	19 June ,,	Profane swearing	10 days.*
M.	J. M.	39	3 July ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	T. S.	22	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.*
M.	E. S.	45	15 ,, ,,	Sureties of the peace	6 do., unless, &c.
M.	J. H.	39	17 ,, ,,	Unlawfully removing goods	6 months.
M.	S. L.	18	18 ,, ,,	Stealing potatoes	14 days.*
M.	J. H.	16	18 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	W. C.	27	5 Aug. ,,	Assault	2 months.
M.	J. M.	30	7 ,, ,,	Stealing potatoes	2 months.*
M.	R. V.	47	7 ,, ,,	Assault	1 month.
M.	W. D.	18	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 months.
M.	S. G.	18	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	G. G.	19	16 ,, ,,	Stealing plums	6 months.*
M.	H. S.	17	26 ,, ,,	Trespass	14 days.*
M.	J. S.	15	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	J. P.	17	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	W. D.	16	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	W. G.	22	11 Sept. ,,	Ditto	1 month.*

* Hard Labour.

Sex.	Initials of Name.	Age.	When Received.	Specific Offence charged.	Sentence.
F.	C. D.	24	20 Sept. 1848	Vagrancy	1 month.*
M.	T. A.	12	22 ,, ,,	Stealing walnuts	2 months.*
M.	J. A.	17	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 months.*
M.	B. G.	21	9 Oct. ,,	Vagrancy	14 days.*
M.	W. B.	32	13 ,, ,,	Assault	2 months.
M.	S. M.	30	16 ,, ,,	Trespass	1 month.*
M.	J. W.	22	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 days.*
M.	B. C.	25	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	W. K.	16	18 ,, ,,	Wells Union	3 months.
F.	M. A. D.	21	30 ,, ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
F.	L. D.	19	30 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	C. F.	40	31 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	1 month.*
M.	S. H.	43	31 ,, ,,	Stealing cabbage	,,
M.	S. S.	20	27 Nov. ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	J. S.	48	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.*
M.	G. R.	18	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 months.*
M.	W. P.	40	1 Dec. ,,	Vagrancy	6 weeks.*
F.	S. C.	21	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 weeks.*
F.	E. S.	25	6 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 days.*
F.	S. M.	32	14 ,, ,,	Trespass	7 days.*
M.	F. G.	32	11 Jan. 1849	Deserter	
M.	J. B.	21	15 ,, ,,	Assault	2 months.
M.	J. B.	33	15 ,, ,,	Trespass	1 month.*
F.	E. W.	12	15 ,, ,,	Larceny	14 days.*
M.	J. S.	28	25 ,, ,,	Wells Union	,,
M.	T. M.	27	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	E. A.	15	27 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	7 days.*
M.	T. B.	18	10 Feb. ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	R. B.	38	13 ,, ,,	Assault	12 do., unless, &c.
M.	J. R.	19	16 ,, ,,	Trespass	14 days.*
M.	P. G.	26	23 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	,,
M.	J. A.	25	21 Mar. ,,	Bastardy	1 month.
M.	G. D.	26	20 April ,,	Wells Union	14 days.*
M.	W. P.	18	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.*
F.	E. A.	18	7 May ,,	Trespass	,,
F.	C. S.	18	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
F.	M. S.	17	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	E. L.	14	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 months.*
M.	T. A.	16	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	J. R.	16	4 June ,,	Vagrancy	3 months.*
M.	L. D.	17	4 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	B. D.	49	13 ,, ,,	Wells Union	14 days.*
F.	E. L.	50	18 ,, ,,	Want of sureties	3 mo., unless, &c.
M.	G. T.	27	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
F.	A. H.	28	11 July ,,	Vagrancy	1 month.*
M.	A. P.	23	11 ,, ,,	Trespass	,,
M.	J. H.	24	11 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
F.	A. B.	39	19 ,, ,,	Stealing potatoes	,,
F.	M. F.	14	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	E. S.	15	6 Aug. ,,	Stealing a dog	6 months.
M.	B. D.	49	15 ,, ,,	Vagrancy	3 months.*
M.	G. M.	24	21 ,, ,,	Stealing potatoes	6 months.*
F.	A. S.	19	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.*
F.	A. S.	11	27 ,, ,,	Stealing beans	14 days.*
M.	R. G.	19	27 ,, ,,	Assault	2 months.
F.	I. H.	11	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 month.
F.	J. H.	9	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
M.	J. C.	52	8 Sept. ,,	Vagrancy	14 days.*
M.	W. C.	26	17 ,, ,,	Trespass	2 months.*
M.	J. S.	30	21 ,, ,,	Stealing potatoes	1 month.*
M.	J. M.	17	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,

* Hard Labour.

BATH CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

After the full description of the construction of this prison, which was given in the Tenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, it is unnecessary that I should do more on the present occasion than advert to the changes which have taken place since the date of that Report.

Construction. The principal alteration in the construction of the building since its first erection was made in the summer of 1848, by the removal of the partition which divided the corridor into two portions for the males and females respectively, so as to give more room to the former. This has been rendered necessary by the agreement (to be afterwards mentioned) which has been entered into by the Council for the reception of transports during their period of probation. By the alteration alluded to, 11 cells are taken from the females' side and given to the males; the 12th cell, containing a bath, being still reserved for the females, and approached by a passage from their side of the building. By this alteration 93 cells are available for male prisoners, and those of the females are reduced to 24.

Another alteration of some importance has also been made necessary by the near escape of a prisoner who climbed upon the boundary wall by means of a dwarf wall connected with it. To prevent the possibility of a recurrence of this accident, the dwarf wall has been raised to the same height with the boundary wall, and another dwarf wall, open to the same objection, has been taken down.

Gas. Another useful alteration has been made by removing the staircases in the corridor, which has had the effect of procuring more light on the ground floor; but probably the most important change that has been effected, has been the introduction of gas illumination into the cells. This improvement, the importance of which can scarcely be too highly estimated, was brought about at the time of the contract being entered into with the Government for the reception of convicts under probationary discipline, it being justly regarded as indispensible in all those arrangements that the educational and industrial system to which those individuals are subjected, should be carried on in the hours of darkness as well as by day, with the sole deduction of the number of hours required for repose.

The objection stated in the last Report to the governor, chaplain, and surgeon, possessing master keys which commanded the locks of the females' prison, has been removed. They no longer possess these keys, and can only obtain admission into the females' prison by the agency of the female officers. Much improvement has been made in the laundary department and in the airing yard of the females' side, but the change in the arrangement of the staircase in that division is very objectionable, for by a strange oversight it has been made to communicate with one corner only

of the galleries, so that a person wishing to gain access from below to the cells on one side of the upper gallery, can only do so by traversing completely all the extent of the intermediate gallery, which involves the necessity of walking twice round the whole corridor. To the officers this occasions much loss of time, but it is far more objectionable with reference to the prisoners, as it exposes them to the view of each other whenever they are removed to and from their work and exercise, and thus affords additional facilities for communication.

The only alteration in the discipline to which it seems necessary to advert, is the introduction among the prisoners of the custom of wearing "peaked caps" as they are called, being woollen caps with small masks hanging over the eyes, whenever they leave their cells. It is said that the privilege of wearing them is appreciated by the better order of prisoners, and that those awaiting their trials, who by the regulations of the prison are exempted from the necessity of wearing them, often request to be permitted to do so for the sake of disguise.

Labour cranks.

To supply the means of imposing hard labour upon hardened and incorrigible vagrants and workhouse offenders, the magistrates have lately purchased two labour cranks on a construction employed to a larger extent in Leicester and some other prisons, upon which it is possible by means of a dial index to regulate the quantity of work done by such prisoners. Upon this small scale it would seem hypercritical to remark upon the effects of this measure; but I have much reason to doubt whether the employment of these instruments more generally would be an improvement in prison discipline.

Airing-yards.

The above are the principal alterations since the last Report, but there are still some needed which might be effected without difficulty and expense, and which are much required on the score of health. The first is the increase of the present extent of airing-ground. At the time of the building of the prison it was of course not contemplated that the average number of prisoners would so nearly approach the extent of the accommodation as it has of late, since the permanent accession of 24 Government convicts has served to raise it in that proportion. The number of airing-yards, therefore, which were found sufficient for some years after the erection of the prison to admit of all the inmates receiving a sufficient amount of daily exercise has been found of late altogether inadequate, especially in the short days of winter, for that purpose. To the deficiency of exercise thence arising, as well as to another cause, to be hereafter adverted to, I am disposed to attribute the low average condition of the prisoners observed by me at my recent visit of inspection. It appears to me that the best remedy for this obvious defect would be to convert all, or nearly all, the vacant space between the back of the prison and the boundary wall into a single airing-yard, to be surrounded by a paved cause-

way. Within this area a considerable number of prisoners might be simultaneously exercised under the close and watchful supervision of at least two officers, and I should confidently anticipate that the sanitary advantages of the arrangement would soon be felt, as there would be no difficulty in giving prisoners a degree of active exercise, more resembling that which men take when at large, instead of the lazy and unexciting motion generally observed in the divided airing-yards of most prisons on the separate system.

Infirmary. Another alteration which is greatly needed is the providing a proper infirmary for the sick. At present the only apartment used for that purpose is a cell of the same construction and size as the rest in the prison, and having doors of communication with the adjoining cells on either side, one prisoner being, as usual, located in each. If one prisoner only be sick, the adjoining cells are filled by healthy prisoners, who are the nurses of the sick man; but where the three are sick, there is no accommodation with them for a nurse without over-crowding. But this is not the greatest objection to the employment of cells as infirmary rooms: a much greater evil is the nature of the ventilation, which causes the air to be very dry, and consequently oppressive to persons long confined in it without change, as must be the case with persons incapable of out-of-doors exercise. If, however, there were no other objection to the present infirmary, it would be unfit for its purpose by reason of its situation at so great an elevation, which would be almost prohibitory of patients in the early stages of their convalescence taking advantage of opportunities of exercise out of doors from the difficulty of re-ascending to their cells.

Prison van. No proper prison van has yet been procured with separate compartments, as recommended in the last Report, nor would it be effectual for the end desired if it were, as long as the very objectionable system continues of herding the prisoners together under the Town Hall before they are brought up for trial. In this all sorts of evil communications take place between the prisoners. It has even been known that bargains have been made between prisoners that one who has not been previously convicted shall plead guilty to an offence which he has not committed, for the purpose of saving from the chance of transportation a more guilty associate, the prisoner convicted for the first time being under no apprehension of that result to himself. It must be obvious that the greater part of the good which would be obtained by separate confinement before trial is jeopardized by bringing the prisoners thus promiscuously together, and that the care which has been taken to conceal even their countenances from the sight of each other, is absolutely thrown away. It is my duty most earnestly to entreat that an excellent system of discipline may not be longer neutralized in its effects by blots so obvious and so easily remediable.

The Council received into the prison, on the 1st of August, 24 convicts to undergo their probationary confinement there, under an agreement with the Government. This increase of prisoners will render it necessary to appoint some additional officers, and among them another schoolmaster. It will also very much increase the duties of the principal officers. Government convicts.

The following was the number of prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection, 5th December 1849 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For Trial at Sessions	10	3	13
,, ,, Assizes	1	1	2
Convicted Felons	10	8	18
,, Misdemeanants	9	2	11
Rogues and Vagabonds	29	3	32
Transports	25	1	26
For re-examination	4	..	4
	88	18	106

There were no execution or other debtors in confinement ; those committed by county and bankruptcy courts being required by a recent Act of Parliament to be sent to the county gaol.

The following table exhibits in detail the sentences, offences, and some other circumstances relating to these prisoners : —

MALES.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
C. B.	22	Stabbing with a knife	13 January 1849	Taunton Assize	31 March 1849	12 calendar months.
J. D.	19	Felony	7 July ,,	Bath Sessions	26 October ,,	12 ,,
J. H.	15	Ditto	4 September ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	4 ,,
J. S.	39	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	2 ,,
W. H.	48	Misdemeanor	12 October ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	5 ,,
J. L.	42	Felony	23 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	4 ,,
J. W.	35	Ditto	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	4 ,,
J. S.	21	Ditto	22 May ,,	Ditto	21 June ,,	6 ,,
W. S.	27	Ditto	22 ,, ,,	Ditto	21 ,, ,,	6 ,,
H. K.	20	Ditto	14 ,, ,,	Ditto	21 ,, ,,	6 ,,
M. W.	14	Garden robbing	14 June ,,	Summarily	14 ,, ,,	6 ,,
J. A.	14	Ditto	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	25 ,, ,,	6 ,,
W. A.	18	Ditto	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	25 ,, ,,	6 ,,
G. G.	16	Rogue and vagabond	12 September ,,	Ditto	12 September ,,	3 ,,
H. B.	18	Ditto	11 October ,,	Ditto	11 October ,,	3 ,,
A. M. D.	26	Ditto	15 ,, ,,	Ditto	15 ,, ,,	3 ,,
T. J.	13	Ditto	15 ,, ,,	Ditto	15 ,, ,,	3 ,,
M. A.	24	Ditto	15 ,, ,,	Ditto	15 ,, ,,	3 ,,
J. D.	11	Ditto	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	20 ,, ,,	3 ,,
C. J.	7	Ditto	5 November ,,	Ditto	5 November ,,	7 weeks.
J. W.	18	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	3 calendar months.
G. W.	18	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	3 ,,
M. R.	15	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	2 ,,
J. N.	13	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	2 ,,
A. T.	12	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	2 ,,
J. P.	16	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,	6 weeks.
E. Y.	17	Ditto	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	19 ,, ,,	2 calendar months.

MALES—*continued*.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
W. S.	17	Assault	26 November 1849	Summarily	26 November 1849	14 days.
J. C.	20	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	14 ,,
J. S.	21	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	14 ,,
J. W.	22	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	1 calendar month.
W. D.	17	Rogue and vagabond	1 December ,,	Ditto	1 December ,,	3 calendar months.
W. F.	17	Ditto	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,	3 ,,
R. W.	12	Ditto	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,	3 ,,
H. P.	33	Vagrancy	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,	14 days.
J. R.	20	Trespass	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,	7 ,,
C. H.	18	Vagrancy	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	14 ,,
R. B.	18	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	14 ,,
C. M.	17	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	7 ,,
A. J.	24	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	1 calendar month.
G. K.	14	Juvenile felony	4 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	7 days and whipped.
W. G.	10	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,
J. F.	28	Rogue and vagabond	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	14 days.
H. G.	64	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	14 ,,
W. W.	19	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	5 ,,
G. C. B.	15	Vagrancy	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	5 ,,
B. C. G.	15	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	5 ,,
R. B.	36	For trial next Sessions.				
R. W.	40	Ditto				
J. B.	27	Ditto				
J. T. S. J.	35	Ditto				
J. S.	24	Ditto				
C. M.	40	Ditto				
G. A.	18	Ditto				
W. S.	18	Ditto				
W. E.	30	Ditto				

MALES—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
E. E.	20	For trial next Sessions.				
S. D.	37	Ditto				
H. H.	57	Ditto				
W. P.	18	For trial next Lent Assize.				
J. C.	23	Government Convict received from Exeter.				
C. M.	40	Ditto				
W. S.	27	Ditto				
H. C.	29	Ditto				
W. M.	27	Ditto				
J. B.	44	Ditto				
S. H.	47	Ditto				
G. W.	22	Ditto				
H. H. P.	25	Ditto				
A. S.	23	Ditto				
J. T.	30	Ditto				
J. D.	39	Ditto				
W. W.	28	Ditto				
D. B.	35	Ditto				
J. D.	22	Ditto				
J. F.	25	Ditto				
S. B.	23	Ditto				
J. M.	29	Ditto				
J. H.	18	Ditto				
W. B.	32	Ditto				
R. H.	36	Ditto				
G. B.	34	Government Convict received from Taunton.				
W. H. D.	21	Ditto				
J. L.	24	Borough Convict.				
J. D.	54	Ditto				

MALES—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.
E. W.	20	Under remand.				
J. F.	25	Ditto				
			FEMALES.			
E. N.	30	Concealing a birth	27 February 1849	Taunton Assize	31 March 1849	12 calendar months.
S. S.	60	Felony	3 August ,,	Bath Sessions	26 October ,,	3 ,,
M. B.	26	Misdemeanor	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	3 ,,
C. K.	23	Felony	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	3 ,,
E. B.	17	Ditto	4 September ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	2 ,,
E. O.	40	Ditto	22 October ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	6 ,,
S. L.	17	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	3 ,,
M. A. S.	18	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	3 ,,
C. D.	17	Disorderly prostitute	26 November ,,	Summarily	26 November ,,	14 days.
R. M.	72	Breach of peace	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	27 ,, ,,	1 calendar month.
S. W.	13	Juvenile felony	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	1 ,,
J. G.	39	Drunk and disorderly	3 December ,,	Ditto	3 December ,,	7 days.
M. A. K.	17	Disorderly prostitute	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	5 ,,
E. J.	18	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	5 ,,
E. C.	15	Vagrancy	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,	5 ,,
J. F.	30	For trial next Sessions.				
M. A. F.	20	Ditto				
M. A. E.	30	Ditto				
E. C.	16	Ditto				
E. F.	15	Ditto				
E. H.	20	Child murder; for trial next Assize.				

Employment.

The convicted prisoners belonging to the borough were engaged in the following employments:—stone-breaking, oakum-picking, pumping water for the use of the prison, besides one who was working as a carpenter, one as a mason, one as a shoemaker, and one as a tailor. These four trades had been exercised by the several prisoners before their committal. The Government convicts, and 12 of those belonging to the city, were employed in shoemaking, tailoring, &c., under the instruction of teachers, the city paying its proportion, or one-third of the wages of the instructors in these trades. There is no difficulty felt in disposing of the manufactures produced, which are exclusively purchased by the country people. They are sold below the market price, which is very naturally the cause of much clamour in the town, for although it would appear to be quite justifiable that the products of prison labour should be disposed of, like other manufactures, in open market, it can never be contended that they can justly be sold below the market-price, by which the rates are virtually used as a trading capital to enable the town council to undersell the free manufacturer.

The female prisoners, who, of course, all belong to the city, were employed in washing and mending clothes for the prison. The untried male prisoners were employed, at their own request, in picking oakum. They would many of them have preferred being put to break stones as a more active employment, and also because it would be carried on in the open air, but the prison is not regarded as sufficiently secure to admit of prisoners being trusted in large numbers out of their cells.

The largest number of prisoners who have been in custody here since September, 1848, exclusive of the Government convicts, has been—males 76, and females 22; and the average daily number during the same period has been—males 59, females 18. The total number of prisoners in confinement in the last two years is exhibited in the following table:—

	1848.			1849.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
At the commencement of the Year :						
Prisoners for Trial	13	3	16	25	5	30
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	17	5	22	39	8	47
Summary Convictions . . .	17	4	21	15	4	19
For Re-examination . . .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Convicts under Contract with Government	..	..	..	24	..	24
Received during the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	112	40	152	114	51	165
Rendered in Court for Trial .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Summary Convictions . . .	395	73	468	353	96	449
Convicts under Contract with Government	24	..	24	26	..	26
Committed for Examination, but afterwards Discharged . .	47	8	55	54	27	81
Total	625	133	758	654	191	845
DEBTORS.						
At the commencement of the Year	..	..	.	1	..	1
Admitted in the course of the Year	28	1	29	27	3	30
Total of Debtors and Criminals .	653	134	787	682	194	876

Although the number of prisoners has undergone an increase in the last two or three years, it has not nearly attained to that in confinement in former years, when the old gaol and its system of association were in existence. This will be shown more at length in the chaplain's report, to which, as containing much that is valuable upon this point, I purpose to advert. The number of commitments from union houses is small, which the governor ascribes partly to the low diet of the first two classes, but more especially to the circumstance of some boys from a workhouse having been whipped. He is of opinion that many prisoners while in gaol are much improved by the admonitions of the chaplain, and leave the prison with very good resolutions, but that the effect of the reformatory discipline is too often lost by the difficulty the prisoners find in obtaining employment after their discharge, and by their association with thieves and other bad characters outside. In illustration of this remark, he mentioned the cases of eight prisoners who had been discharged on the morning of my last visit, after having suffered very short terms of imprisonment. Some of these had appeared very penitent while in confinement, and had even been seen in

tears during the chaplain's addresses in prison, but the governor stated that he had no hope of their continuing in good courses, as there was a crowd of their friends and old associates assembled round the door to receive them on discharge, who would probably undo in an hour all the good they had received during the whole term.

Punishments.

The punishments have been few in number in the last year, and generally incurred by attempts at communication in chapel, and by neglect of work. They generally consist in the stoppage of a part of the food of an offending prisoner.

All the food of the prisoners is supplied by contract, and appears to be very good. The prices are—

Beef (weighed without any bone)	3*d.* per lb.
Bread	10*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.
Potatoes	1*s.* per 20 lb.
Sugar	42*s.* per cwt.
Tea	3*s.* 3*d.* per lb.
Scotch oatmeal	21*s.* per cwt.

At the time of my visit cocoa was substituted for gruel, on account of the recent prevalence of diarrhœa in the prison.

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain's department, including the school-instruction, is very well conducted, and the chaplain merits much praise for the zealous manner in which he has endeavoured to push to the utmost the peculiar advantages of the separate system. He, however, is of opinion that the terms of imprisonment under the greatest rigour of the separate system, are often of unnecessary duration, and that as much good would be done in many instances by enforcing the system in all its rigour for three months as by continuing it for a longer period. He suggests that a mitigated system might be adopted for some time longer, the length of this period being dependent upon the whole duration of the sentence; and that for six weeks before the prisoners' discharge, their lives ought to be assimilated as much as possible to out-of-door life, except in their continuing to sleep and take their meals separately. It may, I think, be doubted whether a prison like that of Bath presents facilities for carrying out these suggestions, even if desirable, without too great a sacrifice of the penal character of the establishment; but I am bound to state, that I should regard such an innovation as a fatal encroachment upon what I regard as the most valuable part of the separate system.

The chaplain is of opinion, that though instruction, especially religious, may do much in reforming prisoners, it will not be effectual in preserving them from a relapse into crime, unless constant employment can be found for them. Emigration he considers to be the only remedy. He has established, during the last year, an industrial-school. In this school he now has 26 pupils, most of whom have been in gaol, and all of whom are in danger of belonging to the criminal class. Besides scholastic and religious instruction, he gives them industrial employment. He began

with wood-cutting, since which he has introduced mat-making and shoe-making. At present there has been no difficulty in disposing of the products of the labour, as they have not been of great amount, but the probability is, that when they amount to a greater quantity there may be more difficulty.

The chaplain's Report, made to the Michaelmas quarter sessions of 1849, contains so much exact statistical information on the state of crime, and especially on the subject of juvenile delinquency, the greater part of which possesses a general, as well as a local interest, that I feel it advisable to make copious extracts from it, the more especially as the discontinuance of the publication of the "Gaol Returns," has deprived such documents of the former means of publicity. The chaplain has much facilitated the collection of the facts recorded in this and former reports by a methodical arrangement of the Character Book kept by him, to which I have pleasure in referring, as I consider that its adoption elsewhere would materially contribute to render such records more exact. The chaplain observes—

"The accompanying tables will show the ages, the places of abode, the domestic relations, the offences, the punishments, the probable causes of the crime, the general character, the occupation and condition in life of the prisoners brought under my notice.

"It has always been my wish to present to you in as accurate a form as possible, their condition as to secular and religious knowledge when admitted, and the progress made by them during imprisonment. There are a few particulars revealed in these statistics on which I would offer one or two remarks.

"The number of commitments during the year has been 601, (*see* Tables A, K) which is a decrease of 18 on the previous year, and when we consider the many circumstances that have occurred to increase the number of commitments, this is so far encouraging. The greatest number imprisoned during this period has been 102 (Table I.), not including the 24 Government convicts. It may be interesting, now that the new goal has been opened for about seven years, to compare the results under the separate system with the numbers incarcerated under the old congregated system. I have therefore appended to this Report a table (Table I.) showing the greatest number of prisoners at a time during the last seven years, the average number imprisoned in each of the several years, the number transported, the number committed for trial, and the number summarily convicted each year. From which it may be gathered, that during the four years ending September 30th, 1849, the number committed for trial amounted to 546, which, if compared with the corresponding commitments of the last four years under the old system, shows a decrease of 369. It may also be observed that the total number of commitments during the same period to the new goal amounted to 2,224, while to the old goal they were 3,560, giving 1,336 decrease in favour of the separate system. This gives an annual average decrease during the last four years in the commitments of all criminal prisoners of 334, and in the commitments for trial of 92·25. If the average cost of every prosecution may be supposed to be 10*l.*, and the average period of confinement six weeks, and to this we add the expenses attending the summarily convicted prisoners in warrants, &c., the saving to the borough during the last four years may be estimated at about 6,690*l.* And if we take into consideration the usual proportion of those transported to those committed for trial, which has been during the last seven years nearly a sixth, then we may infer that the expenses attending the transportation of about 60 persons have been saved to the country, which cannot be calculated at a sum less than about 6000*l.*

saved during the last four years of the separate system, when compared with the last four years of the collective system. This, I conceive, is one of the benefits arising from the separate system, and may be regarded as but an instalment of its success in the diminution of crime. But there is much yet to be done in the decrease of crime. I believe a great deal may be effected in this matter, especially as it regards juvenile offenders. I look forward to the time when children shall no longer be sent to gaols, but to penal industrial schools, and then our prison would be much too large for our city, and might be converted into a district goal; or, who knows, might become a county as well as a borough gaol.

"It is worthy of remark, that there has been a decrease of 29 (Table B) in the commitment of juvenile offenders in the past year, and at the same time a decrease of commitments of vagrancy by 39, as may be inferred from Tables A and B; and it should be mentioned as a plea for these infant criminals, that one-third of the commitments of prisoners under the age of 17 were orphans, that 17 others were fatherless children, and 43 had lost their mothers (Table C), thus showing that about one-half of the juvenile prisoners committed during the year had been deprived of one or both their parents. It is a melancholy fact, that of the total number committed for trial at the last four-quarter sessions, about one-fifth were under 17 years of age, and of the total number committed to the gaol during the year, about one-third were of that tender age. However much I value the separate system, I am fully convinced of this, and have been for years, that our gaol, or any other goal, is not the place for the reformation of juvenile offenders. Many facts could be given in support of this opinion, but I will only impress one on your attention. During the first year of my connexion with the Bath prison, there were of the 100 committals of juvenile prisoners about 55 then sent to gaol for the first time. What has become of these children, it may be asked? Their prison history is as follows:—The aggregate amount of imprisonment already endured by these children in our gaol is 27½ years, the number of their convictions during the six years is 247; 64 were for trial at quarter sessions, and of these 10 have been transported. The probable and approximate cost to the city and public of Bath for these children of which we are now speaking, committed for the first time in that year to the Bath gaol is in an appended table calculated at 5,163*l.* while their cost at other gaols and to the Government may be estimated at about 1,030*l.* more, making their cost to the country 6,193*l.* for six years. Two or three of those children are dead and a few are living an honest life; several of them are or have been in the Ragged Industrial School, but the large majority are still spending a vagabond life, and are oscillating between the union and the gaol, and must be inmates of our gaol until they are transported, unless some measures like that referred to be carried out for their reformation.

"I have the pleasure to submit for your inspection the estimate of expenses to our corporation and the public of Bath of all the juvenile prisoners brought under my notice during the last six years, and the probable expense they have already been to the country.

"It is with pleasure that I look upon the improvements that have taken place in our gaol during the last year. The introduction of gas, the increase of labour, and the alterations in the chapel and corridor, but there still remains a few things requiring your serious attention, such as the violation of the separate system, and the consequent evils arising from the placing the prisoners together in the van as they are removed to and from the gaol when remanded, committed, or about to be tried. I feel I need not, in this Report, say any more on these topics, as some of them have been already under your consideration, and others are at the present time, except that a case has lately been communicated by the Governor where two female prisoners being committed and brought to the gaol in the prison-van with one or two male prisoners, an agreement was made between them to meet on discharge from gaol, and which resulted in the most degrading and immoral practices.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

"W. C. Osborne, *Chaplain.*

"*Bath Gaol,*
"*September 30th*, 1849."

INDEX TO TABLES.

I. Showing the greatest number of prisoners, the average number, the number transported, committed for trial, and summarily convicted during the last eight years, and shows the gain to the country in the last four years compared with the preceding, and hence gain in favour of the separate system.

II. The probable cost of the 55 juvenile prisoners whose first committals took place in the year ending July 1st, 1844.

III. The probable cost of the 46 juvenile prisoners whose first committals took place in the year ending July 1st, 1845.

IV. The probable cost of the 31 juvenile prisoners whose first committals took place in the year ending July 1st, 1846.

V. The probable cost of the 47 juvenile prisoners whose first committals took place in the year ending July 1st, 1847.

VI. The probable cost of the 51 juvenile prisoners whose first committals took place in the year ending July 1st, 1848.

VII. The probable cost of the 54 juvenile prisoners whose first committals took place in the year ending July 1st, 1849.

VIII. The results of the six foregoing tables.

The letters and numbers correspond with the columns in Educational Register from which the tables are for the most part extracted:

A. The ages of prisoners committed.
B. Abode, whether in Bath or elsewhere.
C. Domestic relations.
D. Relatives of prisoners.
E. Previous committals of the old offenders to the Bath gaol during this year.
F. Previous committals elsewhere.
G.—I. The number summarily convicted, the number committed for assizes and sessions respectively during the year.
G.—II. Prisoners tried at the last four quarter sessions, and their respective ages taken from the calendars.
H.—I. Offences of prisoners committed for assizes.
II. Ditto ditto for sessions.
III. Ditto ditto summarily convicted.
I. Average time of prisoners in gaol before trial.
J. — I. Sentences of assize prisoners committed during the year.
II. Ditto of sessions ditto ditto.
III. Ditto summarily convicted ditto.
K. — I. Committals during the last five years respectively.
II. Number and description of the prisoners on the 30th of September of the last seven years.
L. Committals in the respective quarters during the last year.
M. General character or habits of prisoners.
N. The number in work and out of work when committed.
O. The causes of crime, as ascribed by the prisoners themselves.
P. The Christian denomination to which prisoners belong.
Q. The number who do, or who do not attend a place of Divine worship.
R. The trade or occupation of prisoners.
S. The condition in life to which the prisoners belong.
No. 1, to 13. The educational statistics contain an account of the religious and secular knowledge of prisoners on admission, and of that acquired by them during imprisonment.
14. The number of prisoners who have been at a Sunday-school.
Ditto ditto day-school.
17, 18, & 19. Refer to reading.
20, 21, & 22. Refer to writing.
23. Refer to arithmetic.
29. The number of portions of Scripture and of hymns learnt while in goal.
30. Total of lessons learnt by prisoners during the past year.

TABLE No. I.—(*Extracted partly from Government Returns.*)

Showing the greatest Number of Prisoners, the Average Number, the Number Transported, Committed for Trial, and Summarily Convicted during the last 8 years, and shows the gain to the country in the last four years compared with the preceding, and hence gain in favour of the Separate System.

(*Debtors confined are not included below.*)

YEAR OF COMMITTAL.	Greatest Number of Prisoners at a time.	Average Number of Prisoners.	Number Transported this Year from Bath.	Number Committed for Trial.	Number Summarily Convicted.	Convicts from other Gaols.	Total Number not including the Charges.
Ending—							
29 Sept. 1842	150	102	62	248	412	..	660
,, 1843	124	86	28	201	542	..	743
,, 1844	117	81	52	236	513	..	749
,, 1845	120	84	25	191	494	..	685
,, 1846	73	50	14	106	428	..	534
,, 1847	66	49	8	121	333	..	454
,, 1848	*100	*71	11	152	468	24	*644
,, 1849	*122	*101	38	167	449	26	*642
Average in the 8 Years	109	80·5	29·75	177·75	455·n.	..	639·n.

* In these the convicts from other gaols are included.

Average Number of Prisoners taken from the last Four Years of the old system, and the last Four Years of the new, deducting the convicts received from other gaols.

	Committed for Trial without Assize Cases.	Total Committals.
Last four years of the old system	915	3,560
Last four years of new . . .	546	2,224
Total Decrease .	369	1,336

Being an average decrease of 92·25 prisoners committed for trial each year, and 334 decrease of total committals of criminal prisoners.

Prosecutions £369 × 10 = £3,690. Saved in four years on prosecutions	£3,690
On committals 1,336 × 6 weeks = 8,016 weeks at 5*s.* per week for food, &c.	2,004
Warrants and summonses for 1336, say	1,000
	£6,690

TABLE No. II.

Of Juvenile Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, committed during the Year ending July 1st, 1844.

An Estimate of the Expense to the Country of the 55 Juvenile Prisoners committed to Prison for the first time at the New Bath Gaol, during the year ending 1st July, 1844.

The probable or approximate cost of these is as follows:—

	£.
For maintenance of these 55 at different times in the New Bath Gaol, during the six years ending July 1st, 1849, amounting to 27½ years of punishment then inflicted, which, at 20*l.* a-year	550

	£.
For maintenance of 10 of them, who have been transported from Bath, calculating that they will be a public burden, for only half of their sentences, 50 years, at 25*l.* a year	1,250
To 183 summary convictions by magistrates, for warrants, summonses, &c., estimated at 5*s.* each	50
To 64 committals for trial, prosecutions, averaging 10*l.* each	640
To maintenance of those 55 for six years, while out of gaol unemployed, living at unions, or by begging, supposing that they honestly maintained or supported themselves for half the time of the 252½ years while out of gaol, (the 77½ years under punishment being deducted), which gives 126¼ years for this item, at 8*l.* per annum	1,039
To property destroyed, robbed, and lost, over and above the amount for their support, supposing this item to be equal to the preceeding	1,039
To rent for cells in gaols, at 6*l.* per annum, for 77½ years	465
	5,033
To maintenance of five of them known to have been transported from other places, calculating only half of the usual sentence of 10 years	625
To maintenance of some of these known to have been in other gaols for offences committed and punished elsewhere, for nearly 5 years, at 20*l.* a year	100
To expense of prosecutions elsewhere; five are known to have taken place, at 25*l.* each	125
Rent of cells for these during 29¾ years, at 6*l.* per year	180
Total Cost	£6,063

Table No. III.

Of Juvenile Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, committed during the Year ending July 1st, 1845.

An Estimate of the Expense to the Country, of the 45 Juvenile Prisoners committed to Prison for the first time at the New Bath Gaol, during the Year ending July 1st, 1845.

The probable or approximate cost of these is as follows:—

	£.
For maintenance of these 45 at different times in the New Bath Gaol, during the five years ending July 1st, 1849, then inflicted, amounting to 16 years of punishment, which, at 20*l.* a year	320
For maintenance of four of them who have been transported from Bath, calculating that they will be a public burden for only half their sentences, for 20 years, at 25*l.* a year	500
To 100 summary convictions by magistrates, for warrants, summonses, &c., estimated at 5*s.* each and upwards	60
To 29 committals for trial, prosecutions, averaging 10*l.* each	290
To maintenance of those 42 for five years while out of gaol unemployed, living at unions, or by begging, supposing that they honestly maintained or supported themselves for half the time of the 194 years while out of gaol (the 16 years under punishment being deducted), which gives 97 years for this item, at 8*l.* per annum	776
To property destroyed, robbed, and lost, over and above the amount necessary for their support, supposing this item to be equal to the preceeding	776
To rent of cells in gaols at 6*l.* per annum for 36 years	216
	2,938
To maintenance of three of them known to have been transported from other places, calculating only half of the usual sentence of 10 years	400
To maintenance of some of these known to have been in other gaols for offences committed and punished elsewhere, for nearly 1¼ years, at 20*l.* a year	22
To expense of prosecutions elsewhere; three are known to have taken place, at 25*l.* each	75
Rent of cells for these during 16½ years, at 6*l.* per year	100
Total Cost	£3,543

Table No. IV.

Of Juvenile Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, committed during the Year ending July 1st, 1846.

An Estimate of the Expense to the Country of the 31 Juvenile Prisoners committed to Prison for the first time at the New Bath Gaol, during the Year ending July 1st, 1846.

The probable or approximate cost of these is as follows:—

	£.
To maintenance of these 31 at different times in the New Bath Gaol during the four years ending July 1st, 1849, then inflicted, amounting to 9¾ years of punishment, which, at 20*l.* a year	195
For maintenance of three of them who have been transported from Bath, calculating that they will be a public burden for only half of their sentences, for 15 years, at 25*l.* a year	375
To 51 summary convictions by magistrates, for warrants, summonses, &c., estimated at 5*s.* each and upwards	25
To 20 committals for trial, prosecutions, averaging 10*l.* each	200
To maintenance of those 31 for four years, while out of gaol unemployed, living at unions, or by begging, supposing that they honestly maintained or supported themselves for half the time of the 115 years while out of gaol (the 9¾ years under punishment being deducted), which gives 58 years, for this item, at 8*l.* per annum	464
To property destroyed, robbed, and lost, over and above the amount necessary for their support, supposing this item to be equal to the preceeding	464
To rent for cells in gaols at 6*l.* per annum for 25 years	150
	1,875
To maintenance of one of these known to have been transported from other places, calculating only half the usual sentence of 10 years	125
To maintenance of some of these known to have been in other gaols for offences committed and punished elsewhere for nearly 1½ years, at 20*l.* a year	30
To expense of prosecutions elsewhere; one is known to have taken place, at 25*l.*	25
Rent of cells for these during 6½ years, at 6*l.* per year	39
Total Cost	£2,194

Table No. V.

Of Juvenile Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, committed during the Year ending July 1st, 1847.

An Estimate of the Expense to the Country of the 47 Juvenile Prisoners committed to Prison for the first time at the New Bath Gaol, during the Year ending July 1st, 1847.

The probable or approximate cost of these is as follows:—

	£.
For maintenance of these 47 at different times in the New Bath Gaol, during the three years ending July 1st, 1849, then inflicted, amounting to 12¼ years of punishment, which, at 20*l.* a year	247
For maintenance of two of them who have been transported from Bath, calculating that they will be a public burden for only half their sentences, for 10 years at 25*l.* a year	250
To 77 summary convictions by magistrates, for warrants, summonses, &c., estimated at 5*s.* each and upwards	23
To 27 committals for trial, prosecutions, averaging 10*l.* each	270
To maintenance of those 47 for three years while out of gaol, unemployed, living at unions, or by begging, supposing that they honestly maintained or supported themselves for half the time of the 130 years while out of gaol (the 12 years under punishment being deducted), which gives 65 years; for this item, at 8*l.* per annum	520
To property destroyed, robbed, and lost, over and above the amount necessary for their support, supposing this item to be equal to the preceeding	520
To rent for cells in gaols, at 6*l.* per year, for 22¼ years	134
	1,866
To maintenance of some of these known to have been in other gaols, for offences committed and punished elsewhere, for nearly 2½ years, at 20*l.* a year	50
Rent of cells for these during 2½ years, at 6*l.* per year	15
Total Cost	£1,931

TABLE No. VI.

Of Juvenile Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, committed during the Year ending July 1st, 1848.

An Estimate of the Expense to the Country, of the 51 Juvenile Prisoners committed to Prison for the first time at the New Bath Gaol, during the Year ending July 1st, 1848.

The probable or approximate cost of these, is as follows:—

	£.
For maintenance of these 51 at different times in the New Bath Gaol during the year ending July 1st, 1849, amounting to 9¾ years of punishment then inflicted, which, at 20*l.* a year	190
For maintenance of one of them who has been transported from Bath, calculating that he will be a public burden for only half his sentence, for 5 years, at 25*l.* a year	125
To 59 summary convictions by Magistrates, for warrants, summonses, &c., estimated at 5*s.* each, and upwards	19
To 14 committals for trial, prosecutions averaging 10*l.* each	140
To maintenance of those 51 for two years while out of gaol, unemployed, living at Unions, or by begging, supposing that they honestly maintained or supported themselves for half the time of the 92 years while out of gaol (the 9¾ years' under punishment being deducted), which gives 46 years for this item, at 8*l.* per annum	368
To property destroyed, robbed, and lost, over and above the amount necessary for their support, supposing this item to be equal to the preceding	368
To rent for cells in gaols, at 6*l.* per annum for 15 years	90
	1,244
To maintenance of some of these, known to have been in other Gaols for offences committed and punished elsewhere, for nearly ¾ of a year, at 20*l.* a year	15
Rent of cells for these during ¾ of a year, at 6*l.* per year	4
Total	£ 1,263

TABLE No. VII.

Of Juvenile Prisoners under 17 Years of Age, committed during the Year ending July 1st, 1849.

An Estimate of the Expense to the Country of the 54 Juvenile Prisoners committed to Prison for the first time at the New Bath Gaol during the Year ending July 1st, 1849.

The probable or approximate cost of these, is as follows:—

	£.
For maintenance of these 54 at different times in the New Bath Gaol during the two years ending July 1st, 1849, then inflicted, amounting to 6¾ years' punishment, which, at 20*l.* a year	135
For maintenance of one of them who has been transported from Bath, calculating that he will be a public burden for only half his sentence, for 7 years, at 25*l.* a year	175
To 37 summary convictions by magistrates, for warrants, summonses, &c., estimated at 5*s.* each, and upwards	12
To 18 committals for trial, prosecutions averaging 10*l.* each	180
To maintenance of those 54 for two years while out of gaol, unemployed, living at unions, or by begging, supposing that they honestly maintained or supported themselves for half the time of the 47 year swhile out of gaol (the 6¾ years under punishment being deducted), which gives 24 years for this item, at 8*l.* per annum	192
To property destroyed, robbed, and lost, over and above the amount necessary for their support, supposing this item to be equal to the preceding	192
To rent for cells in gaols, at 6*l.* per annum, for 21 years	126
	1,002
To maintenance of some of these, known to have been in other Gaols for offences committed and punished elsewhere, for nearly 7¼ years, at 20*l.* a year	145
Rent of cells for these during 7¼ years, at 6*l.* per year	44
Total	£ 1,191

TABLE No. VIII.

Estimate of the Expense to the Country of the Juvenile Prisoners committed for the first time to the Bath Gaol, (taking into account their subsequent committals, to July 1st, 1849,) during the years ending July 1st, 1844; July 1st, 1845; July 1st, 1846; July 1st, 1847; July 1st, 1848; and July 1st, 1849.

	No. of Prisoners Committed.	£.
For the Year ending July 1st, 1844	55	6,063
,, ,, 1845	46	3,543
,, ,, 1846	31	2,194
,, ,, 1847	47	1,931
,, ,, 1848	51	1,263
,, ,, 1849	54	1,191
Total		16,185

Tables drawn up from the Chaplain's books of the Bath Gaol, referring to the year September 30th, 1848, to September 30th, 1849.

Committals for this period	601
Government Convicts	24
Total	625

A.—*Ages of Prisoners.*

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
Under 17 years	124	94	14	15	138	109
17 and not above 18	71	77	10	6	81	83
Above 18 years	317	311	107	122	424	433
Total	..	..	..	..	643	625

The following Table is more in detail.

9 Years.		10 Years.		11 Years.		12 Years.		13 Years.		14 Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
4	..	2	..	4	..	9	1	15	2	21	3
4		2		4		10		17		24	

15 Years.		16 Years.		17 Years.		18 Years.		Above 18.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
17	2	24	5	23	4	52	4	311	122	482	143
19		29		27		56		433		625	

B.—*Abode.*

The following Table distinguishes those who usually live in Bath from others.

	MALES.		FEMALES.		TOTAL.	
	1848	1849	1848	1849	1848	1849
Usual abode at Bath . .	343	340	95	121	438	461
Others, including Tramps	145	118	36	22	181	140
Government Convicts . .	24	24	..	..	24	24
Total . . .	..	..	..	..	643	625

C.—*Domestic Relations.*

	Males.	Fem.	Total.
Number of Adults committed during the year above 18 years of age	311	122	433
Ditto Juveniles of 18 years and under	171	21	192
Total	..	..	625

Of the 433 Adult Prisoners, there were

Married.	Unmarried.	Widowers.	Widows.	Total.
156	237	16	24	433

Of the 192 Juvenile Prisoners there were

Orphans.	Only a Father Living.	Only a Mother Living.	Total Number of Fatherless or Motherless Children or Orphans.
33	17	43	93

D.—*Relations of Prisoners.*

Number of persons closely connected with the 625 prisoners committed this Year, either as children of the Adults, or as brothers and sisters of the Juveniles is	2,216
To which we add the number of Adults as above	433
Ditto Juveniles	192
Wives or husbands of married adults	96
Fathers and mothers of juveniles.	258
Total.	3,195

E.—*Previous Convictions to the Bath Gaol, from the Year September 30th, 1849, to September 30th, 1849. Not including the Government Convicts.*

1st Time.		2nd.		3rd.		4th.		5th.		6th.		7th.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
300	110	59	11	29	6	13	4	15	1	12	1	8	1
410		70		35		17		16		13		9	

8th.		9th.		10th.		11th.		Above 11.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
8	3	3	1	1	2	5	1	5	2	458	143
11		4		3		6		7		601*	

Of the 410 *First Committals in Table E there were,—*

	For Assizes.		For Sessions.		Summarily Convicted.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
First Committals .	12	6	64	37	224	67	300	110
Total . . .	18		101		291		410	

F.—*Number of Prisoners that are known to have been in other Gaols, including the Government Convicts.*

Males.	Females.	Total.
78	6	84

G. I.—*The Numbers of Prisoners summarily Convicted, the Number Committed for Assizes and for Sessions respectively, during the past Year.*

Summarily Convicted.		Sessions.		Assizes.		Government Convicts	Total.	
M.	E.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
329	97	115	40	13	7	24	482	143
426		155		20		..	625	

* These are obtained from the Register by examining Columns under Table E.

G. II.—*Prisoners tried at the last four Quarter Sessions, and their respective Ages.*

Date of Sessions.	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total.
	16 and under.	16 and not above 18.	Above 18.	16 and under.	16 and not above 18.	Above 18.	
Oct. 1848	11	2	24	..	..	7	44
Jan. 1849	3	3	17	1	1	14	39
April 1849	8	10	18	1	1	10	48
June 1849	4	4	11	..	..	5	24
Total .	26	19	70	2	2	26	155

H. I.—*Offences, not including those of the Government Convicts.*

I. *For Assizes.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Murder	..	1	1
Concealment of birth	..	1	1
Highway robbery	6	4	10
Burglary	4	1	5
Transposing Government stamps	2	..	2
Stabbing	1	..	1
Total	13	7	20

H. II.—*Prisoners Tried at the Bath Sessions.*

	Oct., 1848.		Jan., 1849.		April, 1849.		June, 1849.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felonies . .	23	14	34	8	36	13	19	5	112	40
Misdemeanors .	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	38		44		49		24		155	

H. III.—*Summary Convictions* 426, *of which* 295 *appear to have been for the first time, and their offences, as below.*

Assaults.		Juvenile Offenders Act.		Vagrant Act.		Union Cases.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
62	25	52	3	78	24	42	9	234	61
87		55		102		51		295	

I. *There have been* 175 *prisoners committed to the Bath Gaol during the past year, for trial either at the Assizes or Sessions, and the amount of time in which they were collectively in the prison was* 256 *months, which, being divided by* 175, *gives six weeks or more as the average period in which prisoners in this gaol are confined before trial.*

J. I.—*Sentences of the Assize Prisoners Convicted between the* 30*th September,* 1848, *and* 30*th September,* 1849.

12 Months.		7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		Sentenced to be Hung.		Acquitted.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	1	4	3	3	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	13	7
2		7		5		3		1		2		20	

J. II.—*Sentences of Prisoners tried at the last four Quarter Sessions.*

1 Day.		1 Week.		15 Days.		1 Month.		6 Weeks.		2 Months.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	1	..	..	..	4	3	3	2	6	1
..	3	1	..	1	..	..	2	2	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	1	6	1
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..

3 Months.		4 Months.		5 Months.		6 Months.		9 Months.		12 Months.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..
3	1	3	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..

7 Years.		10 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		No Bill.		Acquitted.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	37	7
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	5	23	15
1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	8	..	8	5	36	13
..	1	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	19	5

Total . 155

J. III.—*Sentences of Summary Convictions, from September 30th, 1848, to September 30th, 1849.*

3 Days.		4 Days.		5 Days.		7 Days.		8 Days.		10 Days.		14 Days.		3 Weeks.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
26	9	20	4	56	22	60	20	10	2	2	3	89	17	2	..
35		24		78		80		12		5		106		2	

1 Month.		6 Weeks.		2 Months.		3 Months.		4 Months.		6 Months.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
11	19	14	..	11	1	21	1	1	..	5	..	329	97
30		14		12		22		1		5		426	

K. I.—*Number of Committals during the last Six Years.*

Committals from September 30th, 1843, to September 30th,	1844	,,	1845	633
,,	,,	1844	,,	1845 . . . 633
,,	,,	1845	,,	1846 . . . 517
,,	,,	1846	,,	1847 . . . 450
,,	,,	1847	,,	1848 . . . 643
,,	,,	1848	,,	1849 . . . 625

The Committals for the last two years include the Government Convicts.

K. II.—*Number of Prisoners in the Bath Gaol on the 30th day of September of the last Eight Years respectively.*

PRISONERS.	1842		1843		1844		1845	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Assizes . .	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
After ,, . .	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Before Sessions . .	24	13	36	7	6	13	25	7
After ,, . .	..	..	..	..	7	3	11	4
Summarily Convicted	43	19	42	3	34	8	20	4
Government Convicted. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..
Total . .	101		95		93		66	

Number of Prisoners in the Bath Gaol, &c.—continued.

PRISONERS.	1846		1847		1848		1849	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Before Assizes . .	1	..	5	1	1	1	1	..
After ,, . .	1	..	3	..	6	..	7	3
Before Sessions . .	9	8	7	2	25	4	14	8
After ,, . .	..	1	12	5	10	8	11	6
Summarily Convicted	10	1	20	4	15	3	17	2
Government Convicted. . . .	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	..
Others	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total . .	37		59		98		92	

L.—*Committals in the Respective Quarters of the past Year.*

'Sept. 30th, to Dec. 30th, 1848.	Dec. 30th, to March 30th, 1849.	March 30th, to June 30th, 1849.	June 30th, to Sept. 30th, 1849.	Government Convicts.	Total.
169	179	126	127	24	625

M.—*Previous Character of Prisoners.*

Reputed Thieves.	Vagrants.	Profligates.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Comparatively Respectable.	Unknown.	Total.
114	27	16	83	24	379	625

N.—*Whether in Work or not when the Offence was Committed,*

In Work, 126. Out of Work, 499. Total, 625

O.—*To what Cause the Prisoners attribute the Offence they Commit.*

Bad Company.	Drunkenness.	Profligacy.	Poverty.	Passion.	Other Causes.	Total.
122	128	40	165	7	163	625

P.—*To what Christian Denomination the Prisoners consider themselves to belong.*

Church of England.	Romish Church.	Other Denominations.	None at all.	Total.
251	85	28	261	625

Q.—*How often the Prisoner has attended a Place of Worship during the Six Months previous to Committal.*

Attended occasionally 295. Not at all 330. Total 625.

R.—*Trades or Occupation of Prisoners.*

Trade.	No.	Trade.	No.	Trade.	No.
Tailors	9	Masons	7	Silversmith	3
Painters	12	Butchers	3	Fly-men	2
Shoemakers	9	Cabinet-makers	4	Dress-makers	2
Carpenters	11	Hawkers	7	Gardeners	3
Bakers	4	Sweeps	3	Accountant	1
Sailors	4	Soldiers	2	Brass-founder	1
Servants	18	Printers	2	French-polisher	1
Blacksmiths	11	Laundress	3	Grocer	1

Lace-weaver, chairman, tripe-boiler, shoe-binder, groom, stay-maker, coach-maker, wire-worker, patten-maker, pipe-maker, dyer, wheelwright, and engineer each one:—total 13.

Trades as above, 138; Labourers, 487. Total, 625.

S.—*Prisoners' Condition in Life.*

Class.	Description of Class in Society.	No.
1	Destitute, and living on the accidents of life	300
2	Poor, but occasionally employed	245
3	Poor, but regularly employed at 12*s.* per week	64
4	Mechanics who are receiving 12*s.* to 40*s.* per week	14
5	Tradesmen or Farmers' Class	2
6	Above the former	..
	Total	625

Educational Statistics extracted from the Chaplain's Educational Register, for the Year ending September 30th, 1849.

On the 30th September, 1848, there were in the gaol . . .	83
Admitted into the gaol during the year	625
Total number of prisoners in the gaol during the year ending September 30th, 1849	708

No.	——	——	Lessons Learnt.
	It was found that on September 30, 1848, of those in the gaol and of those subsequently admitted during the year—	On discharge during the year, and an examination of the prisoners confined at the end of the year, September 30, 1849—	
1	398 were anxious to attend the gaol school in order to improve themselves.	It was found that 172 had made various degrees of improvement while in gaol.	..
	310 were not anxious . .	536 had not made any, from the sentences being very short, and other causes.	..
2	608 could repeat the Lord's Prayer.	18 of those (who could not repeat the Lord's Prayer on admission) had learnt it.	18
	100 could not	63 had learnt the Catechism on the Lord's Prayer, called No. 2, containing 4 sections.	252
3	372 could repeat the Apostle's Creed.	74 of those (who could not repeat the Apostle's Creed on admission) had learnt it.	74
	336 could not	59 had learnt the Catechism on the Creed, containing 8 sections.	472
4	173 could repeat the Ten Commandments.	110 of those (who could not repeat the Ten Commandments on admission) had learnt it.	110
	535 could not	63 had learnt the Catechism on No. 4, containing 5 sections.	165
5	64 had a general knowledge of the subjects in the Church Catechism.	90 of those who had no knowledge of the Church Catechism had learnt it.	90
	644 had no knowledge . .	52 had learnt the Catechism on the Church Catechism, containing 2 sections.	104
6	586 knew something of the way of salvation.	81, in addition to the knowledge obtained by their daily attendance at the chapel and the chaplain's classes, had learnt No. 6, containing 10 sections.	810
	122 knew nothing . . .		
7	374 knew something of the Gospel History.	12, in addition to the knowledge of the Gospel History, had learnt the Catechism No. 7, containing 85 sections.	1020
	334 knew nothing . . .		
8	475 knew something of the Old Testament History.	83, in addition to some knowledge of the Old Testament History, had learnt the Catechism No. 8. containing 2 sections.	166
	233 knew nothing . . .		
9	366 had some knowledge of the fall of man.	Many became acquainted with the consequences of the fall of man in attendance at the chapel and the chaplain's classes.	..
	342 had no knowledge . .		

Educational Statistics—continued.

No.	——	——	Lessons Learnt.
10	36 had some knowledge of other Scriptural doctrines.	27 (in addition to some knowledge of other Scriptural doctrines) had learnt the Catechism No. 10, parts 1 and 2, containing 16 and 26 sections.	463
14	344 had been at a Sunday-school for 12 months and upwards.	. . .	..
	61 for less periods . . .	. . .	..
	303 not at all	. . .	..
15	426 had been at a day-school for 12 months and upwards.	. . .	..
	60 for less periods . . .	. . .	..
	222 not at all	. . .	..
16	235 could answer the elementary questions on No. 16.	. . .	..
	473 could not	. . .	..
17	515 could spell easy words 193 could not	26 had passed through this stage of learning to read.	..
18	441 could read the 1st of St. John. 267 could not	47 had passed through this stage of learning to read.	..
19	296 could read the Bible . 412 could not	43 had passed through this stage of reading	..
20	400 could write their name 308 could not	50 had been taught to write a little.	..
21	194 could write a letter . 514 could not	56 had been taught to write a letter.	..
22	39 could write well . . 669 could not	25 had been taught to write well.	..
23	30 were acquainted with the first four rules of arithmetic. 678 were not	53 had been taught the first four rules of arithmetic and the book containing 30 sections.	1,590
24	21 had received a good national education. 687 had not.	A great many, through the various means used for their instruction, the loan of books, &c., had much improved.	
25	Very few knew anything about geography.	Some had acquired a knowledge of Scriptural geography by means of maps lent to them, and attended the chaplain's classes.	..
29	Very few had been accustomed to commit Scripture to memory.	That the total number of portions of Scripture (generally chapters) committed to memory, amounted during the year to .	1,807
		Total number of hymns	396
30	. . .	Total number of lessons learnt during the year, from September 30th, 1848, to September 30th, 1849	7,537

The latter part of the foregoing Report, relating to the progress made in the instruction of prisoners, is arranged in conformity to the "Prisoner's Character Book and Educational Register," before alluded to, the numbers having reference to the schedules in that work.

Health. The sick-list, on the day of my visit, contained 10 prisoners, besides a woman recovering from her confinement:—

Convalescent from fever	1
Diarrhœa	2
Debility after diarrhœa	1
Rheumatism	1
Dyspepsia	2
Bronchitis	1
Scrofula	2

No less than seven deaths had occurred in the prison between Michaelmas, 1848, and the 28th November, 1849, four of which had taken place in the last month. Two of them were Government convicts, one of whom died on the 18th November, 1848, of consumption, and the other on the 18th November, 1849, of Asiatic cholera. One, a male debtor, died on the 9th December, 1848, of delirium tremens. An untried male prisoner died on the 27th October, 1849, of fever; and another of the same class on the 28th November, 1849, of diarrhœa; the remaining two were convicted females, one of whom died on the 7th June, 1849, of consumption, and the other on the 16th November, 1849, of natural decay.

I have already spoken of the want of a proper infirmary for the sick; I may add that, in the case of severe illness, it is indispensible that an occasional nurse should be engaged, as it is not right that the nursing of severe cases of disease should be left to the fellow-prisoners of the patients.

The surgeon attends the prison daily as a matter of course, and as much more frequently as may be required by cases of emergency. He is not, however, required to make periodical inspections of prisoners, or to examine the bodies of such as die in prison. He sees daily, as required by law, any prisoners who may be in solitary confinement, and his books are very creditably kept.

The prison, for some reason not very apparent, is not very healthy, as is testified not only by the amount of sickness occurring in it, but also by the aspect of the prisoners generally. I have already referred to the existence of one cause for this in the small number of airing-yards, which limits the amount of exercise that can be enjoyed by each prisoner; but I am disposed to think that there is something defective in the method of ventilation which gives the air a parched, unwholesome smell. Attention should be directed to this point, and if the suspicion here expressed be well founded, it would be most desirable to have registers inserted in the walls of the cells to enable the officers to turn off the heated air and admit a cool current in its place by day whenever the cell is oppressive, and *invariably* by night, by which a more natural state of atmosphere might be maintained. I con-

sider the diurnal variation of temperature (an object which can only be obtained in separate cells in some such manner as that described) to be so essential to the preservation of health, that no separate cells ought to be built without a register capable of effecting it; and from the observations I have made in prisons in which it has been attempted to supply this desideratum, by openings in the windows, I am led to believe that such contrivances are quite inefficient, unless combined indeed with the register, in which latter case they are unnecessary. It seldom happens in this prison that individuals bear strict separate confinement without deterioration of health for more than six months, which I have not observed to be the case in those prisons in which more perfect appliances exist for ventilation.

The following table showing the comparative weights of 24 Government convicts at the time of their reception in May last, and at the end of six months, shows a striking contrast to the results of similar examination of the same class of prisoners elsewhere, and goes far to support the above remarks :—

No.	Name.	When Weighed.				Lost.	Gained.
		May.		November.			
		Stone.	lbs.	Stone.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	I. H.	9	6	8	7	13	..
2	W. B.	11	0	10	6	8	..
3	G. D.	8	8	Dead.		..	..
4	H. H. P.	10	13	10	13	..	..
5	W. N.	11	4	10	1	17	..
6	G. W.	9	12	9	7	5	..
7	P. S.	9	12	Removed.		..	..
8	W. S.	9	12	9	8	4	..
9	S. B.	9	10	9	3	7	..
10	J. C.	9	12	10	0	..	2
11	A. S.	9	1	8	11	4	..
12	R. H.	10	1	10	1	..	..
13	J. B.	10	9	10	6	3	..
14	S. H.	11	0	10	12	2	..
15	J. M.	9	12	9	9	3	..
16	H. C.	9	1	8	13	2	..
17	W. W.	12	1	11	4	11	..
18	P. R.	9	9	Insane—removed			
19	J. D.	10	0	9	9	5	..
20	D. B.	10	0	10	13	..	13
21	J. T.	9	13	9	3	10	..
22	J. F.	10	6	10	0	6	..
23	J. D.	11	12	10	11	15	..
24	C. M.	11	12	10	9	17	..

There has been one case of insanity in the past year. The individual in question was a Government convict under probatory confinement, and it is stated that he denied with remarkable pertinacity his participation in the crime (highway robbery, with violence) of which he had been convicted. This is by no means a solitary instance within my experience in which a firm, consistent, and unvarying declaration of innocence on the part of a prisoner

has been accompanied with alarming irritation of feeling and extreme mental depression.

The total expenditure of the prison during the year has amounted to 2843*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, exclusive of the cost of repairs. Of this there have been expended under the following heads the sums placed against them respectively :—

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of prisoners' diet	676	3	0
,, ,, clothing	67	9	0
Officers' salaries	1,304	4	0
Fuel and lighting	267	11	7
Removal of transports	58	10	6
Removal of prisoners to and from assizes and sessions, or to undergo their sentences in other prisons	129	15	0

The receipts of the prison during the same period have been as follows :—

From the Treasury—	£.	s.	d.
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	385	14	0
For removal of transports	58	10	6
For rent of 24 cells	144	0	0
For maintenance of Government convicts, extra salaries of officers, &c.	609	14	3
By sale of articles manufactured by prisoners belonging to the city	44	18	2
Other receipts	30	7	9
Total	£1,273	4	8

It will he observed to how great a degree the expenses of the prison are relieved by the payments made by the Government under different heads, and how especially profitable to the borough is the contract made with the Government for the maintenance of convicts under probationary treatment. It will also be observed that, notwithstanding the greater amount of labour and of responsibility imposed upon the principal officers of the prison by the existence of the contract alluded to, no augmentation has taken place in their salaries in consideration of their additional duties, in conformity with the universal precedent in other prisons which receive Government convicts. I feel that it would be out of my province to do more than advert to the fact just stated, although I have not hesitated, when appealed to by the magistrates on the subject, to express my opinion thereon.

BATH CENTRAL LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE STATION.

This building is situate near the Town Hall, from which it is separated by a portion of the market ; another part of the same market bounding it on the other side and behind. It is extremely confined in extent, and from the contiguity of the market will not admit of any enlargement. It contains six cells, three of which on the ground floor are alone used for the ordinary confinement of prisoners; two of the upper cells being used for stowing away a variety of articles unconnected with the proper purposes of the building ; and the third, for other

reasons, being very seldom used, although the most commodious of the whole. The cells on the ground floor are extremely close and ill-ventilated, and at the time of my inspection were in a very dirty condition; a circumstance which is scarcley avoidable, as they must be continually occupied. At the time of my inspection, there were only five prisoners in confinement the night charges having been previously disposed of. All were males, three of whom were confined in one cell, and two in the next, the third being empty. From their situation and bad construction, conversation is freely carried on between the prisoners in the several cells; neither would it be at all difficult for persons outside to make themselves heard by the prisoners within, or even to convey to them prohibited articles, or instruments to effect escape. The upper floor contains, besides the cells alluded to, a room for the chief constable, and another for his clerk; but so offensive is the effluvium arising from the cells below, that the atmosphere of these rooms is extremely unpleasant, and in summer must be most unwholesome. This is not a merely speculative opinion, as I found, on inquiry, that the health of some of the officers, whose duties require them to be much about the station, has been seriously affected by the causes alluded to.

A better supply of water has lately been brought into the building, but the advantages of this improvement are very much restricted by the small size of the supply pipes, and the want of a sufficient fall for the water.

As this is the most important station in the city, from being the nearest to the Town Hall, and the consequent necessity of prisoners being brought to it from other stations, it is highly necessary that it should be replaced by a more convenient building, containing a number of cells proportioned to the number of prisoners occasionally confined, and furnished with proper means of ventilation.

The following is a Return of the number of Prisoners confined in the Cells of the Central Police Station, in the Years 1848 and 1849.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Largest number in Confinement at one time.			Longest time during which any Prisoner has been confined.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	
1848	1064	430	1494	16	9	25	4 days.
1849	852	318	1170				

Remarks.—The occasion on which 25 prisoners were confined at one time was the October Sessions, 1849, when the kitchens under the Guildhall, in which the Recorder's Court is situate, and where prisoners awaiting trial are usually kept, could not be used, in consequence of the Guildhall then being painted. There have, on other occasions, been 14 prisoners confined at one time.

The longest period of prisoners usually being confined is from Saturday afternoon until Monday afternoon. The 4 days mentioned was, when 4 prisoners, charged

with murder by poison, were detained under a remand from a Coroner's Inquest, and to protect the prisoners from an infuriated mob.

Prior to the present year, no record was kept of prisoners brought to the Station under Magistrates' warrants, either of apprehension or of commitment, after appearing upon summonses, so that many more prisoners (the number of which cannot be ascertained) than are shown in the Return have been confined in this Station.

Complete records are now, however, kept, so that in future the exact number can at any time be supplied.

It is customary for the prisoners awaiting their trials at the Sessions to be kept in the kitchen of the Town Hall, a temporary screen being put upon the dresser in the middle of the kitchen to prevent the male prisoners from seeing the females; but the conversation carried on between the prisoners of either sex can be freely heard by those of the other. It is needless to point out the inconsistency of such an arrangement with the separate and reformatory discipline pursued in the City Prison.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY GAOL AND PENITENTIARY.

Construction. Changes of great extent and importance have been effected in the construction of this prison since the last detail was published of its arrangements. Considering the large expenditure which has been incurred in the extension and repair of the prison, amounting in the last five years to no less a sum than 26,000*l.*, and the great proportion which the new building bears to that which remains of the old, it may well be a question whether the recommendation of the special commission of 1843, for the entire reconstruction of the prison on a more suitable site, would not have conduced as much to economy as it unquestionably would have contributed to the health of the inmates of the prison. The arguments for the abolition of the houses of correction of Northleach and Little Dean, and for the proportionate extension of the county gaol to receive the additional number of prisoners that would be so thrown upon it, have lost none of their weight by the lapse of the last seven years, and give rise to additional feelings of regret, that a measure which would so much have contributed to economy and good discipline should now seem to be put beyond all possibility of attainment, by reason of the inexpediency of crowding any further buildings into the confined and unhealthy locality upon which so much has been expended.

The accommodation for male criminal prisoners furnished by the existing prison is as follows:—

In the Old Gaol . . .	74
In the Old Penitentiary . .	73
In the New Building . .	141
	288

Before the erection of the new building it amounted to 221, so that the whole amount of prison accommodation for males gained by the change has been 67 cells. It will be explained hereafter that a large number of the cells which have been lost to male have been given to female prisoners; but as the accommodation of prisoners of the latter sex is greatly in excess above all probable requirements of the prison, this cannot be regarded as a compensation.

Of the males' cells in the new building, six are now devoted to officers, which might advantageously be given up for general purposes, as also two dark cells which are quite unsuitable to be used for punishment on account of their situation, as will be shown below. The debtors' accommodation will be hereafter described.

The new building, which is there known as "the separate prison," measures 256 feet by 50, and contains three floors of cells; the lower floor, however, is curtailed to the extent of 50 feet, by the circumstance of the principal entrance to the prison being made through it. This arrangement is objectionable on many grounds; first, because at least 40 feet of the lower floor of the corridor, which would have contained 10 or 12 cells, is lost; secondly, because the privacy of this part of the prison is destroyed by the continual passage of prisoners' friends, attorneys, and other strangers, from morning to night, an evil very much increased by the position which has been chosen for the governor's house, making it necessary for his friends, servants, and tradespeople to pass through it at all hours, and thirdly, from the great loss of time occasioned to officers in passing from one side of the prison to the other, who, by the present arrangement, must either ascend to the first gallery in order to cross to the other wing, or must pass two locked doors and the passage to attain the same object. It is probable that a laudable desire to save expense in the building was the object which led to the retention of this, the original entrance to the gaol and penitentiary; but it may be doubted whether this object has been attained by the arrangement, as the increased expense of forming a sufficient foundation for the superstructure of the building in so swampy a situation, with this obstacle in the way, has probably exceeded that which would have been incurred by erecting it elsewhere.

The flues supplying fresh air to the ventilating apparatus are on the level of the ground, which appears to be a defect of great magnitude in a prison remarkable for its insalubrity, inasmuch as any miasmatic influence existing within the confined walls of the prison must thereby be certainly diffused throughout the cells. (This remark applies to all the numerous ventilating flues within the prison, and, from the closely confined construction of the interior courts, is even of more consequence to be attended to in them than in the situation now

under consideration. In one court, used as an airing-yard for untried prisoners, the flue is taken from the close contiguity of a drain and an urinal.) The flues everywhere should be carried up above the level of the boundary wall, should have coverings with projecting eaves, and should be open as at present at the sides near the top, but the gratings might be advantageously omitted, they being useless at the proposed elevation, and calculated to intercept the free ingress of air.

The coal and coke for the supply of the ventilating apparatus are now carried through the entrance-hall and down a narrow, dark, and winding staircase to the basement. This evil, by which much dirt is occasioned and unnecessary labour expended, might be avoided by making a hole on either side of the door-way, through which the coke might be at once shot down to the place where it is wanted for consumption.

The airing-yards of the "separate prison" are four in number, each containing eight divisions, radiating from a central vestibule, from which it is intended that an officer shall observe the prisoners during exercise, the area of each group of exercising yards being a semicircle, varying in radius from 20 to 33 feet. These airing-yards, which under the most favourable circumstances would, of course, partake of the general humidity of the soil, are necessarily rendered more damp and unwholesome by not having a sufficient fall to carry off the water from the surface, and by being enclosed within walls, or by means of iron plating to prevent the prisoners from being seen while at exercise by passers by; for owing to the very confined extent of the prison, and the manner in which the buildings are crowded within it, it has been found impossible so to place the airing-yards that they may possess at once the advantages of airiness and seclusion. Indeed, notwithstanding all the endeavours that have been made to secure the latter object, the two principal airing-yards, situate between the new wing and the old building, are overlooked from the windows of the governor's house, in such a manner that the servants and children can not only see the prisoners at exercise at a distance of a few feet, but might, without difficulty, speak to some of them even in a whisper; and any of the numerous strangers passing into the prison, might, if they felt inclined, throw letters or other prohibited articles, unobserved, into the yards as they passed. The space between the new and old buildings in which these yards are contained, including the passages before and behind them, measure only 56 feet. Another objection to the construction of the airing-yards is, that the officers can exercise no effectual supervision over the prisoners within them, partly from the great height of the inspection-holes, and partly from the noise which is occasioned by opening the doors, which advertises the prisoners of the officer's approach.

It was probably designed, in the first instance, that an officer should be stationed in the vestibule of each airing-yard to observe the prisoners at exercise, but that is now impossible, from the very insufficient number of officers employed; for as I observed at the time of my inspection, one officer is charged with attending to a row of prisoners working at a crank pump in separate divisions, to others who were walking round the yard, and nominally also to those at exercise in the neighbouring radiating yards. When it is considered that the exercise in the close yards I have described forms the only relief to the close confinement in the artificial atmosphere of the cells, I cannot doubt that prisoners long subjected to such a discipline will decline in health, and in many instances sink under their imprisonment, unless liberated by the timely interposition of Her Majesty's pardon.

Besides the airing-yards, which have been described as included between the old and new buildings, two other spaces are devoted to the same purpose, one being at the southern extremity of the new building, and the other on the east side of its south wing. With respect to the former it may be observed that it suffers under the want of ventilation as much as those previously described, it having been necessary to surround it by a high wall, to guard against the intercourse of strangers who are continually passing and repassing around it, and is rendered especially damp by being below the level of the neighbouring soil. The yards of the other airing space are at present more open, but they are so situated that some of the prisoners at exercise within them are enabled to see and be seen by every stranger passing in and out of the main entrance of the building, besides this objection the contiguity of some of these yards to the airing-yard of one of the classes of debtors would enable the prisoners of the latter class to convey prohibited articles over the walls. No remedy which would be absolutely efficacious can be suggested for the defects which have been described in the airing-yards, but much advantage would attend the removal of the governor's house from its present position, either to some part of the premises contiguous to the outer lodge, or still better to a site exterior to the prison. This change would remove the necessity of admitting a large number of strangers, whose continual passing and repassing makes it needful completely to enclose the yards, thus depriving them of the few advantages of ventilation which would otherwise be open to them.

The new building is divided by the entrance into two equal portions, called A and B divisions, the former being situated at the south, the latter at the northern end. The first contains 75 cells, but all these are not at present available for prisoners, one being taken off for baths, and another for a dark cell;

three cells are likewise at present devoted as sleeping rooms for officers, but these, in my opinion, would be more conveniently lodged in a part which may be called the waist of the building, to be hereafter described. No good ground can, in my opinion, be alleged for placing the baths in the corridors, by which room is occupied which might go to increase the accommodation for prisoners, particularly as a very convenient spot presents itself for constructing the baths in a part of which no use is at present made, closely contiguous to the baths in the old gaol. With respect to the dark cells, the placing them in the corridors is a great evil, as violent prisoners confined in them would be able to make themselves heard throughout the corridors. If these were also removed to a more convenient locality, the total gain of cells for prisoners in this division would be five. The same observations apply to the officers' rooms, bath room, and dark cell of the other division, by the removal of which a like number of cells would be gained, exclusive of two on the ground floor of B division, which have not yet been devoted to any purpose. Abundant space is available in that part of the old building formerly used for confining persons to be called as evidence for the Crown, and which has been already indicated as a fit locality for the baths.

The cells are sufficiently spacious, and in other respects well constructed, each being supplied with a gas-light, an alarum to communicate with the officers of the prison, and all other requirements of cells intended for separate discipline. The gas-lights should be more generally supplied with shades, as the glare of the light reflected from four white walls is very injurious to the sight. Besides this an advantage would arise from using shades in the diminished consumption of gas, which would not only be an economical advantage but would prevent the cells from becoming so much heated. A mistake has been made throughout the new parts of the prison in putting left-handed locks on all the doors, which, though it may appear unimportant at first sight, materially increases the time occupied in several prison movements, and gives much unnecessary trouble to officers. Another error of some consequence has been made in the construction of the traps in the doors, which are so large that a prisoner can get through them, as was proved on a late occasion, when one of the traps being broken by a kick the prisoner escaped through it, having first knocked off the two small iron bars which had been put to reduce the size. The staircases communicating with the upper galleries have been placed in the middle of the divisions, instead of at their nearer ends, the effect of which is greatly to increase the trouble of officers in removing prisoners, and also in distributing the meals, besides adding much to the darkness of the corridor. The ventilation of the cells is very good, but un-

fortunately no means have been taken to ventilate the corridors, which are exceedingly close and oppressive, and at the time of my visit smelt very much of gas. It would, I think, be very desirable that large windows should be opened at either end to remedy this defect. There is a great want of light in the lower floors of both corridors, which arises from the windows in the roof having been placed vertically instead of following the inclination of the ceiling. This is more especially observed in the north division, in consequence of the buildings at the lodge intercepting much of the light. The darkness is increased by the floor being made of asphalte, which is also employed in flooring the cells, a material, on many accounts, very unsuited for prison flooring. The galleries around the corridors are built of iron and slate; they pass along the sides but not around the ends of the corridors, which is a considerable practical inconvenience, especially with so small a staff of officers. There would be no difficulty in remedying this defect by carrying a light iron gallery across the windows, the loss of light being guarded against as much as possible. As the saving of labour is a great object in prisons on this construction, I may allude to the want of water taps and sinks in the upper galleries, which could be easily supplied by converting to that purpose two unappropriated spaces in the upper and lower galleries of Ward A. The former of these is now used as a staircase to the chapel, but the remainder of the space would be sufficient for the sink. The lower space is now used for an officer's water closet, but it is not required, as there is one in the corresponding part of Ward B which would suffice.

It has been recommended above that the officers should not sleep in the galleries of the divisions. A very convenient place for their dormitories exists in the narrow part connecting the two divisions, in the galleries of which are four cells, not by any means well fitted for prisoners, and two rooms originally designed for another purpose. These six rooms would conveniently lodge the officers now located in the galleries, and are so placed that the officers sleeping in them would be ready for service in either division on the summons of the night-watch.

The chapel contains partitioned sittings for 312 men, and 36 women, exclusive of the debtors, who sit on an open bench in front. The seats, like those at Pentonville, are so contrived that the prisoners cannot see each other, and like them also are open to the disadvantage of creating much difficulty and confusion, when it is necessary, from any cause, to remove a prisoner from an inner seat. They are also made so deep, that when prisoners are seated there must be much difficulty in their being properly inspected by the officers whose duty it is to observe them. The three upper seats on the south side are

appropriated to women, and a closed seat is placed on the lower partition, looking upwards, in which it is intended that a female officer shall sit for the purpose of inspecting the prisoners. The women have no separate entrance to the chapel, but come in at the same door with the male penitentiary and untried prisoners, who occupy the six rows below them, and the corresponding nine rows on the other side of the chapel. This arrangement is calculated to lead to some confusion, especially as the doors of all the seats are hung on the wrong side for prisoners entering, as they do, from above. The six lowest rows are for male prisoners in separate confinement, the front row on each side having somewhat raised seats and floors for the boys.

A very bad arrangement exists by which the debtors are taken into chapel through the separate prison, and thence by a door which commands a view of the criminal prisoners of both sexes, at whom they often stand gazing as they pass out of chapel. This might be altogether remedied by taking this class of prisoners up the winding staircases, which enter the chapel in the centre; a rail being there placed to keep them in the path allotted to them would prevent the debtors from obtaining any sight of the prisoners. This rail might also be made to answer the purpose of a reading desk, which is now wanted. The ventilation of the chapel is very irregular and imperfect, owing probably to the existence of no less than eleven entrances to it besides two wide spaces which admit currents from the rooms below, even when the doors are all closed. The chapel is very neat in appearance, and lighted by side windows and skylights. Under the part occupied by the prisoners are two rooms approached by winding staircases from below, one of which is called a class room, and the other a school room. The former has open seats all round, and is used by the chaplain for the examination of prisoners, in classes. The latter is partitioned into stalls for the purpose of preventing communication between prisoners during lessons, but they so ill answer this purpose that I saw two prisoners reading out of the same book.

With reference to the arrangements of the chapel, I feel it due to Mr. Cooper, the very zealous chaplain of the prison, to insert the following report to the Visiting Justices, extracted from his journal:—

Substance of a Report to the Visiting Justices of the Gloucester County Prison, respecting the arrangements of the New Chapel, and result of conference.

"Having long had it in contemplation to state, with much deference yet great earnestness, my views regarding the arrangements of the new chapel, as bearing upon the religious demeanour of the prisoners during Divine Service, I took the liberty of submitting some observations on the subject to the Visiting Magistrates on the 27th of last month.

"I first pointed out that the conduct of the prisoners is not so uniformly appropriate or devotional in the present chapel as in the former. In the present chapel, I regret to say, that though there has elapsed but six weeks since its opening, the behaviour of the congregation is by no means satisfactory. The attention of the prisoners is not so great as formerly, nor can it be without difficulty maintained. Some give way to sleep; others are affected with drowsiness, languor, and occasional faintness. Upon examination of the prisoners themselves on this point, they complain of closeness, want of air, and a great sense of heaviness and drowsiness. Upon examining the seats or boxes myself, and being shut in them together with the schoolmaster and others, we all experienced the same sensations, that of confined respiration, and lassitude, and drowsiness, also inaptitude for attention. The prisoners, when seated, can see nothing but the roof of the building, and the head of the officiating minister; and some, who are short, cannot even see the minister at all, when seated. When sitting, likewise, they cannot see the officers, nor the officers the prisoners; each must rise to see the other. Next, I regret to say, that words and names marked with the nail, &c. &c., have been found on the doors and fronts of many of the boxes, arising from the carelessness of the prisoner when not subjected to observation. I have, by means of exhortation and reproof, I trust, in some measure checked this misbehaviour of the prisoners during Divine Service; yet, if not controlled by great watchfulness, a greater degree of profanation of the sacred building might be anticipated. In respect to faintness, several have been obliged to be removed, both of the tried and untried, during service; and in order to effect this, if a prisoner is in the farther box of the line of seats, the whole range of prisoners have to be removed, in order to emancipate the affected prisoner.

"I ventured to suggest to the Visiting Magistrates, that the deficiency in due and devotional attention of the prisoners arises from the system and not from the defective state of discipline. These evils did not occur in the former chapel. There was no whispering through the doors; there was no writing upon their forms; there was no sleeping in their seats; and for one reason especially, because of the constant observation of myself and the officers, and principally because there were neither backs nor sides to their forms, so that, if disposed to drowsiness, they could not readily indulge in sleep. The first evil to be corrected will be the altitude of the sides and front of the boxes. The points which I have noticed arise from there not being a sufficient supervision or surveillance by the officers of the prisoners. To substantiate this, I requested the Visiting Magistrates to examine the schoolmaster, who acts as the clerk, also the head officer of the Penitentiary. They corroborated the statements I had ventured to make. The schoolmaster, who has been in his situation ten years, says, that he never recollected any instance of a prisoner being detected asleep in the former chapel, and very few instances of inattention or irregular conduct. He has never observed any marks nor writing on the forms in the old chapel, nor on the walls of the seats attached to the Penitentiary department. The head officer of the Penitentiary confirmed this statement, and stated nothing could behave better than the prisoners in the former chapel; that they never marked the forms nor the walls, and that they were usually regular and well-conducted. He also added that he considered their digression from this steady behaviour in the new chapel arose from there not being sufficient observation and watch over the prisoners, and that the boxes being so very high prevented the prisoners from being seen, or hearing, or seeing the officers who are to be check over them.

"On the Visiting Magistrates kindly accompanying me to the chapel, the circumstances above stated were pointed out. They remarked the altitude of the boxes, and their confined space, which enables a prisoner to place himself in a leaning position, by which he may indulge in sleep; or he

may do anything when thus concealed from the eye of the minister, as well as the officers. I proceeded, likewise, to point out various other inconveniences: the imperfect ventilation of the chapel, which had been somewhat remedied by the removal of panes from some of the windows; the great deficiency of light in the upper or farther part of the chapel, and of which the prisoners had complained, as not being able to read; the difficulty of my being enabled to keep so watchful an eye during Divine Service, as might check improprieties among prisoners; the seats which are occupied by the officers, as more immediately to control the actions of prisoners, but which seats are wholly inoperative for the purpose; the great difficulty of ingress and egress by the present avenues of admission to the chapel; and the unpleasant and inappropriate noise occasioned by the opening and shutting of the doors, and the way in which they are propelled: all these circumstances diminishing the sacred character of the place.

"As a remedy for a portion of these evils, I ventured to suggest, that one point to be attended to, was the lowering both the fronts and sides of the boxes, so that each prisoner might be in full view of the officers belonging to his department. Next, that the front of the seats of the officers should be lowered in order to enable them to see the prisoners, whether they may be sitting or standing. Next, nothing can be so inconvenient as the apparatus for opening and closing the doors of the several boxes. It creates much noise and disturbance, derogating from the sacred character of the place, and inducing the prisoners to believe that they are shut in there for safe custody, and under the apprehension that they might make an attempt to escape. When looked at in operation, it strikes as a merely puerile invention unworthy construction, or as an instrument by which men are to be considered as mere machines, and not as moral agents. A minister of religion would be inclined to view the arrangement in the latter light; since every thing which derogates from the moral and religious influence which a place of worship ought to inspire should, in my opinion, be avoided.

"Though I may seem to entertain very antagonistic views to those who consider it needful, in carrying out the separate system, that prisoners should be consigned to a narrow box during Divine Service, where they can see no other person than the minister, I must still distinctly avow the result of my experience. And I would therefore prefer that the entire chapel were composed of open seats, with very slight divisions between each prisoner, but with no backs, nor any side to the same, on which he might lean for support, or recline, or dispose himself to sleep.

"I must be permitted to say, that, under such a system, more devotional influence, more religious attention, and consequentiy more serious impressions, would be the result, than under the form at present.

"And though I cannot anticipate that the propounders or favourers of the present system could coincide with my views, I still should recommend the removal of the doors, by which much noise and inconvenience would be avoided, and through the intervention of which the prisoners would not be disposed to drowsiness and faintness, arising from the confined nature of the boxes to which they are consigned. Should such arrangement ever be carried out, instead of the present pulpit, which is of such great altitude that it is calculated to carry the voice of the preacher much above the ear of his auditory, I should recommend a lofty pulpit and desk, placed upon rollers as is frequently done in our ordinary churches, and which would bring the preacher in greater proximity to his congregation, and be productive of mutual advantage.

"If, however, no steps of this nature are taken, I must venture to contend that the prisoner, whether kneeling or sitting, (of course standing,) should be within view both of the minister and the governor and officers.

I must next venture to suggest, that any close confinement unsuitable to the religious impressions of the prisoners should be avoided, and that no system of prison discipline should render that place, which ought to be devoted to religious exercises, an arena where the prisoner may gratify his listlessness or inattention, by screening himself from public observation, by scribbling on the sides of the seat where he is confined, or disposing himself to comfortable repose, where no eye can detect him.

"The congregation of this Institution has usually been distinguished for a high state of religious and devotional feeling during the performance of Divine Worship. Those ministers who have occasionally assisted in the services of the church in the former chapel, have uniformly declared that they know of few congregations apparently more devout, more regular in the responses, or more attentive in their demeanour, than those to whom they had been officiating. We should, perhaps, take care not to injure this tone, nor disturb the character of this good feeling by any inexpedient arrangements in the place of assemblage. It was with this view that I deemed it my duty to submit the foregoing observations to the notice of the Visiting Magistrates."

"September 10th, 1849. "R. J. Cooper, M.A. '

"I think it right to add, that Mr. Reeves, the head officer of the untried prisoners, and who was for some years head officer of the Penitentiary, corroborates, in every respect, the statements of the schoolmaster and the present head officer of the Penitentiary, in reference to the uniform good conduct of the Penitentiary prisoners, while assembled in the former chapel for the purpose of Divine Worship.

"I beg to add, that I read over my Report, in reference to the arrangements of the new chapel, to the governor, who, from his long experience, is qualified to judge of the circumstances to which I have thought proper to advert, and he expressed his concurrence in my views."—R. J. C.

It must be admitted, with reference to the subject of this report, that although theoretical views and a desire for consistency, in the first instance, led to the construction of partitioned seats in the chapels of prisons designed for separate confinement, experience of their practical effects, in the last few years, has led to a general opinion of their insufficiency in effecting the desired object, and has brought to light many positive objections to their use which had not been before anticipated.

The chaplain's private room, and the deputy governor's bedroom, are on the opposite sides of the lower chapel entrance. The latter officer has an office on the ground floor, opening from the entrance-hall. A dark room, opening from the same side of the hall, leads to the surgery, which is in the situation of the first cell in the west side of the north division, the door of communication with the corridor being built up. The other doors leading from the hall conduct to the visiting room and to the first gallery, the latter is that used by the debtors, and might (as explained above) be disused for that purpose.

It is not intended that the prisoners in separate confinement shall work on the treadwheel, but a crank pump for the supply of the prison has been made at the back of the new wing, on which eight prisoners can work at one time, in separate divisions, a like number resting during their labour. One officer

has the joint superintendence of this and of the airing-yard, from which it follows that he can do neither perfectly. It has been proposed to obviate this by locking the prisoners into their several divisions, blinds being put to prevent them from looking out; I should doubt the efficacy of this plan, however, as it would at the sametime prevent the officer from inspecting the prisoners. In this yard there are more places than one in which a moderately good climber might effect his escape.

Very little change has taken place in the construction of the old gaol and penitentiary, except in the allotment of a considerable part of the former to the females' prison, and of the latter to various offices. An apparatus has been erected on the south wall for raising coals, coke, and other heavy articles for the use of the prison, as well as corn to be ground for other persons. The coals and coke having been lifted over the wall are dropped in their sacks, a height of 25 feet, and then carried to a coal store, between 30 and 40 yards, to be thence conveyed as required to the different parts of the prison. The corn to be ground is carried directly across a bridge to the mill-house, which is closely contiguous.

Water supply.

At the time of my last inspection a very perfect and efficient filtering machine was in the course of construction, by which, when completed, the prison will be abundantly furnished with good water. It is supplied by a two-barrel crank pump attached to the treadmill, which raises about a thousand gallons of water from the Severn per hour. When the tide is moderately high in the Severn the filter will pass 600 gallons per hour, but during floods, and when the water is muddy, it will only filter half the quantity. This generally happens for two or three days at spring tides.

Drainage.

Although the drainage of the prison has been improved from time to time, and is considered to be as good as the locality will admit of, it is still very defective, from the circumstance that no drainage can take place into the river except at certain times of the tide, inasmuch as the level of the drains is below high-water mark. The impossibility of obtaining good drainage was one of the principal grounds upon which the special commission recommended the alteration of the site.

A new cook-house has been made at the south-east corner of the penitentiary, in which the cooking for the whole prison is performed by steam. The food for the service of the new prison is conveyed along a covered passage.

A description of the reception cells will complete the account of the criminal males' prison. The reception ward is built against the boundary wall on the north side. It consists of a long passage having eight cells on the side against the boundary wall, and five on the other; the rest of the space being occupied by a bath-room, containing two baths, separated from

each other, and an examining room for the surgeon. The passage is lighted by a range of seven skylights, each consisting of a large plate of very thick glass; the cells being lighted by windows over their doors. At the east end of the passage is the warm-air flue for heating the whole building, the cells deriving their warmth from the passage. In order that the cells may get sufficient warmth, it has been found necessary to keep the temperature of the passage so high that the skylights at the east end have been frequently broken by it. The chimney of the heating apparatus having been carried up within the airing-yards, presents an obvious temptation to attempts at escape, which might be easily removed by carrying it to the top of the wall outside the yard.

Escape would not be very difficult from this ward, if a prisoner should get into the passage, as the plate-glass skylights could be easily attained. A sufficient airing-yard is attached to this ward, but prisoners, if left in it alone, could converse with those at work at the crank.

Debtors.

The debtors' prison is in nearly the same state in point of construction as has been described in former reports, except that means have been adopted for improving its ventilation. Complaints were made to me of the want of gas-lights in the day-rooms of the debtors, a deficiency which it would be easy to supply, and which is a matter of great inconvenience at present, especially to debtors of the educated classes. The airing-yards of the debtors have been very much curtailed in length, for the purpose of affording room for the road leading to the interior of the prison. This is one of the inconveniences inseparable from the crowded state of the buildings, for which no remedy can be suggested.

A night-watchman is regularly employed in the males' prison, but no tell-tale clocks have yet been provided to check the regularity of his rounds.

Two houses have been built in the corners of the boundary wall, designed in the first instance for the residence of turnkeys. It has been proposed that one of these, situate at the south-east corner, shall be used as the governor's office, but its distance from most parts of the prison would render it inconvenient for this purpose. The large size of the windows of these houses tend to weaken the security of the prison, both from within and from without.

Females' Prison.

The females' prison is situated on the west side, and is at present in a very unfinished state. A large range of building, containing 37 cells, having been transferred to it from the old gaol for male prisoners, raises their whole number to more than 90. The largest number of female prisoners in confinement at one time for several years past has not exceeded 40; it would therefore seem unnecessary to increase the accom-

modation for this class to so great an extent, especially as more room is required for males. These, at the time of my last inspection, were undergoing enlargement and ventilation, and promised to be greatly improved. Some of the old cells had also been enlarged, and furnished with nearly all the necessary appliances for separate confinement, but being wanting in the means of communication with officers, cannot be certified for that discipline. All the offices connected with the females' prison, washhouse, laundry, &c, being at present in the course of reconstruction, temporary buildings are necessarily substituted until the completion of the new. The arrangements in this department promise to be very complete, but as asphalte has been very liberally employed for floors in the new buildings, I think it right to remark, before it shall be further used, that a very general opinion prevails of its unfitness for this purpose, in which my experience leads me fully to concur. The old parts of the building stand in need of much repair. I have not had an opportunity of going over it with the county surveyor, but the bad condition of the greater part of the roof is apparent on a cursory inspection.

The following is a list of the prisoners present on the last day of inspection:—

TABLE 1.—PRISONERS in the County Gaol and House of Correction of Gloucester, on the 29th day of January, 1850.

Male Prisoners for Trial.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
J. B.	16	Rape on a child	12 June 1849	Assizes.
B. H. W.	36	Burglary	13 Aug. ,,	Ditto
J. P.	28	Maliciously cutting	17 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. W.	44	Forgery	22 Sept. ,,	Ditto
W. G.	55	Ditto	22 ,, ,,	Ditto
E. C.	19	Highway robbery	28 ,, ,,	Ditto
E. B.	44	Murder	6 Oct. ,,	Ditto
J. A.	21	Rape	25 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. T.	19	Ditto	25 ,, ,,	Ditto
T. T.	21	Ditto	25 ,, ,,	Ditto
T. T.	18	Burglary	29 ,, ,,	Ditto
S. B.	30	Highway robbery, and attempt at rape	31 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. P.	18	Burglary	7 Nov. ,,	Ditto
G. R.	21	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	Ditto
G. D.	19	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. H.	25	Ditto	7 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. J.	38	Night poaching	17 ,, ,,	Ditto
T. H.	33	Rape	26 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. C.	30	Highway robbery	26 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. J.	46	Manslaughter	29 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. K.	29	Maliciously firing	10 Dec. ,,	Ditto
P. F.	13	Stealing money from a post letter	24 ,, ,,	Ditto
S. I.	20	Rape	29 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. H.	22	Ditto	29 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. S.	46	Maliciously attempting to shoot	29 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. B.	20	Stealing boots	5 Jan. 1850	Sessions.
R. B.	60	Stealing barley-meal	7 ,, ,,	Ditto
M. D.	23	,, money	8 ,, ,,	Ditto
A. B.	23	,, a goose	9 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. B.	17	Burglary	9 ,, ,,	Assizes.
R. T.	34	Stealing poultry	9 ,, ,,	Sessions.
W. E.	27	,, lead	16 ,, ,,	Ditto
T. C.	21	Housebreaking	18 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. B.	57	Stealing wearing apparel	18 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. M.	18	,, bread	19 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. O.	23	,, bran	19 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. W.	21	,, a pickaxe, &c.	19 ,, ,,	Ditto
G. D.	34	,, iron	20 ,, ,,	Ditto
H. M.	19	,, money	22 ,, ,,	Ditto
E. W. E.	34	,, a gun	23 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. F.	23	Manslaughter	26 ,, ,,	Assizes.
W. F.	49	Aiding and abetting in the commission of manslaughter	26 ,, ,,	Ditto
G. F.	30		26 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. D.	41	Stealing boots	28 ,, ,,	Sessions.
J. W.	19	,, apples	28 ,, ,,	Ditto
G. W.	26	,, wheat	28 ,, ,,	Ditto
		FEMALES.		
M. A. P.	23	Manslaughter	7 Nov. 1849	Assizes.
J. J.	28	Stealing from the person	14 Jan. 1850	Sessions.
M. A. M.	23	Stealing socks	23 ,, ,,	Ditto
M. W.	13	,, handkerchiefs	26 ,, ,,	Ditto

TABLE 2.—CONVICTED PRISONERS in the County Gaol and House of Correction of Gloucester, on the 29th of January, 1850.

Males.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
R. H.	10	Stealing from the person	10 July 1848	9 August 1848	Assizes	2 years' hard labour
W. D.	48	,, fish	6 ,, ,,	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 months' ,,
R. D.	27	Horse-stealing	14 August ,,	17 October ,,	Sessions	2 years' ,,
W. K.	24	Killing a lamb, with intent to steal the carcase	15 ,, ,,	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 months' ,,
G. C.	31	Lamb stealing	29 ,, ,,	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
J. S.	22	Stealing small-clothes	28 October ,,	2 January 1849	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
W. W.	21	,, meat	25 November ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
G. B.	30	,, brass	27 October ,,	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
R. M.	17	,, sugar	2 January 1849	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
T. W.	44	Cheat	31 October 1848	2 ,, ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
J. V.	36	Sheepstealing	22 January 1849	20 March ,,	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
J. K.	12	Stealing wearing apparel	22 ,, ,,	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	15 ,, ,,
G. L.	14	Ditto	22 ,, ,,	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
H. B.	27	Stealing beans	19 February ,,	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. H.	40	,, iron	9 March ,,	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. H.	17	,, linen	7 February ,,	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
H. P.	24	Night poaching	14 December 1848	29 ,, ,,	Assizes	1 year ,,
S. G.	23	Ditto	14 ,, ,,	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
W. B.	12	Manslaughter	18 August ,,	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
C. K.	27	Killing a sheep, with intent to steal part of the carcase	15 May 1849	3 July ,,	Sessions	18 months' ,,
A. H.	23	Stealing a watch	7 April ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
W. S.	15	,, horse-hair	15 May ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
H. W.	24	,, a clock	7 June ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. B.	18	,, shirts	2 July ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
T. B.	22	,, a shirt	8 June ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
T. R.	22	Housebreaking	8 May ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
—G.	18	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,

TABLE 2.—Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. T.	18	Housebreaking	3 May 1849	3 July 1849	Sessions	9 months' hard labour
G. W.	16	Stealing horse-hair	10 July ,,	7 August ,,	Ditto	1 years' ,,
J. W.	22	Housebreaking	14 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Assizes	,,
W. C.	59	Stealing fowls	20 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	,,
T. H.	43	,, a hammer	19 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 months' ,,
C. B.	21	Uttering base coin	27 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,
J. F. M.	16	Stealing money	5 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
M. F.	28	Embezzlement	20 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. B.	18	Horse stealing	21 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' ,,
J. F.	28	Ditto	3 October ,,	16 October ,,	Ditto	2 years' ,,
J. W.	29	Sheepstealing	17 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Sessions	2 ,, ,,
J. W.	27	,, coal	8 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	15 months' ,,
B. W.	50	Cheat	9 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. L.	19	Assault, with intent	29 September ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
G. W.	23	Housebreaking	15 August ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. N.	35	Stealing a neckerchief	29 September ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,
H. H.	56	,, a spoon	17 October ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
E. K.	24	,, wheat	6 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
G. D.	20	Embezzlement	15 September ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
T. A.	20	Stealing bread	11 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. B.	30	,, boots	15 August ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. W.	30	,, money	12 September ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. P.	21	,, from the person	1 October ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
T. P.	20	Housebreaking	20 September ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. C.	20	Ditto	20 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
G. F.	21	Embezzlement	13 October ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. B.	38	Stealing a coat	17 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. B.	24	,, shirts	16 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. Y.	19	,, hay	8 ,, ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,

TABLE 2.—Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
E. M.	16	Embezzlement	12 September 1849	16 October 1849	Sessions	4 months' hard labour
F. G.	22	Cheat	18 August ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
W. C.	25	Stealing wheat	22 September ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
W. W.	24	Housebreaking	22 November ,,	1 January 1850	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. F.	20	Stealing boots	22 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
R. K.	18	,, shoes	22 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
G. S.	21	,, lead	24 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. W.	36	Uttering base coin	4 December ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
W. W.	24	Ditto	4 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
C. B.	14	Stealing handkerchiefs	7 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 months, and twice whipped
G. B.	20	Having base coin in his possession, intending to utter	21 December ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, hard labour
G. C.	25	Stealing books	10 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
S. M.	24	Uttering base coin	30 October ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
A. B.	18	Stealing a smockfrock	22 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. M.	54	Stealing hay	23 December ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' hard labour
J. H.	16	,, money	23 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' ditto, and twice whipped
T. T.	27	,, plate, &c.	2 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Transported 10 years
J. S.	33	,, breeches	31 October ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
R. S.	24	,, lead	24 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
J. S.	19	,, lead	24 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
G. N.	15	,, bottles	2 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
W. W.	28	Sheep stealing	21 October ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
M. I.	18	Housebreaking	28 September ,,	16 October 1849	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
E. D.	30	Stealing lead and brass	14 August ,,	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
E. H.	30	Sheep-stealing	8 December ,,	1 January 1850	Ditto	Ditto 10 ,,
S. C.	14	Stealing a fountain	17 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
G. C.	33	Housebreaking	8 September ,,	16 October 1849	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
J. H.	26	Stealing copper	15 May 1847	29 June 1847	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
H. S.	22	Sheep-stealing	26 June ,,	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto 10 ,,
W. F.	24	Stealing meat	22 February 1848	21 March 1848	Ditto	Ditto 10 ,,

TABLE 2.—Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. B.	13	Housebreaking	24 December 1849	1 January 1850	Sessions	1 month hard labour, once whipped
W. W.	19	Ditto	1 January 1850	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 months' hard labour
H. C.	11	Stealing a fountain	17 November 1849	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. C.	14	Housebreaking	24 December ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 months' ditto, and once whipped
W. L.	24	Stealing potatoes	10 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 months' hard labour
J. C.	14	,, gloves	22 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' ditto, and twice whipped
W. L.	43	,, milk	24 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' hard labour
C. H.	16	,, handkerchiefs	7 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' ditto, once whipped
W. M.	36	Uttering base coin	2 December ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 months' hard labour
G. B.	29	Having base coin in his possession, intending to utter	21 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	8 ,, ,,
J. H.	44	Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen	8 May 1848	27 June 1848	Ditto	Transported 7 years
J. C.	49	Stealing a post letter	4 September ,,	29 March 1849	Assizes	Ditto 7 ,,
T. W.	77	Bestiality	15 ,, ,,	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto for life
C. H.	24	Horse stealing	8 October ,,	17 October 1848	Sessions	18 months' hard labour
J. D.	53	Stealing tools	30 ,, ,,	2 January 1849	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
			Females.			
M. G.	39	Stealing a purse and money	29 October 1846	5 January 1847	Sessions	Transported 7 years
J. W.	42	,, a sheet	21 December 1848	2 ,, 1849	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
L. B.	24	,, from the person	13 October 1849	16 October ,,	Ditto	Ditto 7 ,,
M. C.	60	Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen	8 May ,,	3 July ,,	Ditto	12 calendar months' hard labour
A. V.	32	Stealing stockings	6 August ,,	7 August ,,	Assizes	1 year hard labour
M. W.	30	,, shirts	16 October ,,	16 October ,,	Sessions	6 months' hard labour
L. H.	30	Housebreaking	3 November ,,	1 January 1850	Ditto	18 ,, ,,
E. G.	26	Cheat	5 December ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
E. H.	18	Stealing from the person	15 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,

TABLE 3.—CONVICTED PRISONERS in the County Gaol and House of Correction of Gloucester, on the 29th of January, 1850, from the City Gaol, received under Contract.

Males.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Reception.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
G. W.	33	Stealing a jacket	22 January 1850	7 January 1850	Sessions	6 weeks' hard labour
C. A.	14	,, bread and cheese	22 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. B.	41	Embezzlement	22 ,, ,,	29 March 1849	Ditto	1 year ,,
W. P.	24	Assault	22 ,, ,,	29 ,, ,,	Assizes	1 ,, ,,
C. L.	18	Stealing bacon	22 ,, ,,	29 ,, ,,	Sessions	1 ,, ,,
M. F.	36	,, coal	22 ,, ,,	22 October ,,	Ditto	6 months' ,,
W. B.	19	,, boots	22 ,, ,,	7 January 1850	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
T. J.	19	,, decanter stands	22 ,, ,,	22 October 1849	Ditto	1 year ,,
W. M.	35	Uttering base coin	22 ,, ,,	22 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
J. W.	26	Stealing handkerchiefs	22 ,, ,,	22 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
J. C.	24	,, from the person	22 ,, ,,	22 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
J. J.	15	,, wearing apparel	25 ,, ,,	7 January 1850	Ditto	6 weeks' ,,
T. J.	35	,, a coat	25 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 months' ,,
R. R.	18	,, boots	28 ,, ,,	7 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 weeks' ,,
A. D.	17	,, knives	28 ,, ,,	29 March 1849	Ditto	1 year ,,
D. F.	23	,, bread	28 ,, ,,	7 January 1850	Ditto	6 months' ,,
			Females.			
E. C.	21	Stealing wearing apparel	22 January 1850	7 January 1850	Sessions	6 weeks' hard labour
A. W.	28	,, from the person	22 ,, ,,	22 October 1849	Ditto	1 year ,,
S. E.	27	,, ,,	22 ,, ,,	22 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 year ,,

The Debtors in custody on the same day were 15; one of whom was a female. They were thus classified :—

For contempt of Court, under the Small Debts Act . 6 Males.
Under execution . . . . . 8 ditto, 1 Female.

The convicted male prisoners were engaged in treadmill labour, and the females in washing and ironing. The number of females being generally very far inferior to that of the males, the washing for the latter is partly done by prisoners of their own sex, to facilitate which a separate washhouse is being built for them. Employment

The arrangements with reference to untried male prisoners are of a most objectionable kind; they are placed by day in three large rooms, where they pass all their time without any supervision; it is not therefore surprising that the clamour of their voices is audible at a considerable distance. In one of these divisions are those committed for the worst offences, and those who are known to have been in prison before, including, generally, all those who are for trial at the assizes. The second room contains all those committed for the sessions; while the third is occupied by such as are separated from the rest on account of being accomplices of some of them, and a few others put in to lighten the more numerous classes. Untried Prisoners.

Notwithstanding that the day of my visit was less than a month after the assizes, these rooms contained 46 prisoners. It cannot be but matter of much regret, that a system so demoralising as that just described should be pursued, in a prison, which formerly took the lead in reformatory discipline, and in which it is now proposed to carry out all the improvements of the separate system. It need hardly be remarked that the evil intercourse which has been permitted to these prisoners in the first stage of their imprisonment will greatly increase the obstacles to any reformatory measures that may be adopted after their conviction.

The following table shows the number of prisoners in confinement in two successive years:—

	1848			1849		
	Male	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	3	1	4	8	..	8
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	88	9	97	86	18	104
Received in the course of the Year:—						
Prisoners for Trial	521	104	625	559	78	637
Rendered in Court for Trial	36	7	43	38	7	45
Committed for examination and afterwards discharged	19	..	19	9	1	10
	667	121	788	700	101	804
DEBTORS.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	12	..	12	13		13
Admitted in the course of the Year	107	8	115	74	5	79
Total	786	129	915	787	109	896

The following is a summary of the sentences in 1849 :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 days	15	2	17
,, 1 month	9	4	13
,, 2 ,,	1	0	1
,, 3 ,,	2	1	3
,, 6 ,,	18	2	20
,, 1 year	44	5	49
,, 2 ,,	34	2	36
,, 3 ,,	2	0	2
Transportation	61	4	65
	186	20	206

The largest number in confinement at any one time has been :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminals	246	40	286
Average daily number	159	22	181
Average daily number of debtors	13	..	13
Largest number at one time	..	..	19

The total expenditure of the prison, exclusive of the cost of repairs, has been as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	1417	2	1½
Prisoners' Clothing and Bedding	350	17	11
Medicines and Extra Allowances to the Sick	187	12	0½
Fuel	211	8	8
Candles, Oil, and Gas	19	8	10
Soap	57	16	0
Stationery, Printing, and Books	35	5	1½
Furniture	2	19	6
Officers' Salaries	1959	7	4
Pensions to Retired Officers	10	0	0
Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials, &c.	109	16	11
Removal of Transported Convicts	96	13	3
Sundries	499	14	10
Total exclusive of Repairs	£4958	2	6½

The receipts in the same time have been :—

	£.	s.	d.
By profits of prisoners' labour	59	12	2¾
From the Treasury :—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	1409	1	2
For removal of transports	96	13	3
Other receipts	4	17	7
Total	£1570	4	2¾

The staff of the prison, with the salaries of the officers, are as follow :—

	£.	s.
Governor	400	0
Chaplain	200	0
Assistant Chaplain	150	0
Medical Officer	180	0

	£.	s.
Clerk and Storekeeper	120	0
Officer of the Debtors' Prison	40	0
Head Officer of the Gaol	50	0
Matron	75	0
Outer-Door Officer	45	0
Tread-wheel Officer, No. 1.	50	0
Tread-wheel Officer, No. 2.	50	0
Master Tailor	50	0
Miller	45	0
Under Officer of the Gaol	40	0
Under Officer of the Penitentiary	40	0
Under Matron	30	0
Hospital Nurse	36	0
Hospital Attendant	41	12
Head Officer of the Penitentiary	60	0
Schoolmaster	50	0
Schoolmistress	30	0
Night Patrol, No. 1.	25	0
Night Patrol, No. 2.	25	0
Barber	30	0
Messenger	15	0
Cell cleaner	37	16
Cook, No. 1.	30	0
Cook, No. 2.	26	0
Female Searcher	4	0

The following have been added since the opening of the new wing:—

	£.
Head Officer of separate prison	100
Principal Warder, No. 1.	60
,, ,, No. 2.	60
Under Warder, No. 1.	40
,, No. 2.	40
,, No. 3.	40
,, No. 4.	40

It would, in my opinion, have been better to have had only one principal warder; and, in the room of the other, two under-warders.

There is reason to fear that the discipline of this prison cannot be properly conducted with so small a number of officers, there being only 13 male discipline officers, besides the governor and deputy governor. This deficiency has been shown to be severely felt in the old gaol, where the untried male prisoners are entirely without supervision; but I am strongly of opinion that when the system of separate confinement comes to be regularly worked in the new building, as great a deficiency will be felt there.

It appears to me that it would be very advantageous that the subordinate officers should wear an uniform to distinguish them from the prisoners; their present slovenly appearance being calculated to diminish their influence, and the respect shown them by prisoners.

Religious Instruction.

The clerical duty of the prison has been performed for some years past by two clergymen, holding the situations of chaplain and assistant chaplain; the latter, however, has not been in the relation of curate to the former, but has had a separate duty

assigned to him. Speaking generally, the division consists in allotting the untried prisoners to the assistant chaplain, while the spiritual instruction of the convicted belongs more especially to the senior officer. The infirmary for female prisoners also is allotted to the chaplain, that of the males to the assistant officer. The chapel services are nearly equally distributed between them. By a recent order of quarter sessions the services of the assistant chaplain are dispensed with from and after the next Trinity sessions. Upon this resolution I have to observe, that as the necessity for calling in further spiritual assistance was never disputed in the past condition of the prison, that necessity must be allowed to be greatly enhanced by the opening of the new wing, for as that consists entirely of cells in which it is proposed to carry out the discipline of separate confinement, the duties of the officiating clergyman will be thereby increased, at least threefold.

During my recent inspection of the prison I took the opportunity of examining many of the prisoners, with the assistance of the chaplain, and had much reason to be satisfied with their proficiency, no less than with the evidence exhibited of the sincere interest taken in their advancement by their spiritual instructor. But although many of the prisoners showed great acquirement in committing portions of scripture and of sacred poetry to memory, I am bound to state my opinion that advantage would arise from combining more of secular instruction with that which is now almost exclusively taught.

Charity Fund.

There has been in operation an institution formed about fifty years since by the late Sir George Paul, "The Prison Charity Fund," which consists, at present, of upwards of 2000*l.* 3¼ per cent. stock, and the interest of which is applicable to the relief of necessitous prisoners confined for debt, and of those who have behaved well during their confinement; also for the recompense of criminal prisoners who, upon their liberation, have received a certificate of good conduct, signed by the governor and chaplain.

The requisitions involved in the return of these certificates are these:—

The prisoner, on returning to his parish or other place of settlement, produces the certificate to the clergyman of the parish, and also, upon obtaining a respectable place of service, to his master. If he resides in the same service one year, and has the said certificate duly signed by his master, stating that he has served him honestly and faithfully; likewise by the minister of the parish, or place of settlement, to vouch for his regular attendance at Divine Worship; then on his returning the said certificate the committee of the Prison Charity Fund shall have the power of awarding him a sum, as a remuneration

for such good conduct, not less than five shillings, and not more than five pounds.

It may be observed, that the above are cases of prisoners of whose reformatory condition there can be no doubt, since the guarantee of the minister of the locality and of the prisoner's master are sufficient to establish it. I think, on an average, out of 30 to 40 prisoners per annum of long sentences, there has been an average of above 10 to 12 for the last five years who have been thus relieved by the Prison Charity Fund.

Temporary relief in other cases is awarded out of this fund to those who, after short periods of confinement, have demeaned themselves very satisfactorily, and who have either very long journeys to their own homes, or else are in a very destitute condition. Payments also of the fares by railway to their different homes is frequently made, and in this case, an officer of the institution accompanies the prisoner to the station, and there purchases the ticket, thereby satisfying the chaplain that the money so allowed is appropriated to the purpose for which it was intended. This I consider a most important and highly useful arrangement, as it cannot fail of being remarked that it removes from the newly emancipated prisoner any temptation to highway pilfering or plundering, on his route homeward; and transports him speedily to that district where he is known, and where employment may possibly be found for him.

Many cases have occurred in the last ten years where parties, who have had prisoners formerly in their employ, have taken them again into their service, on receiving a certificate of good conduct.

There have been only two cases in the last five years where prisoners, who have received certificates of good conduct, have been recommitted on any charge.

It is further stated, that generally two reformed female prisoners out of ten to fifteen prisoners have been admitted into the "Refuge for the Destitute," every year, for the past six or seven years. The expenses of their removal paid, and some part of their clothing, by the committee of prison charity.

The chaplain alludes, with satisfaction, to the number of penitentiary prisoners who generally are desirous to participate in the holy communion. He observes:—

"Of the total number in that department often more than half are desirous to be admitted. Of a number of 90 prisoners, during a recent administration of this ordinance 41 attended; and this, after a fortnight's close preparation and examination of the spiritual state, as far as may be, of each, individually. Great religious advantage may be made of this circumstance in enforcing on every prisoner, so enrolled in the sacrament, the necessity of a higher state of moral and religious subordination, and a

higher tone of example, than that exhibited by his fellow prisoners. I am glad to report that hitherto these expectations have been rarely disappointed."

Health. The surgeon attends the prison daily, and as many times in the day as his services may be required. He examines all prisoners on admission and discharge, recording their state of health on each occasion. He also causes them to be weighed, and keeps a register of the increase or reduction they undergo during their imprisonment.

From the general insalubrity and low position of the prison it will not appear surprising that it was visited by cholera during its recent prevalence. The disease appeared in the prison on the 1st of June, the first person seized by it being a workman employed in the buildings, who was immediately removed to his own residence, where he died in eight hours from the first seizure. A few hours afterwards the first prisoner was similarly attacked, and his seizure was followed in the course of a few days by those of 43 more. It is remarkable, however, that the four first attacked were the only cases in which the disease proved fatal. The following is a brief summary of their results :—

June 1	D. C.	Ætat 60	Disease fatal in 32 hours
,, 2	R. S.	,, 40	,, 36 ,,
,, 3	W. C.	,, 38	,, 24 ,,
,, 4	G. B.	,, 39	,, 14 ,,

Having been directed by the Secretary of State to visit the prison with a view of pointing out any measures which could be adopted to prevent the spread of the disease, I proceeded thither on the 7th June, and found, that although no death had occurred since those recorded above, there were 32 cases in which the symptoms of cholera existed in a more or less marked degree; of these, however, only one, a female, could be considered to be at all in danger. The largest number of cases was furnished by the old gaol for male prisoners. Previously to my arrival the magistrates had adopted measures for checking the progress of the disease; some of which, such as the improvement of the diet of the prisoners, and the occupation of the new prison, which must be regarded as its most healthy part, and the suspension of the commitments, were unquestionably very judicious. With reference to some of the other measures adopted, however, I may observe that there is no reason to believe that smoking tobacco is calculated to ward off attacks of cholera, and that in my opinion it would not be difficult to provide sufficient healthful exercise for prisoners without having recourse to games so likely to relax the discipline of the prison as fives, battledores, and foot-ball. It is scarcely necessary to state that I have no intention of casting any censure upon the well-intentioned efforts of the magistrates,

but merely incidentally to discourage the imitation by others of measures, which, if they are not necessary, must be allowed to be mischievous.

In addition to what had been done before my arrival, I recommended that measures should be taken to reduce the numbers in the prison, which were then much above the average, by the removal of convicts under sentence of transportation, and by extending Her Majesty's pardon to such of those under sentence of imprisonment as had been longest in the prison, a recommendation which was immediately acted upon.

The following summary includes all the cases of sickness occurring in the year :—

Summary of the Diseases of the Prisoners in the Gloucester County Gaol, from Michaelmas, 1848, to Michaelmas, 1849.

Abscess	2
Boils	7
Bronchitis	3
Bronchocele	1
Bursa (inflamed)	2
Cancer (chimney-sweepers')	1
Carbuncle	1
Catarrh	456
Chlorosis	2
Cholera (malignant)	10
Cholerine and premonitory	34
Colic (bilious)	5
Constipation	347
Diarrhœa	268
Dyspepsia	203
Epilepsy	3
Eruptive diseases (slight)	8
Erysipelas	3
Exhaustion from voluntary starvation	3
Fistula ani	1
Fractured arm	1
Gastrodynia	3
Gonorrhœa	5
Gout	1
Hœmatemesis	1
Hœmoptysis	2
Hœmorrhoids	11
Heart diseased	6
Hernia (inguinal)	6
Hydrocele	2
Hypochondriasis	1
Hysteria	8
Influenza	50
Itch	59
Jaundice	1
Laryngitis (phthisis)	1
Lepra	2
Leucorrhœa	2
Menorrhagia	1
Ophthalmia	4
Paralysis	3
Phthisis (pulmonary)	6
Porrigo	1
Prolapsus Recti	1

Prolapsus Uteri	2
Psoriasis	1
Pyrosis	2
Quinsy	3
Rheumatism	6
Scrofula	6
Stricture (urethral)	2
Syphilis	5
Ulcers (of various parts)	12
Variola	5
Vertigo	4
Whitlow	2
Worms	5
Varicocele	1
Wound of Head	1
Total	1595

The following lists exhibit the number of deaths, and of pardons on medical grounds, during the year; and when it is considered that the greater number of those in the second list would probably have died before the expiration of their sentences, the opinion long prevalent of the unhealthiness of the prison must be considered to derive corroboration from these returns. It is painful also to learn that the insalubrity of the prison has much increased since its atmosphere has been further confined by the additional buildings added in the last few years; a consideration which makes it incumbent on me to state my opinion, that these evils may be expected to be much increased by a measure which I understand is in contemplation, to shut up the openings which now admit a circulation of air through the old gaol and penitentiary, from north to south. Should the only remaining lung of the prison be thus extinguished, it may be confidently predicted that the worst consequences would be likely to ensue to the health of the prisoners and officers.

Deaths in the Year ending Michaelmas, 1849.

Name.	Age.	Offence and Sentence.	Date of Committal.	State of Health on Committal.	Date of Death.	How long in Infirmary before Death.	Disease or other cause of Death.
Fanny Pritchard . .	30	Larceny; 6 months' hard labour.	14 July, 1848 .	Tolerable .	21 Nov. 1848 .	1 week .	Exhaustion from voluntary abstinence.
Geo. Bowyer . . .	39	Larceny; transported 7 years.	9 Dec. 1848 .	Good . .	4 June, 1849 .	15 hours	Cholera.
William Close . .	36	Larceny; 12 months' hard labour.	31 Oct. 1848 .	Good . .	3 June, 1849 .	18 hours	Cholera.
Richard Stafford . .	40	Untried	30 May, 1849 .	Good . .	4 June, 1849 .	2 days .	Cholera.
Daniel Clifford . .	60	Untried	1 May, 1849 .	Tolerable .	3 June, 1849 .	2 days .	Cholera.

Pardons on Medical Grounds.

Initials of Name.	Age	Sentence.	Committed.	Health.	Disease.	Date of Pardon.
J. B. .	24	Transportation .	16 April, 1848 .	Indifferent . .	Consumption.	1 Nov. 1848.
J. C. .	29	Imprisonment .	18 July, 1848 .	Indifferent . .	Diseased heart and consumption .	5 Dec. 1848.
E. B. .	20	Ditto . .	31 Aug. 1848 .	Tolerable . .	Influenza and epilepsy	15 Feb. 1849.
M. A. T.	38	Ditto . .	31 May, 1848 .	Good . . .	Hæmorrhage	15 Feb. 1849.
T. C. .	21	Ditto . .	8 Sept. 1847 .	Good . . .	Consumption	10 March, 1849.
W. M. .	17	Ditto . .	18 Mar. 1848 .	Tolerable . .	Scrofula and consumption . . .	10 March, 1849.
W. W. .	25	Transportation .	29 Sept. 1848 .	Good . . .	Consumption	10 March, 1849.
E. O. .	34	Ditto . .	3 April, 1845 .	Good . . .	Weakness from long imprisonment, being a cripple.	9 July, 1849.
W. B. .	40	Imprisonment .	15 Jan. 1849 .	Good . . .	Scrofula and diarrhœa, and great debility after cholera.	9 August, 1849.

GLOUCESTER CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison has been frequently represented by inspectors, and admitted by the magistrates and town council, as unfit for carrying out any system of classification or discipline; and although the evils often complained of have been somewhat mitigated by a recent arrangement entered into with the county for the reception in the county prison of a part of its inmates, the building and establishment are lamentably deficient in the conditions required, even by the reduced number of prisoners. The justness of this remark will be seen by the following description.

Construction. The area allotted to male prisoners is divided into three yards, having sleeping cells attached to each. The first yard, called the common gaol, contains a small and very dirty day-room, which is, however, stated to be frequently whitewashed, although, at all the visits I have made to the prison, the walls have been covered with writing and other devices, which the prisoners have had abundant opportunity of inscribing, from the absence of all effectual supervision. From this room a door leads to a dark cell for punishment, which is quite unfit for use, from being damp, close, and dirty. This cell measures only 5 feet by 4 feet; it receives a small quantity of air from a hole at the top, but it is not warmed in any manner, and contains nothing but a stone seat and some straw. It is also approached by a door from the females' yard, and is used for the punishment of prisoners of both sexes, an arrangement which admits of male and female prisoners conversing together without being detected by any officer. To any objections the usual insufficient reply is made, that "it is *seldom* used;" it appears, however, by the records, that 59 prisoners in the course of the year have been confined in dark and solitary cells for prison offences. Next to the day-room is a cell with a barrack bed along one side. It is about 12 feet square, having an arched roof and receiving no air except over the door. In this cell only six men slept on the night before my visit, but that number is often doubled, and as the prisoners all virtually sleep in one bed, the blankets and rugs being spread over the bedstead, it is needless to dwell upon the impropriety of such a practice. The only remaining sleeping cell belonging to this class of prisoners adjoins the one described, and is of about the same dimensions. It contains, however, five iron bedsteads and bedding, upon which six prisoners slept on the night preceding my inspection, but as in the former case the number is frequently doubled. During the prevalence of cholera in Gloucester in the past year a prisoner of this yard was attacked with the disease, and from the want of any better accommodation was kept in one of these cells until he died, all the other prisoners belonging to the yard being crowded into the other.

This fact does not imply any neglect or mismanagement on the part of the governor, but is illustrative of the deficiencies of the building, which made it necessary at the time of an alarming epidemic to resort to such means of accommodation. Another cell intended for punishment, measuring 6 feet by 5 feet, and also very damp and dirty and deficient in ventilation, leads from the same yard. It is provided with a wooden bedstead and some straw and blankets, all of which were extremely damp. A privy, in which is a bath, is attached to this yard, where prisoners are nominally washed on admission; but as no effectual means are provided for heating the water, which is brought in pails from the kitchen, the prisoners stand in it only knee deep, and when several are admitted at one time they are stripped and bathed in the presence of each other, contrary to the express provisions of the statute. At the time of my last inspection three prisoners were admitted together, who had been all night in the station-house, and were in a state of great destitution; nevertheless it was necessary to violate the law alluded to, or to keep two of them standing in the cold while the third was washed, from the want of reception cells or any other room for the accommodation of the former. The next yard, which is called the Penitentiary, measures only 27 feet by 15 feet, and is surrounded by high walls. It has a day-room and four sleeping cells on the ground floor, and the like number in a gallery above. The cells are all very damp and cold, especially those on the ground, the doors of all opening outwards, and there being no means employed for warming them; each contains an iron bedstead and bedding. At the time of my inspection there were three prisoners in this yard, all of whom had most unnecessarily been put to sleep in one of the lower cells, and consequently in one bed, although the other seven were unoccupied.

All the prisoners, whether untried or convicted, were entirely without occupation, and as there is only one turnkey for the whole prison, almost entirely without supervision. One of the three last described was under sentence of hard labour, but as his weight would have been insufficient to turn the treadwheel, that part of his punishment was of course omitted, and no kind of employment was substituted for it.

The last remaining yard for male prisoners is called the hard-labour yard, and contains the treadwheel and also the cells and day-room for debtors, who may therefore convey to the criminal prisoners tobacco and other prohibited articles. The debtors' cells are upon the same plan as those of the criminals, but debtors are required to find their own bedding, the destitute only being allowed the same bedding as the criminals. A cell somewhat larger than the rest, but having also a stone

floor, is called the infirmary; it contains three iron bedsteads and bedding, in one of which was a prisoner under treatment for the itch, there being no ward specially provided for this class of prisoners. This cell is very offensive from bad ventilation; and although necessarily very cold, its closeness forbids the use of a fire. All classes of male prisoners, including debtors, are confined in this cell during sickness.

A small and inconvenient room used as a chapel is approached from this yard; a passage running along the south side of the prison leads into a small yard intended for debtors, but seldom used on account of its dampness, and also to the burial ground of the infirmary, immediately contiguous. At the back of the prison there is a plot of garden ground rented by the governor of the Corporation, and a yard in which poultry is kept.

The females' prison consists of a small yard, having a room on the west side, used both as a washhouse and day-room for criminals, over which is a large dormitory floored with cement, and several iron bedsteads and bedding. These constitute all the accommodation for females of all classes, except three apartments for female debtors, which are very inconvenient, two of them having windows opening into the men's gaol yard. An ineffectual attempt has been made to prevent communication by painting the glass, by which nearly all the light is excluded without the desired effect being attained, as the men can not only be seen, but be spoken to by the women. The female debtors have no airing-yard apart from the criminals. Owing to the defective accommodation for females, nine of that class were confined in the adjoining bridewell at the time of my inspection, although still nominally in the custody of the governor of the gaol.

Drainage. The drainage of the prison, although it has been somewhat improved of late years, is still very defective; the improvements already effected, however, have greatly diminished the number of cases of diarrhœa and low fever.

Religious Instruction. The chaplain is required to attend at the prison twice a-week, performing Divine service on Sunday, alternately mornings and afternoons, and reading a selection of prayers on Wednesdays; no other instruction of any kind is given to prisoners, but the chaplain visits the sick when there are any in the infirmary.

Health. The surgeon attends twice in the week, or oftener if sent for in cases of emergency. He is not required to examine prisoners on admission, according to the provisions of the 17th clause of the 10th section of the 4th of Geo. IV. cap. 64, or to record their state of health on reception. There has not been much sickness, neither cholera or diarrhœa having prevailed, except in the one fatal instance of the former above alluded to. During the prevalence of cholera in the city, all the prisoners

who desired it were allowed to smoke in the yards, and those in the hospital, three in number, were also permitted to smoke at night. I have already expressed an opinion, in other reports, that this practice is not calculated to prevent the spread of infection; in the present instance I believe it was only continued for a few days. A male prisoner, aged 30, committed in good health on the 9th of November, 1848, was pardoned on medical grounds on the 24th of May, 1849, having been long confined to his bed with consumption. One male prisoner during the same period has been insane.

The following list exhibits the prisoners in confinement on the day of the last inspection:—

No. 1.—Prisoners for Trial in the City Gaol and House of Correction of Gloucester, on the 7th March, 1850.

Males.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Offence charged.	Date of Commitment.	Whether for Trial at Assizes or Sessions.
A. B.	22	Cutting and maiming	4 Sept. 1849	Assizes.
C. G.	25	Manslaughter	15 Oct. ,,	Ditto
I. B.	26	Cutting and maiming	5 Nov. ,,	Ditto
F. J.	20	Sodomy	12 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. D.	22	Stealing glass	10 Jan. 1850	Ditto
J. R.	28	Stealing clothes	11 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. A.	22	Stealing an accordion	14 ,, ,,	Ditto
T. W.	20	Picking pockets	21 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. J.	24	Stealing a gold chain	24 ,, ,,	Ditto
W. R. A. C.	27 16	Stealing 18 yards of doeskin	12 Feb. ,,	Ditto
J. S.	55	Stealing leather	16 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. Q.	18	Stealing money	20 ,, ,,	Ditto
G. W.	19	Stealing boots	7 March, 1850	Ditto
J. M.	15	Stealing boots	7 ,, ,,	Ditto
J. H.	21	Deserter from 15th Regt. foot*.	7 ,, ,,	Ditto
		Females.		
E. L.	18	Stealing pork	31 Jan. 1850	Ditto
J. R.	19	Stealing a ring, &c.	2 Feb. ,,	Ditto
J. F. E. S.	22 19	Stealing 18 yards of doe skin	12 ,, ,,	Ditto
M. D.	20	Stealing from her master	25 ,, ,,	Ditto
E. H. E. B.	49 49	Stealing knives and forks	25 ,, ,,	Ditto

* Awaiting a route.

No. 2.—Convicted Prisoners in the City Gaol and House of Correction of Gloucester, on the 7th March, 1850.

Males.

Initial of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
A. B.	32	Rogue and vagabond	4 March, 1850		Summarily	1 month hd. labour.
G. O.	19	Deserting service .	4 ,, ,,		Ditto	1 month hd. labour.
W. H.	26	Assault	4 ,, ,,		Ditto	1 month; or fine of 25*s.*
		Females.				
E. B.	24	Rogue and vagabond	4 March, 1850		Summarily	1 month hd. labour.
H. B.	30	Stealing from the person	3 Nov. 1849 .	7 Jan. 1850	Sessions .	6 months' hd. labour.

Contract with the County.

It should be remarked that this list comprises only prisoners for trial and those summarily convicted, a contract having been made with the county for the maintenance of prisoners convicted at assizes and sessions, in the county prison. The payment made to the county in respect of each of these prisoners is one shilling per day, the food and clothing being estimated at 7*d.* and the remaining sum being charged for officers salaries and other expenses.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the years 1848 and 1849:—

	1848			1849		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for Trial	10	4	14	11	2	13
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	3	6	11	2	13
Summary Convictions . . .	4	..	4	..	1	1
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Prisoners for Trial	77	15	92	68	11	79
Summary Convictions . .	60	29	89	64	14	78
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	29	..	29	39	..	39
Total . . .	183	51	234	193	30	223
DEBTORS.						
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . .	3	..	3	..	..	..
Admitted in the course of the Year	27	..	27	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals	213	51	264	209	30	239

The sentences of prisoners convicted in the last year have been as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 days	32	8	40
,, 1 month	23	4	27
,, 2 ,, ...	25	3	28
,, 3 ,, ...	5	1	6
,, 6 ,, ...	5	3	8
,, 1 year	5	0	5
,, 2 ,, ...	4	3	7
,, Transportation . . .	7	1	8
The greatest number of criminal prisoners at one time during the year has been . . .	36	7	43
The average daily number . .	30	5	35

The total expenditure, exclusive of repairs, was 615*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, in which the following were the principal items :—

	£.
Diet	234
Clothing and bedding . .	83
Fuel	35
Officers' salaries	202

The salaries are as follows:—

	£.
Governor	105
Chaplain	60
Surgeon (including medicines)	30
Matron	15
Turnkey	42
Cook	40

The receipts in the course of the year have been:—

From the Treasury:—	£.	s.	d.
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	236	19	5
For removal of transports	11	17	6
	£248	16	11

Rules. No rules for the government of the prison have ever been certified by the Secretary of State.

Diet. The diet recommended by the Secretary of State in the circular of the 10th December, 1849, has been adopted, but has not been formally certified by the Secretary of State.

The contract price of provisions are as follow:—

	s.	d.	
Bread (in loaves weighing 2 lbs. 2½ oz.)	0	2½	per loaf
Beef	0	5	per lb.
Cocoa	0	6	per lb.
Rice	16	0	per cwt.
Oatmeal	14	0	,,

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my opinion that much of the mismanagement of this prison is traceable to the opposition of the Town Council to all suggestions for improvement, which the experience of the magistrates has led them to make from time to time. The embarrassment felt by the Visiting Justices in the performance of their duties, from this opposition on the part of the Town Council, by whom all the expenditure with reference to the prison is regulated, while the responsibility of its due administration rests with the justices, has been matter of frequent complaint, and instances are not wanting in which a trifling expenditure in obtaining additional assistance, which the Visiting Justices have considered essential to the safe custody of the prisoners, has been resisted by the gaol committee of the Town Council.

LAWFORD'S GATE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison is situated in the out-parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob, of the city of Bristol, about 36 miles from Gloucester. It is entirely devoted to county prisoners under sentence by assizes and sessions, and to those under summary conviction by county magistrates in the south-eastern part of the county, with occasionally a few prisoners remanded for further examination on charges of felony. When the latter are fully committed for trial, they are removed to Gloucester county gaol. Previously to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act this prison received prisoners committed for offences in the out-parish of St. Philip and St. Jacob, but since that time, the out-parish being included in the boundary of the borough, such prisoners are committed to the common gaol of the city and county of Bristol.

Construction.

The part of the prison occupied by male prisoners has been built many years, although some parts have of late undergone alterations, which will be alluded to in the sequel. The chapel and central parts of the building having been burned by the mob during the riots of 1831, were rebuilt soon after that event, and the females' prison has been entirely rebuilt during the last few years.

The prison not having been designed for the reception of debtors, no provision has of course been made for that class even to the extent of a day room or other ordinary accommodation, and as no airing-yard could be devoted to their use without dispossessing some other class of prisoners, their committal would occasion great inconvenience; nevertheless, as by a recent Act of Parliament debtors may, under certain circumstances, be committed to houses of correction, the Trinity quarter sessions of 1847 made an order that debtors, in the event of their committal, should be put into the "no labour yard," and be kept entirely apart from criminal prisoners. Such an arrangement is undoubtedly the best that the present construction of the prison admits of, and as none have yet been committed, any further measures may without inconvenience be postponed for the present: but as it is not lawful to place debtors in solitary confinement, it will be necessary to provide more suitable accommodation in the event of the necessity arising.

The drainage of the prison appears to be very good, there being two good cisterns at the top of the house, supplied from wells by the labour of prisoners; the fall of water is sufficient to wash down the drains very perfectly. This water, which is the same consumed by prisoners, is very good.

The entrance of the prison is on the north side by a large hall, connected with which is a room for the magistrates to hold petty sessions, a turnkey's house, and other useful offices. An

inner iron gate leads to the interior of the prison, immediately on passing which is a small block of building containing three reception cells, a fumigating oven, and a bath, the whole being well warmed by the process of Mr. Haden. These by a strange oversight have been built against the outer wall. by which escape would be much facilitated. Some alterations made since their first erection have thrown some difficulties in the way of this accident, but this corner of the enclosure is still a weak point.

The ground floor of the central building is occupied by the apartments of the governor, every room being so placed that its window shall command some yard devoted to prisoners' use. The central hall, which leads by three passages to the several parts of the prison, is lighted by a large grating, which forms the floor of the central part of the chapel. The rest of the central building contains the chapel, the infirmaries for the two sexes, the chaplain's private room, and sundry store-rooms for prisoners' clothes, and the other stores of the prison.

The chapel is small and inconvenient, and its peculiar form and construction render it very difficult to maintain any proper supervision over the prisoners. The females sit in two small pews in the angles of the upper gallery, which are approached by separate doors, but access to which can only be obtained by passing through the infirmary room. This is a great inconvenience, and as it is one of so frequent occurrence it would be desirable to amend it if possible. The infirmaries contain no alarums to admit of the prisoners summoning assistance in case of need.

The wings containing the cells for male prisoners are placed on the east and west sides of the centre, that on the east being called the "no labour" side, and that on the west the "hard labour" side; so small a proportion however of the prisoners belong to the former class, that those of the latter are necessarily lodged when the prison is full on both sides. The east wing contains 8 cells on the ground floor, 10 on the middle floor, and 10 in that above. All those on the ground floor have been enlarged of late years with a view of instituting separate confinement in them, their dimensions being 13 feet 8 inches in length, by 6 feet 6 inches in breadth; but those on the two upper floors retain their originally small dimensions, being only 7 feet by 6 feet 6 inches. One of the cells in the upper floor is a dark cell for punishment, for which purpose it is, from its situation, very ill adapted, as a prisoner confined therein could easily be heard by the rest. All the cells are provided with alarums to enable the prisoners to communicate with an officer of the prison: they have iron bedsteads and good bedding, including sheets. Each of the enlarged cells has a water-closet, a basin for washing, and a set of shelves, beside a table and seat; the upper cells have only a seat beside the bed, as they are only intended for sleeping rooms and for

the prisoners to take their meals in. There is no gas in any of the cells, although it might be introduced without difficulty, as it is supplied to many parts of the prison. Lights in the cells at night are of essential consequence in all prisons on the separate system, and indeed in all in which the ventilation is sufficient to permit its use, for reasons which have been so often dilated upon before by myself and other inspectors of prisons that they scarcely need be repeated here. It is greatly to be lamented that the cells of the upper floors were not enlarged at the same time with the lower, as a great extension of the resources of the prison would thus have been obtained at an expense smaller in proportion than that incurred by the alteration which was effected. All the men's cells, except 12, are now so small that "separate confinement" cannot be legally carried on in them, which greatly limits the efficiency of the discipline of the prison.

As a warning to future improvers of gaols, I must advert to a defect in the enlarged cells of the lower floor which goes far to disqualify them for the discipline of strict separate confinement, namely, that being all ventilated and warmed from a passage of which they occupy the two sides, by means of large apertures over the doors, the prisoners when locked up at night can converse with almost unrestricted freedom.

The west wing is precisely similar to that described, except that only four of the cells are enlarged so as to admit of their being certified for separate confinement. These share all the advantages and defects of the similar cells in the other wing, and were certified with them in 1847.

The best part of the prison is that built about five years ago for female prisoners. It is placed on the south side or back part of the prison, unfortunately too near to the boundary wall. This defect renders one of the cells, although furnished with all appliances for separate confinement, too dark to admit of its being certified, in which also two others originally participated, though now deriving light in another direction. This building contains on the ground floor the cook-house for both sexes of prisoners, which deprives the women of one of the yards designed for their use, as the male prisoner who officiates as cook necessarily has the run of that yard. Both classes of criminal females are therefore exercised together in the same yard. This might easily have been avoided, in the first instance, by putting the cook-house in the main building, when the present cook-house would have been the laundry, a far more convenient place for it than that now adopted as the only alternative. The west side of the lower floor has a washhouse in the part corresponding to the cookhouse, and at the back or south side, separated from them by a staircase and a passage, are three cells upon the model of those at Penton-

ville, measuring 11 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, and 10 feet 6 inches in height. The middle cell from its extreme darkness can only be used as a store-room. Three cells, only differing from these in height, occupy each of the two floors above those described, so that the whole available number is eight. These cells are extremely well constructed in every particular, except that they share with the cells of the men the deficiency of artificial light. Each cell contains a wrought-iron bedstead and sufficient bedding, table, stool and shelf, besides a water-closet and wash-basin, with a separate supply of eight gallons of water daily. The usual alarum is furnished to each cell.

The upper floor also contains a room for the matron, which would be required if that officer were not, as in the present instance, the wife of the governor, a good school-room and another entrance to the females' infirmary. The middle floor contains a bath-room and laundry. In the latter is a very well made drying-closet and stove for heating irons, but by an oversight no hot water has been laid on to the bath, so that it must all be carried up in buckets from the wash-house, a great inconvenience, especially in the case of sickness. There is no airing-yard especially devoted to the infirmary patients.

There is no punishment cell for females in any part of the prison; the females, therefore, when under punishment, are placed in a dark cell on the men's side, which has the objection of their being liable to be heard, when violent, by the men.

Labour. The only kinds of labour generally performed in the prison are that of the treadwheel and the breaking of stones; both these occupations have, however, been suspended for a long time by an alteration in the labour-yard, which was still in progress at the time of my last inspection, and oakum-picking has been substituted for them in the meantime. Previously to the alteration now in progress, the hard-labour yard contained a treadwheel capable of working only 6 prisoners at a time, and 12 sheds, in which that number of prisoners were engaged in breaking stones, the rest of the hard-labour prisoners walking about the yard until their turn for one of these employments should come round. The change consists in placing the treadmill in such a situation as to admit of 18 prisoners working upon it at once, which, if this unequal and ineffectual instrument of punishment is to be retained to the exclusion of all the more improved details of prison discipline, must be regarded as an advantage. The labour-sheds also are so placed by the alteration as to be more under the observation of the officer, an improvement of a far more unquestionable character. In the sheds the prisoners break a fine kind of crystalline stone, which is sold for making walks in gardens, by which in the last year a profit accrued of 9*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

It is obvious that the so-called "separate system" pursued in this prison is only nominal, for although the prisoners sleep and take their meals in their own cells they are assembled for other purposes, and the occupations in which they are engaged are for the most part of a kind most removed from what is likely to produce any amelioration of character. An instance in which the shadow of separation is mistaken for substance was visible in the men's school-room, where four partitions have been put up to prevent prisoners from seeing each other while going through their lessons, the schoolmaster standing opposite to them. Four men occupied the four partitioned spaces, and a fifth stood by the side of the schoolmaster staring the other four in the face, while they attempted to read from the Scriptures.

The following schedule relates to the prisoners seen by me on the last day of inspection :—

Convicted Prisoners in the House of Correction of Lawford's Gate on the 26th of January, 1850.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. R.	40	Horsestealing		2 January 1849	Court of Sessions	18 calendar months' hard labour.
J. S.	36	Larceny		20 March ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
S. S.	48	Ditto		20 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
E. A.	33	Ditto		20 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
J. E.	55	Assaulting a girl under 10 years of age.		29 ,, ,,	Court of Assize	2 years' hard labour.
T. D.	37	Felony		29 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 calendar months' hard labour.
R. R.	23	Sheepstealing		3 July ,,	Court of Sessions	12 ,, ,,
W. P.	20	Ditto		3 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
S. B.	43	Larceny		1 January 1850	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. W.	20	Cheat, in obtaining money by false pretences.		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
W. O.	16	Larceny		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
R. H.	15	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
W. H. P.	17	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
E. C.	17	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
L. P.	23	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
C. J.	19	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
T. B.	21	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
S. S.	16	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
W. S.	36	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
W. C.	34	Ditto		1 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
G. C.	25	Leaving his wife and family chargeable.	10 January 1850		Summarily	2 ,, ,,
R. B.	27	Breach of the game laws	11 ,, ,,		Ditto	Fined 2*l.* 6*s.*, or 1 calendar month hard labour.
J. M.	45	Rogue and vagabond	14 ,, ,,		Ditto	14 days' hard labour.
J. S.	15	Cruelty to an ass	17 ,, ,,		Ditto	Fined 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d*, or 21 days' hard labour.
E. E.	19	Misconduct in workhouse	24 ,, ,,		Ditto	21 days' hard labour.
S. H.	39	Suspicion of larceny	17 ,, ,,			Committed for trial, but to remain a few days to give the prisoner an opportunity to procure bail.

Employment.

The greater number of the above male prisoners were employed in picking oakum in their cells, the repairs and alterations in the treadmill-yard preventing them not only from following that kind of labour, but also from breaking stones in the yard, where they would have been under the observation of the workpeople. The weather also was too cold to admit of employing the prisoners out of doors.

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers every morning at 9 o'clock, and on Sunday at the same hour reads the full church service and preaches a sermon, and also reads prayers at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The late chaplain, who resigned on the 1st of January last, had other duty, being vicar of the parish and chaplain to the mayor, as well as curate of St. Matthew's on Barton-hill. He also instructed the prisoners in chapel in classes on alternate days, heard them read, visited the school-room, and admonished the prisoners on admission and discharge.

Duties of Chaplains of Houses of Correction.

I extract the following entries from the Visiting Justices' Journal, relative to the duties of chaplains at the several houses of correction of the county.

The following letter from the County Chairman to the Visiting Justices was read:—

"*Stancombe Park, near Dursley,*
October 5th, 1849.

"GENTLEMEN,

"The following matter having come to my knowledge, I consider it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration; should your attention have been previously drawn to the subject, my present communication will not require further notice.

"I have no personal knowledge of the chaplain of your house of correction. I can only, as the county chairman, judge of the way in which he may perform the duties of this office from the entries in his own journal. These proved, for a length of time, to be of so meagre and unsatisfactory a description, that after making at several Quarter Sessions public remarks thereon, I communicated to him, that if he could not make such entries in his books as were required by law and the new regulations, he had better resign his office. Since that time his books have been more fully kept, but still evince a want of time devoted to the performance of his duties as to the recording of them and the other matters incumbent on him to enter, in comparison with the chaplains of other houses of correction, and equivalent to his doubled salary granted under the new regulations. Having the care of not exceeding 100 prisoners, he is not prevented by law from performing other clerical duties; but such duties ought, of course, to be so limited in amount, as to leave sufficient of his time and energies to be devoted to the discharge of his duties as chaplain to the prison, which can on no account be suffered to be dispensed with, or abridged, by other clerical calls. I apprehend that it will be found, upon your inquiries, that his present engagements as to his clerical duties without the walls, cannot but prevent his efficient performance of those within. You will perhaps be kind enough to favour the Court with your Report upon this matter at the ensuing Sessions; and I trust you will not feel it impertinent, that, in the discharge of my duties, I should have thus called your attention to the subject

"I have the honour to be, &c,
(Signed) "PURNELL B. PURNELL."

The Justices hereupon called for a return of the duties performed by the chaplains of the three other houses of correction in the county, of which the following is a copy :—

HORSLEY.

"The chaplain on Sunday reads the whole of the morning and evening services, and one sermon is preached. Daily a selection from the morning service is read, together with the second morning lesson with short comments. A hymn or psalm is sung before the commencement. On Wednesdays and Fridays the Litany is read Thrice every week the prisoners, male and female, are catechized in their respective classes, and examined as to their improvement in religion and moral instruction. The cells are visited and inspected twice a-week ; all prisoners are admonished on admission and discharge, and some are privately visited and admonished when necessary. The average time devoted to clerical duties and instruction of the prisoners is about three hours daily. The daily average number of prisoners in the past year has been about 40."

LITTLE DEAN.

"On Sundays full morning and evening service, and one sermon. Every week-day the chaplain is occupied from two to three hours in the prison, reading prayers and instructing prisoners in classes. He admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge. The daily average number of prisoners is 17. The chaplain of Little Dean does the regular duty at the parish church, in addition to the duty of the house of correction. The chaplains at Horseley and Northleach do no other duties than those of the prison."

NORTHLEACH.

"On Sundays full morning and evening service, one sermon in the afternoon. On week-days attends every morning at nine, and reads prayers. On Wednesdays and Fridays prayers and Litany. The prisoners are daily assembled, and instructed in religion by the chaplain. He visits the school, and catechizes the juveniles; admonishes all prisoners on admission and discharge ; is occupied in the prison about four hours daily. The average number of prisoners in the past year has been 54."

The Justices then examined the governor of Lawford's Gate, who deposed as follows :—

"The chaplain performs the duties required by the rules on Sunday ; he only preaches one sermon on that day. His attendance on week-days is about from 20 minutes to half an hour. This includes reading the prayers, catechizing prisoners, admonishing them, attending the school, and making up his journal. He makes the entries in his journal before he performs his duties. I do not remember his returning to this room to amend his entries in the journal after he has read the prayers, or performed other duties. He might have done so without my knowledge. This morning his time was occupied thus :—he began by writing in his journal, which took him 9 minutes ; reading prayers, 7 minutes ; hearing female class read, 4 in number, 3 minutes; I suppose the other minute was in admonishing a discharged prisoner—total, 20 minutes. I should say the service on Sunday mornings occupies about 1 hour—last Sunday it was 5 minutes within the hour. It is generally a few minutes more than an hour."

It is needless to remark upon the insufficiency of the religious instruction here detailed to produce any beneficial effect on the prisoners subjected to it.

Every man who can read is supplied with a bible and prayer-book and religious tracts. There are no books of general instruction. The schoolmaster teaches them reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The schoolmistress is the daughter of the governor; her duty is to instruct all the female prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for which service she receives an annual stipend of 8*l.*

Health.

The surgeon is required to attend the prison daily, and to see all the prisoners twice a-week, when he records having seen them in the journal. The surgeon is required to furnish medicines, and does not receive any extra allowance even for cases of midwifery. The infirmary is sufficient for the purposes of the prison, but it is at the top of the centre building, so that there is no separate airing-yard belonging to it.

During the severe visitation of the city last autumn there was not a single case of cholera in the prison, nor was there during the other great epidemic of 1832. This is the more remarkable, as the disease prevailed very extensively all around and was very fatal. There were a few cases of diarrhœa during the same time, but they were not severe. There were three deaths in the course of the year from other causes. The first who died was John E., aged 23, came in on the 16th of August in a bad state of health, and died on the 10th of October, of consumption. The next, Cornelius A., aged 55, received from the sessions on the 10th of January, 1849, died on the 17th of January, of bronchitis. The third, Ellen W., aged 18; was received on the 31st of July, from Thornbury, on summary conviction for 14 days, but at the expiration of that time she was too ill to leave, and she died on the 23rd of August of gastric fever. Inquests were held on all of these prisoners and verdicts of natural death returned. The surgeon enters all the cases in his journal with the medicines prescribed. The following is a summary of them:—

Consumption	1
Boils	8
Itch	16
Gonorrhœa	2
Lepra	1
Catarrh	3
Lumbago	1
Chronic cough	5
Constipation	7
Diarrhœa	17
Sore throat	2
Abscess	2
Ulcers	3
Influenza	5
Inflamed eye	1
Strangulated hernia	1
Inflamed finger	3
Jaundice	1
Scalded arm	1
Inflamed legs	1
Wound of finger	1
Erythema	2
Gastric fever	1

Inflamed arm	1
Syphilis	1
Wound of heel	1
Total	89

The prisoners are examined by the surgeon and weighed on admission and on discharge, and a good record of the results is kept in a separate register. They generally gain in weight, as the majority are half-starved on reception. The surgeon thinks the diet of the 4th class would suffice for the 5th, and approves highly of the amendments lately prepared by the Secretary of State.

There is no person employed as an infirmary-nurse for prisoners of either sex, but prisoners are constantly employed in that duty without supervision, a practice which is not only bad in itself, but is in my opinion forbidden by the 4th clause of the 6th section of the 2 and 3 Vic. cap. 56.

In the rules last certified by the Secretary for the government of this and the other houses of correction of the county, it is stated that the houses of correction are intended for the confinement of prisoners committed for terms not exceeding 3 months, in order that those confined for longer terms may be subjected to the more perfect discipline of the county gaol at Gloucester. It will be seen, however, by the return of prisoners seen by me at my last inspection, that this rule is not strictly observed, a fact which will further appear from the following statement of the sentences in one year.

From Michaelmas, 1848, to Michaelmas, 1849, the sentences of imprisonment in this house of correction were as under:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
14 days and under	51	12	63
Under 1 month	73	8	81
,, 2 ,,	61	6	67
,, 3 ,,	29	1	30
,, 6 ,,	39	1	40
,, 1 year	13	4	17
,, 2 ,,	7	0	7
,, 3 ,,	1	0	1
	274	32	306

Considering the less perfect means of employment and instruction afforded by this and the other small prisons than those presented by the county gaol, it might, perhaps, have been better that the original intention had continued to be acted upon.

The subjoined table exhibits the total number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the year 1849, as compared with those in the previous year:—

	1848			1849		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In custody at the commencement of the Year :—						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	1	4	10	1	11
Summary Convictions . . .	10	1	11	24	1	25
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—						
Summary Convictions . . .	209	36	245	192	24	216
Received from the custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns :—						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	56	12	68	67	7	74
Charges, *i.e.* Prisoners committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed . .	18	2	20	15	1	16
Total	296	52	348	308	34	342
Deaths in the course of the Year .	2	..	2	2	1	3
Lunatics in the course of the Year	..	..	..	1	1	2
Average daily Number . . .	..	..	..	32	4	36
Greatest Number at one time .	..	..	..	48	6	54

Total Expenditure per Annum under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	264	15	1
Prisoners' clothing	76	17	9
Bedding	25	8	0
Extra allowances to the sick .	1	8	8½
Fuel	53	9	11
Candles, gas, and soap . .	24	2	9½
Stationery and printing . .	1	4	8
Officers' salaries	370	1	2
Sundries	62	8	7½
Total, exclusive of repairs .	£879	16	8½
Repairs and alterations . . .	41	6	2
Grand Total	£921	2	10½
Deduct receipts for the year .	9	0	10
	£912	2	0½

The staff of the prison consists of the following officers :—

	£.
Governor, receiving a salary of . . .	90
Chaplain ,, ,, . . .	100
Surgeon ,, ,, . . .	40
Matron ,, ,, . . .	20

	£.
First turnkey receiving a salary of . . .	45
Two under turnkeys, each	40
Schoolmaster	18
Schoolmistress	8
Barber	5

The remaining sum of 94*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* was paid for extra assistance.

NORTHLEACH COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison, like all the other houses of correction of the county, is intended for the confinement of persons under summary conviction, and those sentenced by assizes and sessions to short periods of imprisonment; it will be seen, however, in the sequel that long-sentenced prisoners are not unfrequently confined herein. The site of the prison is not very well chosen, it being somewhat low, and having a stream of water passing under it. The boundary wall encloses a plot of ground forming above two-thirds of an octagon, the longest diameter of which is 216 feet. The entrance is on the south side, to which point, and to the south-east and south-west, the principal buildings are turned. The part occupied by prisoners surround a space which is divided by walls into four yards of nearly equal size; these are now gravelled, and called airing-yards, but very little use is made of them for exercising the prisoners. The central building contains, besides the apartments and offices of the governor, a commodious board-room for the magistrates, over which is the chapel. In the passage leading towards the west door is a small room used as a store for bread, which is very ill adapted to that purpose, being damp and confined. In a small yard, which is approached by the west door, is situated a small detached stone building, the roof of which is formed by a flat stone, and which is unprovided with any means of artificial warmth or ventilation. The floor is of stone, and it contains no kind of furniture, but a plank within 2½ inches of the floor, raised at one end to the height of 7 inches, which represents the bedstead. This building is used as a punishment cell for male prisoners at all seasons of the year. At the time this prison was visited by the Special Commission in the year 1843, and for several years afterwards, it was the custom for prisoners under punishment in this cell to be removed at night to their own sleeping cells; but at the Easter Sessions, 1848, the Court ordered that in future prisoners sentenced to close confinement should be kept in this cell for the whole period of their punishment, and that from Michaelmas to Lady-day they should be allowed a mattress and coverlet at night. Thus it hap-

pens, that if a prisoner in any of that cold and damp weather, which so often occurs between Lady-day and Michaelmas, should incur the penalty of confinement in this cell, he would be exposed to all the inclemency of the night without so much as the protection of a coverlet, and that too at a time when he is rendered more than usually susceptible of cold by the diet of bread and water, which is the constant concomitant of this kind of punishment. When it is further considered that the cell, from its construction and the want of warmth and ventilation, is exceedingly damp, I do not hesitate to express a confident opinion that no man of ordinary susceptibility can undergo a three days' confinement in that cell without serious danger to his life.

The next yard, called the "hard labour yard," contains the tread mill, and a large shed in which the prisoners walk in the intervals of labour on the wheel. The tread-mill is built against the boundary wall, in such a manner as to afford most ready and obvious facility for escape, as a person of very moderate activity might in a few minutes attain the top of the shed, which is within a few inches of the top of the wall. This is the most obvious of the many insecure points of this prison. The tread-mill contains sixteen compartments for as many prisoners, who are partially separated from each other during their labour; and although the shed has been raised of late, it is stated still to be very oppressive during summer. The power of the mill is applied to the grinding of corn, from which a small return is received.

The cooking is performed in a small building at the western extremity of the labour-yard, which is confined and ill-adapted to the purpose. Contiguous to this are the reception cells on the site formerly occupied by the tread-mill; they are four in number, occupying two floors of a building entirely appropriated to them, and to the bath and examining-room of the surgeon. The whole is very dark, and the cells are not warmed. The two on the upper floor are generally used for patients with the itch. The ante-room on the ground floor contains the bath; both that and the upper ante-room have fireplaces in them, but as there is no means of drawing the heated air into the cells, the latter are exceedingly cold.

The approach to the cells of the male prisoners is from the treadmill yard; they are situated on the ground floor, and on an iron gallery above, and all, with the exception of the certified cells and those in either wing have their doors opening directly into the air. This arrangement makes it difficult to warm them artificially without keeping up very large fires, and as there is no efficient extraction from them, they are very close and oppressive when sufficiently warmed.

The west wing is devoted to the class called "fines." Their

day-room occupies the ground floor, and is of very small size, considering the number of prisoners sometimes included in this class. Above this is a floor having six cells imperfectly warmed from the corridor, which is used by the chaplain as a room for the private admonition of prisoners,—that which is especially allotted for the purpose being too cold for use. Over the three cells facing west is the hospital, used at the time of my inspection, as a sleeping room, and over the other three were two rooms used as stores for potatoes, the part called the "potato bury," mentioned in former reports, having been abandoned. Between this wing and the certified cells are the sleeping cells before described, one of which (No. 13) in the gallery, being over the cockle that heats the building, is insupportably warm and unfit for occupation; one of the officers sleeps in the adjoining cell.

The central building of the males' prison contains thirteen good cells, seven of which are on the ground floor, and six in a gallery. They measure 12 feet by 7, have three floors, fixed iron bedsteads, alarums to communicate with the officers of the prison, and each cell is provided with a water-closet, a washing bowl, table and stool. They are all certified for the separate confinement of prisoners. At my last inspection it did not appear to me that the ventilation worked well, probably from the want of a fire in the extracting shaft, which should, I think, be always maintained. Over these cells is a large room which was intended for the use of the chaplain, but being found too cold is used as a store for shoes, and in it two prisoners were employed in shoemaking. The rest of this floor serves for the extracting shaft, and wooden trunks leading to it.

Between the division last described and the females' prison are a number of cells for males, exactly resembling those described on the other side.

The prison not having been designed for debtors, possesses no accommodation for that class of prisoners, who cannot be received without much disturbance of the arrangements.

The females' prison occupies the eastern corner of the enclosure, the older part being contained in a wing corresponding to that at the western extremity. The lower part of this is devoted to the purposes of washing and drying the prison clothes. The arrangements in the upper floors are similar to those on the males' side. Between this wing and the cells of the male prisoners are two reception cells on the ground floor, with a bath attached. The cells, like those of the men, open into the air. A detached building, erected against the corner of the boundary wall, contains six very good cells, which have been certified for the purpose of separate confinement. Three of these are on the ground floor, and the remainder in a gallery.

They resemble those of the men in all particulars, except in having floors of asphalte, which material is very inferior in cleanliness and other advantages to stone. The alarums from these cells sound in the bedroom of the matron. The laundry yard, which was formerly used as an airing-yard for females, is no longer so employed, being overlooked from the galleries of the men's prison.

A punishment cell, possessing all the disadvantages of that described on the males' side, opens into this yard, and from the greater delicacy of the constitution of females, its employment is likely to be even more injurious to them than to the men.

The chapel is very inconveniently constructed, and although some of its faults would appear irremediable, some improvement would arise from removing the pulpit to the south-east corner, by which space would be afforded for a communion table. An alteration has lately been made by which the female prisoners sit in an adjoining room, from whence they can see the officiating clergyman without being visible to the male prisoners.

Religious Instruction.

The duties performed by the chaplain are defined in the Report on Lawford's Gate prison. One of the most obvious requisites in his department is a room for private conversation with prisoners. Besides the objection which has been before stated to the room now set apart for him, is that of its distance from the wards of the prison; for as no turnkey can be spared from the very limited staff to attend upon the chaplain, the prisoners after being dismissed by him can loiter on the staircase before returning to their ward, which leads to much improper communication.

A schoolmaster is employed; but the duration of his attendance being no more than three hours in the day, is not sufficient to enable him to give much instruction to the prisoners. With reference to this I may observe, that as no labour of any kind is given to the prisoners in the separate cells, and as the schoolmaster's instructions are limited to those who are assembled in classes, the treatment of the prisoners in separate confinement cannot be considered conformable to the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Vict., c. 56, s. 4, which requires, in addition to religious and moral instruction and suitable books, that prisoners should be supplied with "labour and employment, unless it shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of State to make and certify a regulation for withholding for a period not exceeding one calendar month at any one time, such labour or employment." As this provision is not complied with, what is called separate confinement in this prison would seem to consist in shutting prisoners up in their cells without employment.

The chaplain is very regular in his attendance, and, in addi-

tion to the prescribed clerical duty in the chapel, devotes much time to the exhortation of prisoners, often remaining until evening in the prison. He makes a point also of conversing with each individual on admission and discharge.

The schoolmaster is required to make a report to the chaplain of the progress made by each individual prisoner, but upon inspecting his journal I find no such periodical reports as are required from him, and, in fact, little else than a single entry on the discharge of each prisoner, for the most part of a laudatory nature.

Health. The surgeon attends daily, and more frequently when required by any pressing cases of sickness. He also examines prisoners on admission, before they are passed into their proper wards. There has not been much sickness in the last year, and the prison has not been visited by Asiatic cholera. Each prisoner, however, was allowed to smoke two pipes daily by order of the surgeon, who prescribed this course as a preventive of infection. As this view has been very generally acted upon elsewhere, I feel that I should not be warranted in withholding the expression of my opinion, that the practice of allowing all prisoners indiscriminately to smoke tobacco is far more likely to do harm than good during the prevalence of such an epidemic as that of the last year. The appropriate means of prevention of attacks of cholera are those which fortify and support the vital powers, among which, abstinence from excessive labour, sufficient warmth, good ventilation, a sufficiency of wholesome food and warm clothing, are most conspicuous as direct agents, to be assisted by good drainage and general cleanliness. Tobacco smoke is unquestionably calculated to depress rather than invigorate the general energy of the system ; and unless the admixture of it with the air be possessed of a disinfecting property (which is by no means proved), it is difficult to conceive in what manner it can exert a salutary influence on the circumstances alluded to ; and even if that point were conceded, it might be expected to exhibit all its beneficial action if burned in any other manner, whilst its noxious effects would be prevented. No prisoner has died within the year, nor has any individual exhibited symptoms of insanity. None have been pardoned on medical grounds. The following list exhibits, in detail, the sickness which has occurred :—

Summary of Cases of Sickness in the House of Correction, Northleach, from Michaelmas, 1848, to Michaelmas, 1849.

Catarrhal affections	20
Itch	25
Gonorrhœa	8
Debility	9
Diarrhœa	8
Rupture	9
Pain in the side	5
Constipation	7
Piles	1
Vertigo	1
Crippled	1
Dyspepsia	2
Palpitation	1
Ulcers of the legs	4
Disease of the knee	2
Injury to the ankle	4
Weak intellect	1
Epileptic fits	3
Wounds of the arm and hand	3
Cut head	1
Parturition	1

The practice which prevails here of employing prisoners to nurse the sick without the supervision of an officer is very objectionable on the score of discipline; besides which, it gives rise to complaints from the sick prisoners that their allowances have been withheld from them—a complaint which was made to me on a former visit to the prison. Their employment in this capacity is also open to the objection of its involving an infraction of the fourth clause of the 2nd and 3 Vict., c. 56, s. 6, as it must be allowed that a prisoner who has the charge of others in the infirmary is employed as a wardsman, or "in the discipline of the prison."

The prisoners seen by me on the last day of inspection amounted to 70; 64 of whom were males. The particulars of their cases are stated in the following table:—

CONVICTED PRISONERS in the House of Correction of Northleach on the 1st of February, 1850.

Males.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
D. F.	20	Attempt on a child under 10 years.	..	29 March 1849	Assizes	12 months' hard labour.
G. T.	36	Housebreaking	..	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
E. J. P.	17	Uttering counterfeit coin	..	3 July ,,	Sessions	12 ,, ,,
J. C.	54	Larceny	..	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. E.	17	Night poaching	22 September 1849	..	Summarily	3 months, and 6 months' hard labour.
W. P.	14	Poaching	2 November ,,	..	Ditto	3 months, or pay 10*l.*
D. N.	27	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, hard lab., or 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
A. M.	29	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, ,, ,,
W. H.	21	Night poaching	27 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, hard labour and 6 months' hard labour, and find sureties.
G. W.	25	Bastardy	30 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months, or pay 1*l.* 9*s.*
W. F.	23	Poaching	1 December ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, hard lab., or 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
J. S.	22	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, or 10*l.*
J. S.	46	Assault	10 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, or 5*l.* 10*s.*
R. G.	24	Poaching	12 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, or 2*l.* 10*s.*
W. B.	19	Ditto	14 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, hard lab., or 2*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*
H. P.	25	Ditto	14 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, ,, ,,
J. J.	65	Non-payment of poor rates	18 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, or 18*s.* 4*d.*
G. E.	20	Rogue and vagabond	19 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, hard labour.
J. H.	16	Poaching	26 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 weeks' hard labour, or 1*l.*
J. H.	64	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months' hard labour, or 5*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*
J. D.	25	Assault	4 January 1850	..	Ditto	1 month, or 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. J.	33	Larceny	..	1 January 1850	Sessions	6 months' hard labour.
W. H.	19	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 — ,,
J. C.	27	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 — ,,
J. G.	25	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 — ,,
J. H.	30	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 — ,,
W. L.	29	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 — ,,
J. N.	15	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 — ,, twice whipped.
T. M.	15	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 weeks' ,, once whipped.
C. N.	14	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 — ,,
C. P.	18	Assault	7 January 1850	..	Summarily	1 month ,, or 2*l.* 2*s.*
H. C.	27	Poaching	8 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months' ,, or 5*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
J. B.	26	Ditto	8 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 — ,, or 5*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*
F. S.	25	Ditto	9 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 — ,, or 5*l.*
J. B.	20	Stealing part of a dead fence	11 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 — ,, or 5*l.*
H. A.	28	Ditto	11 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month ,, or 2*l.*
J. C.	34	Absconding from the workhouse & stealing clothes.	11 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 — ,,
S. T.	34	Poaching	13 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months' ,, or 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
T. K.	20	Wilful damage	14 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month ,, or 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
J. G.	26	Attempting suicide	16 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months, or find sureties.
G. B.	24	Night poaching	17 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month, and 6 months' hard labour, or find sureties.
W. H.	21	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
T. G.	21	Ditto	17 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
G. B.	19	Refusing to maintain his wife.	18 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month hard labour.
S. F.	28	Ditto	18 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
C.E.H.L.	17	Using threatening language	19 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	12 months', or find sureties.
G. F.	21	Assault	19 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days', or 15*s.* 6*d.*

Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
E. S.	29	Rogue and vagabond	22 January 1850	..	Summarily	3 months' hard labour.
C. J.	10	Larceny	22 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 ,, ,, and once whipped.
W. R.	27	Bastardy	23 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days', or 16*s.* 6*d.*
J. H.	26	Assault	23 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 ,, or 1*l.* 10*s.*
T. G.	19	Leaving service	24 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 weeks' hard labour.
G. D.	16	Assault	25 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 month, or 2*l.* 5*s.*
J. W.	18	Poaching	26 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days', or 15*s.* 6*d.*
W. E.	22	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 ,, ,,
R. H.	23	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 ,, ,,
W. C.	28	Deserter	28 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Awaiting a route.
J. C.	35	Poaching	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months' hard labour, or 5*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*
W. M.	32	Damage with intent to steal	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	14 days' hard lab., or 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*
T. R.	23	Poaching	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' hard labour, or 2*l.* 10*s.*
J. T.	18	Stealing a dead fence	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	10 days' hard labour, or 8*s.* 3*d.*
G. H.	18	Ditto	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	10 ,, ,, ,,
W. J.	22	Poaching	30 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	4 months, or 10*l.*
J. W.	18	Assault	1 February ,,	..	Ditto	14 days', or 16*s.* 4*d.*
			Females.			
A. R.	44	Sleeping in an out-house	24 December 1849	..	Summarily	3 months' hard labour.
H. B.	37	Deserting children	24 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
E. H.	16	Larceny	..	1 January 1850	Sessions	4 ,, ,,
E. H.	26	Ditto	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
A. H.	20	Breaking windows in a workhouse.	8 January 1850	..	Summarily	1 month hard labour, or 12*s.* 2*d.*
M. C.	19	Assault	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	1 ,, or 1*l.* 4*s.*

Labour.

The male prisoners were employed at the time of my inspection in hard labour on the treadmill, as far as there was room for them; the rest, with the exception of a small number at school and cleaning the prison, were locked up in their cells. The prisoners' clothing and bedding were good; but with reference to personal cleanliness, I would suggest the advantage of requiring each prisoner to wash himself completely in a bath, which there would be no difficulty in doing about once a fortnight. A rule of the prison requires that "they shall be clean in their person;" but it is needless to remark that obedience to that rule is impossible, unless they are supplied with the means of cleanliness. By the present regulations and practice of the prison, no prisoner is allowed a bath (after that which he has on admission), whatever may be the length of his imprisonment, without an order from the surgeon: thus limiting the use of the bath to the sick, and as all the prisoners, with the exception of the small number in the certified cells, have no opportunity of washing, except in the yards in the presence of each other, their ablutions must be confined to the exposed parts of the body, except once a week, when they wash their feet. The morning washing of the prisoners is now performed in pails, the prisoners being no longer obliged to use their urinals for the purpose.

The punishments for breaches of prison discipline exhibit 44 instances in which prisoners have been confined in the dark cells, to the construction of which I have thought it necessary to make such strong objection; the whole number of punishments, however, has not been considerable, and is far from indicating undue severity in the exercise of the authority of the governor.

The following table exhibits the number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the year:—

	1848.			1849.		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Convicted at Assizes & Sessions	8	1	9	9	2	11
Summary Convictions . . .	22	1	23	26	7	33
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners Transferred to other Governors for Trial . . .	..	..	..	19	2	21
Summary Convictions . . .	403	82	485	437	88	525
Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns:—						
Convicted at Assizes & Sessions	52	13	65	52	9	61
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	19	1	20	20	2	22
Total . .	504	98	602	563	110	673
DEBTORS.						
In custody at the commencement of the Year	2	..	2	2	..	2
Admitted in the course of the Year	29	..	29	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals	535	98	633	581	110	691

Prisoners in the Year ending September 29th, 1849.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average daily number of criminal prisoners	50	5	55
Greatest number at any one time . . .	73	12	85
Total number of debtors	16	0	16

The sentences of those convicted in the year have been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 days . . .	52	15	67
,, 1 month . . .	167	61	228
,, 2 ,, . . .	130	13	143
,, 3 ,, . . .	66	2	68
,, 6 ,, . . .	63	5	68
,, 1 year . .	5	1	6
,, 2 ,, . . .	6	0	6
	489	97	586

The total expenses and receipts of the prison are shown below.

Total Expenditure per Annum under the following heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	365	15	0
Prisoners' clothing	24	9	9
Bedding	17	0	1
Extra allowances to the sick	0	13	7¾
Fuel	126	16	2
Candles, oil, and gas	3	3	6
Soap	7	12	0
Stationery and printing	0	19	0
Officers' salaries	439	0	0
Removal of prisoners to and from their trials, &c.	1	8	0
Sundries	33	13	3¼
Total, exclusive of repairs	£1020	10	5
Repairs and alterations	67	15	6½
Grand Total	£1088	5	11½

Total Receipts of the Prison in the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Profits of labour of the prisoners	18	15	5
Amount received from the Treasury:—			
For maintenance of convicted prisoners	159	14	5¾
Subsistence of vagrants	6	6	10
Amount received for subsistence of military prisoners	1	17	6
Other receipts	0	7	6
	£187	1	8¾

The staff of the prison is very insufficient for the maintenance of proper superintendence, for as the Quarter Sessions have ordered that the "mill officer" shall not be employed in the discipline, there are only two turnkeys to do the whole duties with the assistance of the mill officer in locking and unlocking at night and morning. The following are the salaries of the several officers in the last year, but those of the governor and chaplain have since been reduced £5 per cent. The governor receives no allowance for his expenses in attending assizes and sessions.

	£.
Keeper	100
Chaplain	100
Surgeon	50
Matron	20
Turnkey	45
Wheel officer	40
Mill officer	42
Schoolmaster	22
Schoolmistress	12
Barber	8

HORSLEY COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Site. The site of this prison is sufficiently elevated, the soil dry, and the locality is described as particularly healthy. It is well drained, and although there are some striking defects in the construction, it is decidedly the best of the small prisons of the county of Gloucester. The principal front faces the south; at the entrance lodge, besides the necessary accommodation for the lodge keeper, who is also the schoolmaster, there is a store-room for prisoners' clothes. The plot of ground between the front wall and the prison is occupied by a garden and two small airing-yards, surrounded by walls.

Construction. The central building contains a large room for holding petty sessions, in which is a dial-machine for weighing prisoners on admission and discharge; this room is also used as an office by the governor and surgeon, and a small door leads from it to the surgery, where medicines are kept.

The parts of the building devoted to male prisoners are of a very peculiar construction; they consist of two spacious halls lighted by skylights, and having the greater number of the cells of the prisoners opening into them on the ground floor, and on two galleries surrounding them on three sides. One of these halls lodges the prisoners sentenced to hard labour, those sentenced to simple imprisonment inhabiting the other. The former of these divisions forms the west wing of the building, and contains 39 cells, somewhat varying in size. Two of the cells on the ground floor, and the same number on each of the floors above, have a measurement of 8 ft. 5 in. by 7 ft. 10 in., the whole of the remainder measuring only 7 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 10 in. The whole of these cells are in some degree warmed by a plan which has been recently completed, and which consists in heating the air in the hall by hot-water pipes, and causing some of the heated air to be conveyed into the cells by extracting a portion of their atmosphere. Unfortunately, this method is not found very effectual in practice; for, owing to the very large extent of the glass skylights of the hall, it is found almost impossible to raise the temperature of the air contained therein sufficiently to distribute the required warmth to the cells in winter. This objection does not apply to the application of the cells for sleeping apartments, for which purpose their warmth is amply sufficient; but as it is the professed object of the magistrates to carry out a system of separate confinement within them, the deficiency in their temperature would be found an obstacle to that application of them. There are, however, other difficulties in the way of the cells being so employed, which have hitherto prevented their being certified. The first of these is the small size of the greater number, only six in this wing, and the like number in

the other, being of a size approaching to that which has hitherto been regarded as the minimum for cells used for separate confinement; but even though their size had been sufficient, they are at present unprovided with alarums or other means of communicating with the officers of the prison, which is one of the conditions expressly required by the statute in cells to be used for this form of discipline.

The hall, occupying the east wing, and devoted (as has been said above) to prisoners whose sentences do not include hard labour, is in almost all respects a counterpart of that already described: the cells having the same dimensions, and being warmed by the same defective process. There are some peculiarities, however, in this corridor, which require especial notice; the first of these in importance is the communication permitted on the north side of the hall between the prisoners here confined and the inmates of the contiguous females' prison; the females' prison being placed on the north side of this hall, three of the cells on the ground floor are given up to prisoners of that sex; and, although they are approached by doors on the other side, they are ventilated by means of gratings opening into the hall of the men. By this faulty arrangement, women confined in those cells are able to communicate, even in a whisper, with male prisoners following their ordinary occupation in the hall; and, as one of the three cells is used for purposes of punishment, a disorderly prisoner confined in it can make herself heard by every male prisoner of that division by night as well as by day.

Another objection, peculiar to this division, is presented by some of the cells at the south side opening into the airing-yard, instead of the hall, and by two of the cells being almost rendered useless by a communication being made from one to the other by means of a ladder and trap-door, instead of each having a separate approach.

Facilities for communication between male and female prisoners are also furnished by the windows of the men's cells on the two north galleries looking into the females' airing-yards, by which prisoners confined in those cells would find no difficulty in seeing and even speaking to the female prisoners.

In consequence of the peculiar construction of this prison, the punishment cells have been placed, like the rest, in the halls, so that if a violent prisoner were confined in either of them, he might disturb the whole division by his shouts. It is very desirable that a better situation should be found for these cells.

A cell in each hall is used as a bath-room, for which purpose it is not, however, conveniently situated; and one on a gallery of each hall is appropriated as a sleeping-room for a turnkey.

I cannot conclude this description of the males' prison with-

out adverting to the exceedingly dangerous construction of the galleries which surround them, in which the security against accident is so insufficient, that if an unruly prisoner were to offer any resistance to an officer, the scuffle so occasioned would probably be fatal to one or both of the individuals.

There are no thermometers in the cells, consequently no exact opinion can be given as to their temperature under different conditions of the atmosphere; and none of the doors of the cells are provided with inspection holes, so that it would be impossible for officers to ascertain how prisoners in separate confinement are engaged.

I am disposed to think the ventilation and warming of the cells would be more perfect if the ingress of air by the windows were prevented, and a fire were continually maintained in the extracting shaft; at present they are undoubtedly too cold in winter to be constantly inhabited by day.

There are no places for prisoners to wash separately; they wash themselves in pails, in fine weather in the yard, in bad weather in the hall; there are no water-closets within the prison, which is very objectionable, especially in a prison having so limited a staff of officers.

The only hard labour in this prison is that of the treadmill; upon this 10 prisoners can work at once, divisions partly separating the prisoners have been recently put up. There is a shed in the yard, under which prisoners wash themselves, and take exercise in bad weather. The mill was formerly used in grinding corn, but as that profitable application of its power has been abandoned, the mill-house might be converted into a store-room for prisoners' clothes, a purpose for which it is well suited.

The females' prison is partly contained in a new building expressly constructed for the purpose, in which there are six cells, three being on the ground floor and three in the gallery. The corridor of this building also contains a sitting and sleeping-room for the matron; the latter, however, is not used at present, as the matron is the wife of the keeper. There is also a good bath and a wash-house, in which the cooking is also performed. The latter is so ill ventilated, that the steam can only escape into the corridor. This might be remedied at small cost, by carrying a wooden trunk from the apartment into the extracting shaft. An error has been committed in the construction of this part of the prison, in deriving the air for the ventilation of the cells from a pit within the corridor. As each cell is provided with a separate flue for fresh air, the chamber in which the air is warmed should of course have been supplied from the exterior of the building. These six cells are certified for separate confinement; they are very spacious, and are furnished with all the usual conveniences to adapt them for

separate confinement, including water-closets and basins, a table, seat, and shelves. Hammocks are used instead of beds. The cells were all full at the time of my visit. It is intended that a female servant of the governor's shall sleep in this department, to give notice to the matron of anything requiring her presence, but not to interfere with the management of the prisoners. The women were engaged on the last day of inspection in making and mending clothes, in washing, and picking oakum. As they generally bear so small a proportion to the male prisoners, it is usual for the men to assist in washing, of course separately. Besides those which have been described, there are four other sleeping-cells for females on the old construction, which have been warmed and ventilated, in addition to the three before alluded to, which possess the means of communication with the men's division. A covered walk is placed on one side of the drying-yard, to enable the prisoners to exercise in bad weather. There is also a reception cell for women in the passage to the drying-yard.

The governor's apartments and the chapel are situated in the central building. The latter has been warmed by a process similar to that employed in the cells. The old laundry has been converted into a schoolroom for male prisoners, and a private room for the chaplain. Two of the governor's bedrooms have been made into infirmaries for male and female prisoners; the latter is used as a schoolroom for females when not required as an infirmary. The store-room and the old infirmary are given to the governor as bedrooms, being over his other apartments; and a new store-room has been made.

Religious Instruction.

The ordinary clerical duties of the chaplain have been already adverted to in the Report on the house of correction at Lawford's Gate. The chaplain also superintends the secular instruction of the prisoners by the schoolmaster, examining them from time to time to ascertain their progress. There is an unusually extensive prison library, which was presented, for the use of the prisoners, by Mr. Lloyd, the brother of the late vicar.

Health.

The surgeon visits the prison daily, except on Sundays, or as much more frequently as required. He examines all prisoners in the reception cells, before they are admitted to the general prison, and performs all the duties prescribed by the rules; he also records their state of health on admission, and keeps a register of their weight on admission and discharge. From this it would appear that the prisoners generally lose in weight during their stay; of 95 prisoners discharged since last Michaelmas Sessions, 25 gained in weight, 48 lost in weight, and 22 remained the same.

Cholera did not visit the prison or neighbourhood in the last year, during the time of its prevalence elsewhere; however, diarrhœa occurred in the prison to a great extent, and was unusually

obstinate, but no cases were fatal; indeed, no death has occurred in the prison since the beginning of 1845. No lunatic prisoners have been removed during the year; for although there have been two or three reported insane by the surgeon, their removal has been deferred, and the prisoners discharged in due course.

The following is a summary of the cases of sickness which occurred in the last year, which have exceeded in numerical amount those of former years, the excess being attributable to the prevalence of influenza in the early part of the year, and of diarrhœa in the latter. The locality is so exceedingly healthy, and the construction of the prison so well adapted to the maintenance of an equable temperature, that very little casual sickness occurs. The diseases are generally those which prisoners bring in with them.

Summary of Cases of Sickness in the last year :—

Influenza	28
Phthisis	1
Spitting of blood	1
Diarrhœa	51
Constipation	13
Bilious sickness	1
Indigestion	1
Gonorrhœa	4
Syphilis	5
Stricture	1
Ulcers	4
Inflamed foot	3
Swelled hand	1
Fractured clavicle	1
Scalded arm	2
Whitlow	2
Boils	2
Feigned diseae	1
Debility	2
Sore throat	4
Parturition	1
Scrofula	3
Rheumatism	7
Rupture	1
Hydrocele	1
Hernia humoralis	2
Wound	1
Carbuncle	1
Abscesses	1
Inflamed thumb	1
Lumbago	1
Ulcerated chilblain	1
Dislocated shoulder	1
Sprained ankle	1
Toothache	1
Faceache	1
Itch	26

It would be very desirable that a box for the treatment of the last-named disease by fumigation should be purchased, that method of cure being at once more rapid, more certain, and more cleanly than the old one by inunction of sulphur.

The following is a list of the prisoners present on the last day of inspection :—

CONVICTED PRISONERS in the House of Correction of Horsley on the 31st of January, 1850.

Males.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
S. S.	40	Stealing a pail and a pike	13 December 1849	1 January 1850	Sessions	4 calendar months' hard labour.
H. H.	47	,, a deal end	8 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
G. G.	30	,, eight fowls	25 October ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. B.	40	Stealing a neckerchief, a pair of trowsers, and other articles.	14 December ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. C.	42	Stealing 5 lbs. of flour from his master.	3 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
W. H.	21	Stealing a pair of boots	1 January 1850	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
J. B.	18	Stealing 1 cwt. of hay and a foddering cord.	8 December 1849	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 ,, ,,
E. G.	25	Stealing three knives and a razor from his master.	17 November ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 weeks' hard labour.
H. T.	24	Receiving stolen goods, knowing same to have been stolen.	17 ,, ,,	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
A. C.	23	Using a wire to take hares	17 ,, ,,		Summarily	3 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 5*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*
A. H. T. S.	19 17	Night poaching (armed) ,	9 December ,,		Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour, and to find sureties, or 6 calendar months' hard labour further punishment each.
W. B.	20	Using a gun for the purpose of killing game.	10 ,, ,,		Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 5*l.* and 10*s.* 8*d.* costs.

Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. C.	45	Leaving his wife and family chargeable.	28 December 1849	"	Summarily	2 calendar months' hard labour.
G. C.	25	Night poaching (armed)	7 January 1850	"	Ditto	2 months' hard labour, and to find sureties, or 6 calendar months' hard labour additional each.
M. B.	27					
J. B.	31	Assaulting a police superintendent.	14 " "	"	Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 6*l.*
F. D.	24	Begging	28 " "	"	Ditto	14 days' hard labour.
J. F.	22	Trespass in search of game	30 " "	"	Ditto	1 calendar month hard labour, or pay 13*s.* 10*d.* and 6*s.* 2*d.* costs.
P. H.	23	Begging	28 " "	"	Ditto	7 days' hard labour.
S. H.	19	Fighting and disorderly conduct.	10 December 1849	"	Ditto	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 5*l.*
G. R.	17	Assaulting the master of Chipping Sodbury Union	15 January 1850	"	Ditto	1 calendar month imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each.
G. W.	37					
A. W.	28					
G. C.	17					
J. F.	20					
H. S.	16					
W. W.	30					
J. V.	45	Assault	18 " "	"	Ditto	1 calendar month imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*
W. R.	22	Ditto	25 " "	"	Ditto	10 days' imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*
J. F.	44	Ditto	25 " "	"	Ditto	14 days' imprisonment, or pay 17*s.*

Convicted Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
W. E.	33	Disobeying an order of bastardy.	31 January 1850		Summarily	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 6*s.* and 2*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* costs.
J. P.	35	Assault	31 ,, ,,		Ditto	21 days' imprisonment, or pay 1*l.* 12*s.* and 9*s.* 6*d.* costs.
			Females.			
S. M.	17	Assault	22 ,, ,,		Summarily	14 days' imprisonment, or pay 15*s.* 10*d.*
E. H.	23	Riotous conduct in the Chipping Sodbury Union	29 ,, ,,		Ditto	14 days' hard labour.
L. H.	20	Ditto	29 ,, ,,		Ditto	21 days' hard labour each.
S. W.	21					
H. G.	26					
S. B.	20					
M. C.	16					
C. S.	27					
E. S.	17	Stealing a pair of boots and a pair of shoes, the property of her master.	9 November 1849	1 January 1850	Sessions	4 calendar months' hard labour.
E. E.	23	Stealing a pair of shoes and a petticoat, after a previous conviction for felony.	11 April ,,	3 July 1849	Ditto	12 ,, ,,

A considerable number of these prisoners were confined for offences in the workhouses, committed (it is said) for the purpose of exchanging the workhouse diet for that of the gaol. As it must be the first object in the infliction of punishment to disappoint the views for which offences are committed, I would suggest that such prisoners should be sentenced to such terms of imprisonment as would only entitle them to the lowest measure of diet, which is much inferior to that of the workhouse, by which others would probably be deterred from imitating their example, and the offenders themselves discouraged from renewing their attempts.

Employment.

The prisoners sentenced to hard labour were employed at the time of my visit on the treadmill, the rest being occupied in picking the hair of the prison mattresses. The females were engaged in washing and mending for the use of the prison.

The numbers confined in this prison in the years 1848 and 1849, respectively, are shown in the following table:—

	1848			1849		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Criminals.						
In Custody at the commencement of the Year:—						
Convicted at Assizes & Sessions	3	1	4	9	2	11
Summary Convictions . . .	13	5	18	7	2	9
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors:—						
Prisoners Transferred to other Governors for Trial . . .	..	..	..	13	4	17
Summary Convictions . . .	239	67	306	252	59	311
Received from the Custody of other Governors:—						
Convicted at Assizes & Sessions	66	11	77	74	14	88
Charges, *i. e.* Prisoners Committed to the Prison for Examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully Committed	..	..	..	26	1	27
Total . .	321	84	405	381	82	463
Debtors.						
Admitted in the course of the Year	..	..	..	16	..	16
Total of Debtors and Criminals	321	84	405	397	82	479

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
The greatest number in confinement at one time in 1849 was	66	14	80
The average daily number	34·5	5·5	40

Of those sentenced to imprisonment in the latter year, the sentences were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 days	71	14	85
,, 1 month	115	33	148
,, 2 ,,	66	16	82
,, 3 ,,	47	6	53
,, 6 ,,	45	4	49
,, 1 year	..	..	..
,, 2 ,,	..	1	1
	344	74	418

The total expenditure of the prison in the past year, exclusive of repairs, has amounted to 896*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, of which the following are the principal items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Diet of prisoners	270	8	0
Prisoners' clothing and bedding	78	18	6
Fuel and lighting	77	8	5
Officers' salaries	412	8	11
Books and stationery	11	5	6

The receipts of the prison have amounted in the last year to 238*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*, of which 229*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* have been received from the Government for the subsistence of convicted prisoners.

The present staff of the prison, and the salaries of the officers, are given below:—

	£.
Keeper	100
Chaplain	100
Surgeon	50
Matron	20
Schoolmaster and gatekeeper	45
Hard-labour wardsman	40
No-labour wardsman	40
Schoolmistress	15

I am bound to state my opinion, that this staff is inadequate to the requirements of the prison, and more especially to call attention to the fact, that the educational department is represented by an officer who only receives 5*l.* for performing the duty of instructing the prisoners; the remainder of his salary being no more than he would probably have received for his other duties of gatekeeper. The salaries of the keeper and chaplain will be reduced 5 per cent. from the next Trinity Sessions, in conformity with a resolution of the last Epiphany Sessions.

LITTLE DEAN—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Site.

This prison is built upon a dry and elevated site, which, although surrounded by higher hills, has a considerable advantage in point of elevation over its immediate neighbourhood. It is said that the foundations are laid in cinders, the accu-

mulated residuum of iron-works which formerly occupied the spot. Although the prison faces south and is backed by high ground on the north side, it is stated to be very cold.

Construction. The central building contains a room for holding petty sessions, and the apartments of the governor on the ground floor, the upper floors being devoted to the chapel, a school-room, and infirmaries for prisoners of either sex. The sessions room is applied also to the purposes of the chaplain and surgeon, there being no surgery in any other part of the prison. The infirmaries are not often used, but have been very properly provided since my last inspection with bells, to enable the prisoners to communicate with the governor in case of need.

The male prisoners are lodged in the west wing, and in so much of the east wing as faces the south. The cells are placed on either side of a passage, and their size was originally uniform, being 7 ft. 8 in., by 5 ft. 8 in., with a height of 9 ft. Those on the ground floor have been enlarged since their first construction, and fitted with all the appliances to adapt them to separate confinement, for which discipline they have been certified. Sixteen of these improved cells are intended for male prisoners, 10 being in the west and 6 in the east wing; they measure 12 ft. 6 in., by 5 ft. 9 in., retaining of course the same height. These cells are provided with water-closets and basins, with hammock, tables, and seats, and like all the cells of the prison have alarums which communicate with the officers. The cells in the east wing open outwards, but from the dryness of the soil they do not appear to be affected by damp from this cause especially, as they are like the rest of the prison artificially warmed. In the upper floor all the cells retain their original size, the only alteration made being the admission of a supply of warm air. The six upper cells for male prisoners in the east wing also open outwards upon an iron gallery, that situated nearest to the centre is a dark cell for punishment, which is well warmed and ventilated like the rest, by which the severity of the regulation alluded to in the report on North-leach prison, by which prisoners under punishment are forbidden the use of their ordinary bedding, is essentially mitigated; at the west end of the west wing two staircases communicate between the upper corridor and the ground floor, one of which might well have been dispensed with, as they meet at the bottom, and the space might have been appropriated to cells.

At the back of the west wing is the labour-yard, containing the treadmill, which is the only labour performed in this prison, with the exception of picking oakum, which employs those unfit for hard labour. When prisoners are committed whose sentences do not embrace hard labour, no employment is given to them, an opinion being entertained that no kind of

labour can be legally required of them; upon this I would remark that the law relating to this point is otherwise interpreted in most other prisons, and that the practice of keeping any description of prisoners without employment is much opposed to the success of any reformatory discipline.

The only bath is situated in the cook-house of the prison, an arrangement which is obviously objectionable in every way. As reception cells are also required, I should suggest that a bath-room and two reception cells should be built against the boundary wall to the east of the present cook-house and adjoining to it, the wall on the new building being carried for security to the height of the boundary wall. The contiguity of the bath to the cook-house would allow of the water for the former being derived from the latter, and thus the solitary advantage of the present arrangement would be retained. A dry store-room might also be obtained over the bath and reception cells, a convenience which is now much wanted.

The females have four cells on the ground floor in the east wing, which have been similarly enlarged and improved to those of the male prisoners, and on the same floor a room for drying clothes; they have also on the upper floor five cells on the old construction. As the number of female prisoners committed here is very small, the accommodation described is amply sufficient.

The schoolroom was, until lately, very close and unhealthy. On the 3rd of February, 1849, the surgeon, by an entry in his journal, recommended the enlargement of the room and the adoption of a different mode of ventilation. These recommendations were adopted two months ago, since which time catarrhal affections, which had previously been very prevalent, have almost disappeared. The schoolroom is partly partitioned with a view of preventing prisoners from seeing each other, but the object is defeated by the radiated form in which they are placed.

The water is excellent and the supply very abundant, and the drainage is represented as being very efficient. The prison buildings generally are in good repair.

Religious Instruction

The chaplain attends the prison daily, but the time of his attendance is not very regular, no hour being fixed by the rules for the performance of Divine service, and the chaplain being also the incumbent of the parish. The clerical duty performed by this officer has been already mentioned in the report on Lawford's Gate prison, but it should be added that he also visits the prison with great regularity, for the purpose of admonishing the prisoners and instructing them in classes, either in the chapel or schoolroom, to which duty he devotes much time; there being no schoolmaster employed, the governor instructs the prisoners for two hours daily, the

adults and juvenile prisoners forming separate classes. The instruction extends to reading, spelling, and the Church catechism; writing is not taught in the prison, but it would probably be productive of advantage that it should be, as it would enable prisoners to get into employment after their discharge. Mimpriss's system is employed in teaching the prisoners to read, and is found to be very effectual, prisoners being much more speedily taught than by the old system. In the instance of a prisoner whom I examined, and who had been committed less than a month before, at which time he did not know his alphabet, the improvement was very marked, he having passed a very creditable examination in a long sentence of words in one syllable. Upon this subject I would cite the following report of the chaplain, presented to the last Epiphany Quarter Sessions:—

"During the past quarter, the same mild, but firm and judicious, discipline, which has hitherto prevailed under the present keeper, has been carried out. Great regard continues to be paid to cleanliness; the dress of the prisoners, their cells, and every thing about the prison uniformly presenting a neat, orderly, and clean appearance. The prisoners, with very few exceptions, have behaved with great propriety, having cheerfully obeyed the orders of the officers, and shown a great desire to profit by the instructions of the schoolmaster and chaplain. Every day convinces me more and more of the indispensable necessity of silence and separation, judiciously managed, in our prison system. Under so mild a regimen, to send a man to prison and let him associate with others, appears to me incalculably mischievous and hurtful. As far as the man himself is concerned, he would often be made worse for his imprisonment. In silence and separation, his punishment is more felt, his mind is more open to reflection, and being more free from bad, is much more susceptible of good impressions. With regard to instruction, I would make especial mention of the very great advantages the prisoners have derived from the use of Mimpriss's Scripture Tablet Lessons and Manual. A vast amount of religious knowledge may thus be most easily and pleasantly conveyed, and a prisoner taught to read well in a very short time. The lesson, printed in large type, is hung up before the prisoners, and read through by the teacher, who all the while points to the words as he repeats them. It is then read through by the prisoners, and as each reads, the rest follow him. The whole is then explained from the Manual, which is drawn up in so plain and simple a manner, that the most inexperienced teacher may use it with advantage. Feeling, as I do, what I believe is now becoming a very prevailing opinion, that the inculcation of religious principles is the grand panacea for, or at least the best preventive of crime, and having had good proof of the excellence of Mimpriss's plan of teaching, I could not but speak of it."

With a view to the instruction of prisoners in separate confinement, it is very desirable that the cells to be used for that discipline should be lighted in the evening; and as gas cannot be procured in the neighbourhood, Palmer's candles would form the best substitute for it. With this auxiliary the evenings, which are now entirely wasted in the dark season, might be usefully devoted to instruction or employment.

Health. The surgeon attends the prison daily, and as often as may be

required by cases of sickness. There has been, however, very little sickness in the course of the last year, as will be seen by the following summary of cases, in which those of influenza are of the chief importance, and these are attributed to the defective ventilation of the schoolroom, which has now been remedied.

Summary of Cases.

Influenza	25
Cough	2
Acute Pleurisy	1
Chronic ditto	3
Catarrh	1
Laryngitis	1
Itch	12
Other eruptions	3
Indigestion	3
Constipation	6
Dropsy	1
Diarrhœa	1
Rheumatism	1
Chilblains	2
Bronchocele	1
Earache	1
Lumbago	2
Headache	6
Swelled face	2
Scrofula	1
Epilepsy	1
Weak eyes	3
Gonorrhœa	4
Syphilis	1
Verrucœ	2
Aneurism	1
Ulcers	2
Boils	4
Toothache	1
Sprain	1
	95

The following table exhibits the number and description of prisoners who were present on the last day of inspection :—

CONVICTED PRISONERS in the House of Correction of Little Dean, on the 2nd of February, 1850.

Males.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily	Sentence.
J. H.	15	Night poaching	6 October 1849	..	Summarily	1 month hard labour, and 6 months, or find sureties.
W. B.	19	Ditto	30 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' hard labour, and 6 months, or find sureties.
T. H.	33	Poaching	17 December ,,	..	Ditto	2 months, or pay 10*l.*
J. B.	27	Night poaching	18 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	3 months' hard labour, and 6 months, or find sureties.
W. S.	62	Deserting his wife	18 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' hard labour.
H. M.	18	Wilful damage to a horse	22 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' hard labour, or 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
C. A.	24	Assault	27 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	6 weeks' hard labour, or 2*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
J. B.	20	Poaching	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' hard labour, or 2*l.* fine, and 17*s.* 6*d.* costs.
R. S.	23	Assault	31 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	2 months' hard labour, or 2*l.* 12*s.*
R. C.	21	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
W. J.	26	Ditto	31 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	Ditto.
J. H.	20	Ditto	5 January 1850	..	Ditto	Ditto.
J. W.	25	Larceny	..	1 January 1850	Sessions	3 months' hard labour.
J. N.	21	Larceny by a servant	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
J. L.	25	Larceny	..	1 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 months' hard labour.
B. D.	16	Ditto	..	4 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 weeks' hard labour.
P. G.	20	Poaching	23 January 1850	..	Summarily	1 month hard labour, or 1*l.* 17*s.*
W. H.	13	Stealing wood	28 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	7 days' hard labour, and to be once privately whipped.
S. H.	13	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	
D. D.	21	Deserting his wife	29 ,, ,,	..	Ditto	7 days' hard labour.
			Females.			
M. A. G.	17	Vagrancy	10 November 1849	..	Summarily	3 months' hard labour.

The comparative number in confinement in the years 1848 and 1849 are shown in the following table:—

	1848			1849		
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In Confinement at the commencement of the Year:—						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	..	4	7	..	7
Summary Convictions . . .	9	3	12	10	..	10
Received in the course of the Year:						
For Trial (transferred to other Governors)	..	..	..	5	..	5
Summary Convictions . . .	144	26	170	162	33	195
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	49	6	55	43	6	49
Total . . .	206	35	241	227	39	266
The Punishments have been as follows:—						
Confinement in Dark Cells .	..	..	..	19	..	19
Stoppage of a portion of Diet .	..	..	..	8	2	10
	..	..	..	27	2	29

The sentences of those imprisoned in the year ending Michaelmas, 1849, have been as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 days	58	14	72
,, 1 month	36	9	45
,, 2 ,, ...	62	12	74
,, 3 ,, ...	26	1	27
,, 6 ,, ...	15	1	16
,, 1 year	7	2	9
,, 2 ,, ...	1	0	1
	205	39	244

The greatest number in confinement at any one time in the course of the year has been 35 males and 2 females.

The total expenditure of the prison, exclusive of repairs, has amounted to 722*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.* The principal items being—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet	164	2	5
Clothing	80	3	8
Fuel	59	0	9
Lighting	14	8	6
Books	9	12	4½
Officers' salaries and pensions . . .	337	11	3

Against these expenses there is a set off of 98*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* for the maintenance of convicted prisoners.

The staff of the prison, as is generally the case in such establishments when of very small size, is insufficient for the maintenance of proper supervision; it consists of the following officers, whose salaries are affixed :—

	£.
Chaplain	100
Keeper and schoolmaster	85
Surgeon	30
No-labour wardsman	40
Hard-labour wardsman	40
Matron and schoolmistress	20
Barber	10

The salary of the chaplain has been reduced to 50*l.*, in consequence of his being also the incumbent of the parish. As the chaplain performs more duty in the prison than is required of him by the regulations, the principle upon which the reduction is made is not apparent.

The general appearance of the prison is clean and neat, and due attention is paid to the personal cleanliness of the prisoners. Each prisoner is provided with a straw paliasse and a hair mattress, two blankets, a pair of sheets (changed monthly), a coverlet, and nightcap, all of which are of good quality and clean; soap, towels, and combs are supplied in sufficient quantity, and the adult prisoners are shaved once a week by a barber employed for the purpose. Money is given to prisoners on their discharge to assist them in their journey homewards, the amount varying according to the distance they have to travel.

TEWKESBURY BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This prison receives prisoners of all classes, except those for the assizes, who are sent to Gloucester when fully committed for trial. It also contains a division for male debtors: it is exceedingly confined in extent, and its arrangements are insufficient to admit of the classification of prisoners required by law. There are seven cells; three on the first floor measuring about 9 feet square, which are used as sleeping cells, and contain three beds each, with sufficient bedding, including sheets. The cells have stone floors, and are not provided with a table or any other furniture; neither have any of them bells, or other means of communication with the governor. On the same floor are two solitary cells of smaller size, one of which is capable of being darkened to fit it for a punishment cell. The upper floor has two cells similar to those just described, which are used for females when there are any in confinement. On the ground floor is a cell used as a day-room for debtors when there are any in the prison. At the time of my visit it was occupied by an untried male prisoner; but I was informed

that if a debtor were to be committed, the prisoner in question would be removed to some one of the cells having a fireplace in it. An airing-yard leads from the debtors' cell, which for the want of room is used for both debtors and misdemeanants, though I am informed that they are not admitted into it together. On the opposite side of the building is a room called the "hard-labour ward," in which I found a juvenile prisoner, who, though only eleven years old, had been in prison sixteen times. This is the only day-room for convicted prisoners. The boy then confined in it, being under age, was employed in picking oakum; but when adult prisoners are in confinement, they work at the crank, a weight being applied to it to render the exercise in some degree laborious. An airing-yard, similar to that on the other side of the prison, opens from this room, and is used by convicted male prisoners and females alternately, there being no separate airing-yard for the latter class. As there is no male officer besides the governor, much ingenuity is necessary to prevent his being overpowered by the prisoners when he goes for any purpose into their ward; as a security against which accident he leaves his keys with his wife, who locks him in. The danger of such an arrangement is obvious. The remainder of the building is appropriated to the governor's use, one of his sitting-rooms being used for the meetings of the magistrates, and also as the prison chapel. When there are female prisoners in confinement, a curtain is hung across this room to separate them from the men.

No Chaplain

There is no salaried officer to perform the clerical duties, but a clergyman attends gratuitously on Sundays and Thursdays, on the former day reading prayers and preaching a sermon, on the latter prayers only.

Health.

The surgeon generally visits the prison twice in the week, but not with regularity; he is not required to see prisoners on their admission, but examines them on his next visit. The information in his journal is exceedingly scanty, as he does not enter the medicine prescribed for patients as required by law.

No Rules.

There are no rules certified for the prison, but a copy of the official regulation of 1843 is kept in the prison, and it is said they are acted upon as far as they can be. It is needless to say that this proceeding is not in conformity with the law, which requires that rules specially certified by the Secretary of State for each particular prison, should be annually transmitted to the Home Office by the town clerk.

All the few records of this prison, except the register, being in the possession of the town clerk, it is quite impossible to procure any of the required returns relating to the prison. I have felt it my duty to call the attention of the visiting magistrates to this circumstance by an entry in their journal, but have nevertheless been unable to procure the returns required

for this Report. It need scarcely be said that the provision of the 5 and 6 Wm. IV., cap. 38, that inspectors of prisons "shall have authority to call for and inspect all books and papers relating to prisoners," is rendered nugatory if such documents are removed from the prison, and the information they contain perseveringly withheld.

The visiting justices attend at the prison with great regularity.

Diet. The dietary lately sent down by the Secretary of State has been adopted by the magistrates without receiving the formal sanction which is necessary for its legal enforcement; like all other rules, it should be sent up to be certified by the Secretary of State.

The only prisoners in confinement on the 28th of January were G. W., aged 30, awaiting his trial at the sessions for stealing a gun; and J. L., aged 11, summarily committed for one month for vagrancy. The largest number in confinement at one time in the course of the last year, (as stated to me from memory by the keeper.) were 11 men and four women. At the October sessions of 1848 there were 11 men and 2 women for trial; but at the last October sessions only 1 man. The removal of the papers from the prison, before alluded to, prevents my giving further details.

The salaries of the officers are as follows:—the governor and his wife (the matron), 55*l.* per annum; the surgeon, 17*l.* per annum. The governor also is allowed coals and candles, but when he removes convicts, the only occasion on which he leaves the prison, he hires a person to attend at his own cost.

It is difficult to concieve the advantage of maintaining such an ill-appointed prison as that of Tewkesbury, at a distance from Gloucester which may be travelled in three-quarters of an hour, more especially as the alterations lately effected in Gloucester County Gaol would admit of prisoners from Tewkesbury being received on very favourable terms.

BRISTOL.—COMMON GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction. Although the discipline and management of this important prison are unquestionably such as to reflect very great credit upon the city as well as upon the governor, and to present many features worthy of imitation in prisons possessing far greater facilities for the adoption of the separate system, it must be admitted that the building is far removed from that perfection which would appear to be attainable. For the confirmation of this opinion I would refer to the following description.

The prison was erected about 40 years ago upon a site said

to contain 5 acres within the walls, on the banks of the New River, the high banks of which afford the most desirable facilities for drainage, as there is a fall from the highest part of the prison enclosure of little less than 35 feet. The supply of water (until lately very deficient) is now extremely abundant, arrangements having lately been made with the water company for an unlimited service. The rate is assessed in a manner somewhat peculiar, 9*d.* being paid for each individual within the walls upon each quarter-day of the year, including the officers and the governor's family and servants. The prison is situated three-quarters of a mile from the Town Hall, where the sessions prisoners are tried, and 36 miles from the county town of Gloucester, whither all prisoners for trial at assizes are removed by writ of Habeas Corpus on the day before the assizes. This arrangement is attended with very great expense, not only in the conveyance of prisoners, but also in the travelling expenses and allowance to witnesses, as the number of cases only triable at assizes contributed from so large a population as that of Bristol is necessarily very considerable. After conviction at Gloucester the prisoners are returned to Bristol, there to undergo their sentences.

Over the entrance gateway, which is situated on the south or river side of the prison enclosure, are some store-rooms, and it is here, as in a most conspicuous spot, that the execution of prisoners sentenced to death is carried out. On the lower floor of this building is the steam kitchen for the use of the prison; all the supplies of meal, rice, and other dry articles, are brought down by hoppers from the store-rooms under the key of the schoolmaster. The apparatus of this kitchen is very perfect in construction, as well as very effective, and it was put up at the very reasonable cost of 75*l.*, which was paid by the governor out of prisoners' earnings before the Council found any money for productive labour.

The part devoted to the accommodation of prisoners consists of 4 blocks of building, radiating from the centre, in which stands the governor's house and the chapel. Each of these is connected by a bridge with the chapel, so that prisoners may be conveyed thither without coming out into the area. The general construction of all these wings is the same; the first being somewhat modified by the appropriation of a part to female debtors and untried female criminals, and the second by containing the infirmary. Each consists of 3 floors paved with stone, having complete partitions along the middle dividing each into 2 wards. The cells opening into these passages are paved with stone, with the exception of those in ward 2, which are boarded. The general measurement of the cells is 9 feet by 7, with a height of 8½ feet to the spring of the arch, the only exception being in ward 2, in which two are of double

the area of the rest. All the cells of this block have fireplaces, which are wanting in the rest of the prison.

Beginning on the left side of the entrance, the first block is divided into 3 wards. The first ward is for female debtors—a somewhat rare class in most prisons, and contains a large day-room and 2 sleeping-cells. On the south side is an airing-yard partly walled in, but only separated by iron railings from the great thoroughfare from the outer gate—a circumstance which must be allowed to be objectionable, as it permits the prisoners to see all persons entering the prison, and even to receive communications covertly from passers-by. It is said that an objection exists to boarding the palisades, on the ground of the facility it would afford to escape. Ward 2, situated on the same side of the building, and occupying half of the ground-floor passage, and the whole of those above, is devoted to female prisoners before trial. They have also an airing-yard on the south side of the building, in which are 12 separate sheds for exercise. The female debtors have no furniture allowed by the prison but the bed, but, if they have none of their own to bring in with them, they are also allowed a chair and table. The meagreness of furniture supplied to debtors will be alluded to hereafter. I may mention here, as an additional hardship to which female debtors are exposed, that their sleeping-cells, unlike those of the criminals in the floor above, are paved with stone. The two passages, in which are placed the untried female prisoners, contain 24 cells, one of which is dark for punishment; in these no convicted prisoner is placed, except when the prison is very full. A reception-ward for females, and some sleeping-rooms for female officers, both on the ground floor, complete the appropriation of wards 1 and 2. Ward 3, consisting of 3 entire floors, is appropriated to the male debtors, with the exception of a small portion of the eastern end of the lower passage, which is used, as before-mentioned, by female officers. The lower passage of the debtors' division is paved with stone, but the cells in the 2 upper floors are boarded. On the north side of the building is the airing-yard for the superior class of debtors, that for the County Court debtors and revenue prisoners being separated from it by a wall. At the end of the superior debtors' yard is a door leading to their day-room. Complaints have often been made by debtors that their visitors are not provided with any sheltered place contiguous to their airing-yard from which they may communicate with them. It appears to me that this complaint is well founded, and that a room might be very easily constructed between the airing-yards of the two classes of debtors, from which their friends might have a restricted communication with them, and I would strongly recommend that this should be done forthwith. The poor debtors

and smugglers, who occupy the adjoining airing-yard, all sleep in cells in the building just described, which contains 23 cells and 2 day-rooms. The latter are fed by the prison, but 6*d.* a-day is charged to the customs for their maintenance.

The next block of building contains in the upper south floor the male infirmary, consisting of 2 boarded rooms, which will be more particularly described hereafter. The middle floor on the south side, and all the 3 floors on the north side of the building, are devoted to untried male prisoners; the lower south floor being divided between the reception-cells and the poor debtors' day-room. It would be difficult to exaggerate the inconvenience of the arrangement just described. It is obvious that the criminal prisoners confined in ward 4, who by the rules of the prison are prohibited from intercourse with their friends, except at very distant intervals, can carry on illicit communications with them by the agency of the debtors who occupy the yards below, and who enjoy the privilege of seeing visitors daily. It is only necessary for them to drop a letter from the infirmary or sleeping-cells into the airing-yard to enable the debtors to convey the communications to their friends; while the superior debtors have the means, from the contiguity of their airing-yard to that of the smugglers, of supplying the latter with tobacco, which to them is a prohibited luxury. I have ascertained that the practices here adverted to are notoriously prevalent. The remaining untried male prisoners occupy ward 6, being the north side of the third block of buildings. The airing-yards belonging to these prisoners contain each 12 separate divisions for exercise, roofed over, and having a seat in each. These compartments are paved with large round pebbles, which, it may be remarked, might be easily taken up, and would constitute very dangerous weapons in the hands of unruly prisoners. The cells on all the floors occupied by male criminal prisoners in this and the remaining wing are paved with stone. The cells in these two wings occupied by the untried are 79 in number.

The south side of the third wing and the north side of the fourth contain the cells of the convicted male prisoners, 61 in number, and the area between the two buildings is divided into 2 yards for sedentary labour, and a third for the treadmill. One of these yards contains 24 and the other 29 labour-sheds, in which prisoners for whom there is no room on the wheel are occupied in picking oakum. Some of the prisoners of this class are employed in the lower cells mat-making; but this is less practised than formerly, which is to be regretted, as it returned a considerable profit, besides having moral advantages over treadmill labour for certain prisoners. Oakum-picking is not at all remunerative, its only value being that it occupies the prisoners' time. The treadwheel is very well constructed for maintaining the most complete separation between the several prisoners,

who are never permitted to obtain a sight of each other either at work or in removal to and from their cells.

Adjoining to the treadwheel yard is the so-called school-room, and leading from it a room for the governor's clerk. Only a single prisoner can be instructed at one time, which, notwithstanding that as much advantage is taken of it as possible, affords a very slender opportunity of communicating instruction to so large a mass of prisoners. I am informed that some prisoners confined for considerable periods have made much progress, and that in more than one instance a prisoner has learned to repeat the whole of the four Gospels. I am not, however, prepared to admit that the end of education is obtained by bringing about in a few instances this extraordinary development of memory, more especially as it is well known that the memories of the uninstructed are generally more retentive than those of the better educated.

The ninth ward on the south side of the last block of building is devoted to convicted females, and has connected with it a yard containing 12 exercising sheds and a large washhouse, in which all the washing is done for the prison. It remains to be stated that every cell in the prison is provided with an alarum for the purpose of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any hour of the day or night with an officer of the prison. The officers' names, painted on boards, are hung on the doors of the wards in which their duty lies, and it is the duty of the officer, when he goes away for any purpose, to turn the board and state upon the back where he is gone.

Warmth and Ventilation.

There is a provision for supplying the prison with artificial heat through the passages, and it seems to have been expected that the warmth of the passages would be communicated to the cells, and that a circulation would take place in the latter which would answer the purpose of ventilation. The whole apparatus, however, has been constructed with such an entire disregard of all the acknowledged principles of ventilation that it is practically inoperative, and the cells remain as close, offensive, and unwholesome during the time that they are occupied by the prisoners, as they could ever have been before the warming apparatus was put up; while, on the other hand, the increased temperature derived from the passages is so small as not to afford an effectual resistance to the cold of winter. Gaslights have been placed in the passages, but the want of ventilation forbids of course their introduction into the cells, where, for reasons which will be dwelt upon hereafter, the means of profitably employing the hours of darkness are so much to be desired.

The prison is very secure. No escape has taken place since June, 1838. The building is in very good repair, and very clean and orderly.

Rota of Duty.

A very convenient plan of keeping the rota of duty of the

subordinate officers is in use at this prison, which is worthy of imitation elsewhere. A frame is placed in a conspicuous situation, having painted in 14 compartments horizontally all the different duties of the prison. Above these the names of all the officers painted in movable pieces of the same size are placed in a groove, so that the name of each officer may come opposite to the duty assigned to him. On the first day of every month, at dinner-time, the duty of every officer is changed by placing the last name first. This occasions no confusion, as the officers during dinner exchange their books, keys, &c., with those who stood next above them in the previous arrangement.

Efficiency of Officers.

Several officers have been discharged in the course of the year for incompetence, and the staff is now very efficient, but, the discipline being very severe, a high average class of officers is required.

Alarums.

Three alarums graduated in tone are placed near the governor's house, upon which the officer at the debtors' gate by day and the outside officer by night are required to strike the hours and quarters by day and night, so that the governor is made aware by day, and when awake at night also, whether the officer is at his duty. This operates as a very salutary check upon negligence, as the guard can never feel sure that his neglect will escape notice.

The chapel is not well contrived; the compartments of the male prisoners being all on the same level. They are all covered with wirework to prevent the prisoners from handing anything from one to another. The females are placed in two rows facing the clergyman; the convicted females being below and the untried above, and above them again the male debtors. The chapel has 114 sittings for male and 46 for female prisoners, exclusive of debtors. Opposite the pulpit is an organ which has been put up by the governor at his own expense, and, as it is played by a lady of his own family, no expense is occasioned to the city by this most desirable addition to the chapel services.

Complaints.

Two prisoners, J. M. and J. S., having made formal complaints to me that the amount of food supplied to them fell short of the quantity allowed in the Regulations—that bone was given to them instead of meat—that they had too large a proportion of fat—and that the gruel was often so thin as to be little better than water—I investigated the complaint by questioning many of the other prisoners, as well as the schoolmaster, whose especial duty it is to weigh and distribute the food. I did not find the complaints of the prisoners in question confirmed by others confined in the same or in other wards of the prison, and my own minute examination of the various articles of food satisfied me that in point of quality no fault could justly be found with them.

The following is the deposition of the schoolmaster just alluded to, which derives additional credibility from the high estimation in which this officer is held for trustworthiness in his office:—

"John Chivers has been 11 years schoolmaster in the prison. A part of his duty is to weigh out daily all the food, which he does according to the number of the prisoners, carefully dividing it according to the several classes of prisoners and the numbers in each class. He is careful to do this as nearly as possible, and is sure that he does it to half an ounce. The contract being for meat without bone, it is of course impossible that any bone should be weighed into the prisoners' messes. Thinks the meat very good and according to contract, and that there is never an improper proportion of fat to it. The gruel is made of groats instead of oatmeal, so that it cannot be adulterated. Deponent thinks an ounce and a half of groats to a pint of gruel (the quantity allowed) is quite sufficient to make very good gruel, as the gruel made in the prison is quite as thick as it should be. He never hears prisoners complain of the quality or quantity of the food, except here and there a refractory prisoner."

It may be remarked with reference to the above deposition that it would be impossible that the two prisoners who complained should be more aggrieved than the rest, since the messes, which are weighed and measured in the kitchen, are delivered to the prisoners in the order in which they come by other officers—a practice which precludes the possibility of any unfair selection being made.

Gifts and Legacies.

The above was the only complaint made to me by prisoners on the occasion of my last visit, but I feel it my duty to notice an omission in the observance of a rule for their protection, of which but for ignorance they would probably have complained. By the 90th rule it is provided that the governor shall put up in a conspicuous place a statement of all gifts, legacies, and bequests for the benefit of poor prisoners. This law has not been complied with, although I am aware of more than one such legacy having been bequeathed,—neither can I find that the amount so bequeathed has been, for many years at least, devoted according to the terms of the testators' bequests, or in any other manner for the benefit of the prisoners.

Debtors' Furniture.

The furniture of the debtors' rooms is more meagre in this prison than in most others with which I am acquainted, consisting only of a straw bed with two blankets and a rug, without any table, seat, or common comfort of any sort. Their bedding too, as well as that of the criminal prisoners, is in my opinion objectionable from the privation of sheets, an impolitic regulation, inasmuch as it teaches the prisoners dirty habits, besides causing a greater wear and tear of blankets from the frequency with which it is necessary to wash them. It is said that sheets were formerly allowed, but that they have been discontinued ever since the adoption of the present rules, by which they are supposed to have been forbidden. This appears to be a misinterpretation of Rule 195 relating to bedding, which prescribes

that "the following articles shall *at least* be always supplied." It is true that sheets are not expressly named in the list, but the rule professes merely to define the *minimum* allowance of bedding, and by no means prevents the magistrates from making the addition in question.

Punishments.

The punishments in the prison, 415 in the year, are few in number, considering the difficulties necessarily attendant on the carrying out of so strict a discipline, with the disadvantage of there being no cells fit for separate confinement. This fact is highly creditable to the discipline, and I am of opinion that a part of its success is due to a system adopted last year of giving trifling rewards for good conduct upon a plan which seems to me well deserving of adoption elsewhere.

Rewards.

A month after the reception of every prisoner, if his conduct has been good, he receives a small tin money-box, having his number stamped upon it. This he has with him in his cell or when at labour, and into it the governor at his daily inspection drops a small counter having the conventional value of one farthing. At the time of the prisoner's discharge from prison he receives an equivalent for these counters in money. The box has a printed notice upon the band which closes it, informing the prisoner that the amount of this gratuity may be increased by extraordinary good conduct, and that he may even, in consequence of such good conduct, be sent home free of cost. This plan is productive of little, if any, additional charge to the city, as the small sums thus amassed by prisoners merely take the place of the gratuities which it was formerly the custom to give them on discharge; and they are by so much more valuable in a moral point of view than those gratuities, as the possession of them involves the consciousness of good conduct, and they are not, as in the other case, entirely eleemosynary.

Discipline.

Considering the very inadequate means of carrying out the system of separation in this prison, the governor has been surprisingly successful in preventing any communication among the prisoners and in preventing each from knowing what occurs to others. As a remarkable example of this, I may mention that on a late occasion of the execution of a murderess none of the prisoners were aware of the execution until some days afterwards. And it is also stated that no prisoner in the gaol, except those who were committed after the woman in question, were aware that such a prisoner was in confinement.

The attendances of the visiting justices would appear by the entries in their Journal to be by no means frequent. In the year 1849 the attendances were fifteen in number, ten having been by special summons. As there are many acts for which, by law, the governor is disqualified without the sanction of a visiting justice, a more frequent and regulated visitation of so important a gaol would appear to be desirable.

Infirmary. The infirmary is very badly placed, being, as was stated above, at the top of one of the wings, and on that account of very difficult access, besides being too near the dormitories of the prisoners for considerations of health, and too near the airing-yards of the debtors on the ground of discipline. Besides this, the rooms are very badly ventilated, and the air admitted into them from the flues is dry and oppressive to the lungs, a condition of which the sick are peculiarly sensible. The first room of the infirmary floor contains a large copper for the supply of a bath situated in the second room. The two rooms following are for the sick; they are 15 feet wide, the length of one being 29 and that of the other 21 feet. There were no infirmary sick at the time of my visit, but one of the rooms was occupied by a lad charged with murder, constantly attended by a turnkey: a small room at the end of the range is used as a surgery.

Religious Instruction. The chaplain attends daily at half-past nine, when the chapel service commences. He reads a selection of prayers from the Liturgy every morning, with a lecture at least twice in the week. On Sunday he performs two full services and one sermon: all the prisoners of both sexes attend, except such as have been guilty of misconduct *in the chapel*. Other kinds of misconduct do not lead to exclusion from the chapel services, except in very rare instances of violent conduct. The chaplain daily visits the sick, a list of whom is given to him on his arrival at the prison: the list also indicates those who have been committed on the previous day, and those under punishment for prison offences. He also considers it his duty to visit all prisoners in their cells, or separately in some other part of the prison, at least once in every week, and also to visit the school and examine prisoners, especially those about to be discharged. He also requires from the schoolmaster and the three ladies who are permitted to instruct the females (for there is no paid schoolmistress) to give him quarterly reports of the progress of prisoners individually. The attendance of the ladies, although gratuitous, is generally extremely punctual. The chaplain thinks the present system works more satisfactorily than would the appointment of a paid schoolmistress, as the ladies have much more influence over the prisoners than a paid officer would be likely to have. The only prisoners of either sex who are instructed are the convicted, which must be allowed to be a great defect in the system, as the state of the untried, from their having nothing to do, is worse than that of the convicted, and at the same time they have more leisure for scholastic instruction. Prisoners may be here seven or eight months awaiting their trials at the assizes, and it seems a manifest error to exclude them from the advantages of education. The chaplain considers the schoolmaster very efficient, although his

utility is very much restricted by the want of room for teaching prisoners in classes, and the consequent prevalence of the plan of teaching every prisoner separately. The separate mode of teaching adopted here, by taking so much time, necessarily limits the instruction that can be given by the schoolmaster. In almost all prisons, even on the separate system, the prisoners are taught collectively in the chapel; but the construction of this chapel, which admits of the prisoners seeing the chaplain, but prevents him from seeing them, unfits it for this purpose. It would be a most material improvement that a room should be built capable of holding 40 or 50 prisoners at a time on raised benches, and which would admit of a gallery lesson being given. There is also a want of a room for the instruction of females, even separately, so that the ladies must teach them in their cells, which are very small and incommodious. The stock of books is at present very limited, but the Council have recently ordered 15*l.* to be laid out in books, it being left to the discretion of the chaplain to choose them, with an understanding that the chief part of the money shall be laid out in Bibles and Prayer-Books. It seems that much good would arise from adding to the library some more works of general instruction.

The cells being very close, small, and badly ventilated, the introduction of gas into them might perhaps be unadvisable. This defect, which cannot be completely remedied in the present state of the prison, might be in some degree compensated for by providing a well-lighted room, such as has been above recommended, in which the education or employment of prisoners could be conducted at night, so that there should not be so large a portion of the 24 hours wasted in idleness and inactivity as is now the case, especially in the winter months.

Health.—Although the cholera has been all around the neighbourhood, and the cholera hospital close at hand, there has not been a single case in this prison. There has been a great deal of diarrhœa, severe in some cases, but not generally lasting long: it has been counteracted by the speedy administration of remedies. The surgeon, during the time that cholera was prevalent in the city, was in attendance for three or four hours daily, giving his attention to all cases exhibiting any premonitory symptoms.

An entry in the visiting justices' journal, dated November 17, 1849, imputes blame to the surgeon for the large quantity of astringent medicine consumed in treating the diarrhœa cases, assuming that it must have been given in unnecessary profusion, because it far exceeded in proportional amount the quantity consumed in a cholera hospital in which there were 1200 deaths from the disease. The visiting justices were probably not aware of the fact, which is but too familiar to the medical

profession, that astringent medicines, and indeed remedies of all kinds, were found to be nearly inoperative during the epidemic, after the proper symptoms of cholera had developed themselves, whereas they possessed great efficacy in cases of the kind which occurred in such large numbers in the gaol, and many of which were in all probability only prevented from running on into cholera by the free administration of astringent remedies.

To this, as well as to the good drainage and cleanliness of the prison, its exemption from cholera is probably due. The disease was in the city only during the summer months. The cells are only warmed from the passages by the crevices around the doors, so that, as no means of extraction are provided, the air from the passages cannot be drawn into the cells. It is somewhat surprising, therefore, that the prison should have escaped the visitation of cholera, when it is considered that the cells are so nearly destitute of ventilation, and that the chapel is equally defective in this respect.

The surgeon is required to attend the prison daily, and sees every prisoner, criminal as well as debtor. He sees all prisoners on admission, generally after they are washed, and records the state of their health; he also sees them on their discharge. He is required to find all medicines for internal administration (except on the late occasion of the cholera visitation, when the astringent mixture for diarrhœa was found by the council, amounting to 22*l.*). As the number of cases of diarrhœa of sufficient severity to require to be seen by the surgeon at his visit on the following day amounted to between 200 and 300, the number of more trifling cases which were arrested by the prompt measures alluded to must have been very large.*

The surgeon has rarely had occasion to excuse prisoners from labour on the wheel, except for a rupture or palpitation; but he always found, in the latter kind of cases, that they have suffered from palpitation before their admission. He thinks the diet of the short-sentenced prisoners might be extended for somewhat longer time, but that the diet for long-sentenced prisoners is not at all excessive.

The only prisoners sick on the day of inspection were two cases of itch and one of chronic diarrhœa. The itch-cases are treated with sulphur-ointment. It would be much better that a proper box should be provided, that they may in future be treated by the more cleanly and efficacious method of fumigation.

* Since the above was written, the visiting justices have presented the surgeon with a gratuity of 15*l.*, in consideration of his assiduous attention to a prisoner whose arm was severely injured by the treadmill, and who, in spite of every exertion, was obliged to submit to amputation five months after the accident.

The number of sick in the year ending with the day of my last visit cannot be defined with exact certainty, in consequence of the large number of cases of diarrhœa before alluded to as having occurred in the months of July, August, and September, whilst cholera was rife in the city. The following, as nearly as it is possible to ascertain, was the amount:—

Erysipelas	4	Brought forward	101
Cough	14	Lumbago	6
Constipation	9	Dyspepsia	1
Ptosis	1	Erythema nodosum	1
Sickness	2	Scurvy	5
Syphilis	6	Retention of urine	2
Pain in the side	2	Roseola	1
Headache	17	Gonorrhœa	7
Sore throat	2	Strangulated hernia	1
Lacerated arm by treadmill	1	Strumous ophthalmia	1
Scrofulous disease of mesentery and lungs	1	Hysteria	1
		Inflamed knee	4
Worms	4	Palpitation	1
Inflamed groin	1	Pleurisy	1
Asthma	1	Hæmorrhage	3
Itch	20	Inflammation of bowels	1
Boils	6	Ecyema	1
Rheumatism	6	Acute rheumatism	1
Insane	2	Slight surgical cases	11
Epilepsy	2	Diarrhœa, about	350
Carried forward	101	Total	500

Nearly 300 of the cases of diarrhœa occurred within the three autumn months. The disease had often a choleraic character, and was sometimes severe. Only one death of a prisoner is recorded, the cause having been mesenteric and pulmonary disease; but an infant belonging to a prisoner died also, of convulsions. The child was in feeble health when received.

Two prisoners, one male, the other female, were removed in the course of the year to lunatic asylums. Both of them were insane on admission.

The following is a list of the prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection, with the nature of their offences, and other particulars:—

Prisoners in H. M. Gaol, Bristol, January 8, 1850.

UNTRIED.

Initials of Name.	M.	F.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court to be Tried.
W. B.	1	.	29	Stabbing . .	17 August 1849	Gloucester Assizes.
J. J.	1	.	18	Forgery . . .	23 ,, ,,	,, ,,
R. J.	1	.	23	Rape . . .	5 Sept. ,,	,, ,,
P. C.	1	.	23	Highway robbery	4 Dec. ,,	,, ,,
J. C.	1	.	24			
A. D.	1	.	14	Wilful murder .	26 ,, ,,	,, ,,
W. M.	1	.	30	Forgery . . .	26 ,, ,,	,, ,,
J. B.	1	.	30	Stealing tobacco	8 Jan. 1850	Bristol Sessions.
G. P.	1	.	19	Stealing money .	8 ,, ,,	,, ,,

SUPERIOR COURT DEBTORS.

Initials of Name.	M.	F.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Sentence.
J. A.	1	.	70	. .	10 Sept. 1847	
L. O.	1	.	75	. .	13 Feb. ,,	
E. L.	1	.	46	. .	26 May 1848	
J. F.	1	.	54	. .	21 Nov. 1849	
M. H.	1	.	42	. .	1 Dec. ,,	
J. W.	1	.	37	. .	2 Jan. 1850	

DEBTORS under 9 & 10 Vict.

J. F.	1	.	36	Debt . . .	17 Dec. 1849	40 days' imprisonment.
H. S.	1	.	38	,, . . .	26 ,, ,,	21 ,, ,,
B. W.	1	.	30	,, . . .	29 ,, ,,	21 ,, ,,
T. T.	1	.	67	,, . . .	1 Jan. 1850	14 ,, ,,
J. T.	1	.	27	,, . . .	3 ,, ,,	21 ,, ,,

CROWN DEBTORS.

T. S.	1	.	45	Debt . . .	29 Oct. 1849	£100 fine.
M. S.	1	.	35	,, . . .	1 Nov. ,,	,,
A. L.	1	.	40	,, . . .	26 Dec. ,,	£2 fine or 14 days.

Initials of Name.	M.	F.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court Sentenced.	Sentence.
J. H. S.	1	..	13	Stealing a sack	24 November 1849	Bristol Petty Sessions	2 calendar months' hard labour, and once privately whipped.
J. S.	1	..	12	,, a fowl	26 December ,,	Ditto	14 days' hard labour, and once privately whipped.
W. P.	1	..	13	,, pocket-handkerchief	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	14 ,, ,,
T. V.	1	..	12	,, leather	3 January 1850	Ditto	1 calendar month hard labour, and once privately whipped.
C. M. S. W.	1	..	29	,, a security	6 February 1849	Bristol Sessions	12 calendar months' hard labour.
T. C.	1	..	15	,, a sheep	29 March ,,	Ditto	14 ,, ,,
J. L.	1	..	19	,, money	7 June ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. H.	1	..	18				
J. F.	1	..	37	,, money	20 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
E. W.	..	1	19	,, wearing apparel	19 April ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
W. L.	1	..	27	,, money	9 June ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. G.	1	..	40	Stabbing	2 ,, ,,	Gloucester Assizes	6 calendar months.
C. H.	1	..	38	Stealing files	18 October ,,	Bristol Sessions	3 calendar months' hard labour.
S. S.	..	1	22	,, wearing apparel	5 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
G. M.	1	..	17	,, shoes	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
T. M.	1	..	32	,, fir poles	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
G. M.	1	..	21	,, rope	22 September ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
H. Y.	1	..	18	,, rope	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
G. T.	1	..	20				
J. B.	1	..	29	,, a chaff-cutting machine	21 August ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
A. W.	1	..	19	,, butter and sugar	7 July ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
W. D.	1	..	18	,, rope	4 September ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
S. W.	..	1	44	,, a table-cover	10 July ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,

Convicted Prisoners—continued.

Initials of Name.	M.	F.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court Sentenced.	Sentence.
W. H.	1	..	22	Stealing money	16 August 1849	Bristol Sessions	9 cal. months' hard lab.
M. A. B.	..	1	20	,, money	25 July ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. S.	1	..	42	,, tea	21 August ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
H. C. W.	1	..	26	,, silk and satinet	19 September ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
A. H.	..	1	21	,, money	12 October ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. B.	1	..	21	,, money	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. W.	..	1	27	,, wearing apparel	16 July ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
T. M.	1	..	34	,, table and chair	16 August ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
W. E.	1	..	29	,, seal, locket, &c.	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
R. I.	1	..	19	,, lead	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. J. D.	1	..	17	,, money	3 October ,,	Ditto	12 ,, ,,
T. B.	1	..	47	,, meat	22 December ,,	Ditto	6 weeks' hard labour.
R. D.	1	..	21				
H. P.	1	..	18	,, a cap	3 November ,,	Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour.
T. M.	1	..	13	,, tobacco	24 ,, ,,	Ditto	2 calendar months' hard labour, and once whipped.
R. M.	1	..	16				
G. P.	1	..	28	,, boots	15 December ,,	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.
J. O. C.	1	..	14	,, money	8 November ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
A. W.	1	..	16	,, boots	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour, and once whipped.
C. O.	1	..	19	,, iron	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.
J. B.	1	..	37	,, lead	10 December ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
T. M.	1	..	20	,, meat	4 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
R. B.	1	..	20	,, cask	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
B. F.	1	..	28	,, boots	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. B.	1	..	13	,, silver plate	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
O. O.	1	..	16	,, silver plate	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour, and once privately whipped.

W. S.	1	..	52	Stealing sugar	19 December 1849	Bristol Sessions	3 calendar months' hard labour.
E. S.	..	1	20	,, wearing apparel	12 November ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. R.	1	..	26	,, boots	7 December ,,	Ditto	3 calendar months' hard labour.
L. H.	..	1	45	,, cloth	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
W. Y.	1	..	16	,, rope	21 November ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
T. T.	1	..	16	,, money	29 October ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
J. R. U.	1	..	14	,, waistcoat	29 December ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
M. A. W.	..	1	16	,, shawls	19 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
W. W.	1	..	18	,, bread	8 November ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
M. H.	..	1	20	,, bed clothes	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
T. C.	1	..	16	,, desk	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
J. R.	1	..	45	,, hat	3 December ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
H. S.	1	..	18	,, bells	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. S. S.	..	1	21	,, satinet	14 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. P.	1	..	38	,, a pig	12 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
A. C.	..	1	19	,, wearing apparel	24 November ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
T. T.	1	..	15	,, a cap	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
W. C.	1	..	16	,, a cap	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
R. J.	1	..	15	,, handkerchief	24 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
M. B.	1	..	16	,, money	7 December ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. R.	1	..	17	,, waistcoating	14 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
G. H.	1	..	17	,, money	31 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
A. V.	1	..	18	,, handkerchief	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
E. S.	..	1	22	,, money	29 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
P. S.	..	1	20	,, money	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
F. C.	1	..	17	,, desk	16 November ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
G. P.	1	..	20	,, waistcoat	29 December ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
J. C.	1	..	37				
T. J.	1	..	42	,, wheat	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	15 ,, ,,
J. H.	1	..	25				
G. C.	1	..	36				
E. D.	..	1	16	,, money	1 November ,,	Ditto	7 years' transportation.
T. O.	1	..	20	,, wearing apparel	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,, ,,
J. S.	1	..	21	,, wearing apparel	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,, ,,
J. M.	1	..	24	,, desk	16 ,, ,,	Ditto	7 ,, ,,

Convicted Prisoners—continued.

Initials of Name.	M.	F.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Commitment.	By what Court Sentenced.	Sentence.
C. C.	1	..	17	Stealing a pair of boots	4 September 1849	Bristol Sessions	3 calendar months' hard labour.
A. J.	..	1	40	,, bed clothes	9 July ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
E. S.	..	1	21	,, bed clothes	24 October ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
T. J.	1	..	16	,, money	3 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
G. N.	1	..	48	,, flour	4 August ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
W. J.	1	..	34	,, brushes	4 October ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,
D. C.	..	1	18	,, wearing apparel	31 July ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
C. L.	1	..	43	,, beans	18 October ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
J. J.	1	..	22	,, gas fittings, &c.	25 August ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
J. S.	1	..	18	Malicious assault	21 ,, 1848	Gloucester Assizes	1 year hard labour.
S. S.	1	..	21	Ditto	21 ,, ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
T. W.	1	..	23	Robbery and assault	28 December ,,	Ditto	1 ,, ,,
J. C.	1	..	30	Murderous threat	20 November 1849	Council House	3 calendar months.
J. K.	1	..	16	Stealing a waistcoat	26 January ,,	Bristol Sessions	9 calendar months' hard labour.
E. T.	..	1	19	,, money and watches	13 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
M. T.	..	1	45	,, an accordion	27 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
E. H.	..	1	51	,, wearing apparel	23 ,, ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
H. L.	1	..	28	,, money	17 February ,,	Ditto	9 ,, ,,
A. B.	1	..	21	,, tools	10 October ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
M. A. E.	..	1	31	,, wearing apparel	19 September ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
H. D.	1	..	31	,, money	22 ,, ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
E. U.	..	1	22	,, bed clothes	9 July ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
L. C.	..	1	17	,, money	13 April ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
T. H.	1	..	19	,, wearing apparel	18 October ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
T. R.	1	..	17	,, rope	29 August ,,	Ditto	4 ,, ,,
J. D.	1	..	16	,, money	17 ,, ,,	Ditto	5 ,, ,,
H. L.	1	..	38	,, check drugget	17 September ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
T. S. B.	1	..	20	,, a security	28 August ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. M.	..	1	26	,, money	7 July ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
R. B.	1	..	18	,, a tobacco-box	17 August ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
G. H.	1	..	21	,, lead	9 ,, ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,
J. W.	1	..	19				
W. H. N.	1	.	51	,, silver cases	26 September ,,	Ditto	6 ,, ,,

Employment.

The male prisoners on the day of inspection were employed in picking oakum, mat-making, mending shoes, carpentry, coopering, and cleaning the gaol, besides treadmill labour. The females were occupied in washing, ironing, mangling, sewing, picking oakum, and cleaning the gaol.

No adjournment of Sessions.

The inspection to which the above list refers having been made immediately after the quarter sessions, the number of untried prisoners in the list is very small, but the average of untried prisoners in the course of the year is generally high, which is accounted for by the circumstance of no adjourned sessions being held in this borough, in conformity with the practice prevalent in other populous boroughs. It is needless to dwell upon the advantage attending frequent gaol deliveries under such circumstances.

The number of prisoners in confinement in the course of the year, and the daily averages, will be seen in the following tables :—

Number of Prisoners Confined in this Prison in the course of the Year.

—	Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards.		Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	
CRIMINALS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year :—							
Prisoners for Trial	57	10	9	..	66	10	76
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	37	16	15	..	52	16	68
Summary Convictions	7	..	6	1	13	1	14
Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors :—							
Prisoners for Trial	172	66	34	5	206	71	277
Transferred to other Governors for Trial	18	5	..	..	18	5	23
Summary Convictions	63	7	71	3	134	10	144
Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns :—							
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	16	3	..	..	16	3	19
Charges, *i. e.*, Prisoners committed to the Prison for examination, but afterwards discharged, not being fully committed	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	371	107	135	9	506	116	622
DEBTORS.							
In Custody at the commencement of the Year	14	..	..	..	14	..	14
Received in the course of the Year	97	9	..	..	97	9	106
Total of Debtors and Criminals	482	116	135	9	617	125	742

Summary.

—	Male.	Fem.	Grand Total of both Sexes.
CRIMINALS.			
The largest number of Prisoners on any one day during the last Year	128	42	170
The daily average number of Prisoners throughout the Year	107	30	137
DEBTORS.			
The largest number of Debtors at any one time during the Year	20	3	23

It will be seen that there are no prisoners summarily convicted in the above lists; in explanation of which it may be stated, that nearly all summarily convicted prisoners in Bristol are confined in the Bridewell.

The ordinary expenditure seems to be economically conducted, it having amounted to 3636*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* in the past year, while the receipts, from all sources, have amounted to 1897*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, reducing the net ordinary expenditure to 1739*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The repairs have cost 993*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

It will be seen by the subjoined account that 1644*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* of the total receipts have been paid by the Government. The amount received by the city and county of Bristol from the Treasury for the food, clothing, bedding, and fuel of prisoners who have been sentenced at the Assizes and Quarter-Sessions for felony or misdemeanours, or any criminal charge triable at Assizes and Quarter-Sessions, is stated to be as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For the Half-Year ending March 25, 1847	624	15	0
,, ,, Sept. 29, 1847	942	18	0
,, ,, March 25, 1848	945	1	6
,, ,, Sept. 29, 1848	951	18	9
,, ,, March 25, 1849	701	7	9
,, ,, Sept. 29, 1849	942	15	0
	£.5109	6	0

From the great excess of the amount paid in several of the above-mentioned half-yearly periods over that paid in the first, it might, at first sight, be inferred that crime has increased in Bristol to a greater extent than has been really the case. It does not appear, however, from the returns that the number of commitments has increased in the same proportion; it is probable, therefore, that the disparity has arisen from the increase in the proportion of felons, who, during the

latter periods, have been punished with imprisonment, as compared with those sentenced to transportation, by which a larger average of convicted prisoners has been permanently maintained in the prison.

The staff consists of the following officers, with the annual salaries affixed :—

	£.	s.	d.
Governor	350	0	0
Chaplain	200	0	0
Surgeon	100	0	0
Matron	50	0	0
Clerk	104	0	0
Lodge-keeper	54	12	0
Schoolmaster	52	0	0
Cook and fourteen Turnkeys, each	46	16	0
Four Female Turnkeys, each	31	4	0

Diet. All the food for the prisoners is bought by contract, the contract prices for the ensuing year upon the articles of greatest consumption being lower than in the past. The price of bread, which last year was 11*s.* per cwt., is now 10*s.*, and meat, weighed without bone, which last year was 46*s.* per cwt., is this year contracted for at 39*s.* 6*d.*

Books. A very good and intelligible system of book-keeping is practised in this prison, which affords great facilities for obtaining any information that may be desired in the course of statistical inquiries; and very compendious printed forms are in use, for the daily reports by subordinate officers to the governor, and also for conveying daily to the chaplain and surgeon information for their guidance, which are calculated to save much time, as well as to ensure uniformity and regularity in the performance of the various duties of the prison. The printed checks which pass on the reception and discharge of prisoners may also be alluded to as well worthy of imitation, from their tendency to prevent mistakes.

I feel that I cannot better conclude this report than by citing the following valuable observations of the Rev. T. F. Jennings, the late chaplain, presented to the magistrates on the eve of his retirement from his office, as they serve to record the results of the long experience of an early and zealous promoter of the separate system.

"In the prospect of retiring from an office which he has held for twelve years, the Chaplain avails himself of this opportunity of stating to the Magistrates the result of his observation and experience in reference to those topics which appear to him most important in relation to the discipline of the prison, and its moral influence upon the inmates.

"Were he simply to describe the working of the separate system during the past year, his report would be little more than a repetition of the same encouraging statements as he has had the satisfaction of making on every former occasion since its adoption. There has been the same gradual improvement discernible in the prisoners generally, under the combined influence of solitude prompting to reflection, and Scriptural instruction supplying the

most profitable subjects for thought. There has been at least an equal proportion of special cases, that is of prisoners manifesting favourable impressions beyond the common average, and by their consistent conduct, as well as by their earnest profession, justifying the sanguine hope that the discipline they have undergone will issue in permanent reformation. There have also been the like manifestations as in former years of grateful feelings and thankfulness for the instructions received. These are such constantly recurring topics of experience in the progress of our sanatory work, that they may be confidently expected to result from the persevering application of the same means, namely, the assiduous inculcation of the first principles of Gospel truth upon persons placed in an isolated state, and thereby induced to think, and the materials for thought presented to them being those which tend to open their minds to the consideration of the value of the soul, their lost state as sinners, the great salvation which Christ has wrought out for them, and the indispensable necessity of holiness in heart and life to the enjoyment of happiness either here or hereafter.

"With these preliminary remarks the Chaplain proceeds to report upon the condition of the prisoners under the following threefold division:—the condition of the prisoners before trial, after trial, and when discharged.

"1.—In reporting upon the condition of the *untried* prisoners, the ignorance that generally pervades this class calls for special observation. Not that they are generally ignorant of letters—only 55 out of 297 have been noted in the calendars of the four last quarters as unable to read at all; the great majority of them *can* read, many of them *well*, and not a few can write very tolerable hands, as is evinced by their correspondence; but there is discoverable in many of them a great deficiency in the knowledge of the meaning of words. They seem to know nothing in regard to religion but words and phrases, with which they seem to connect scarcely any ideas. In a great number of instances there is a lamentable ignorance of first principles. The fact that 85 prisoners convicted during the past year have been found to be ignorant of the ten commandments, and have consequently been taught them in prison, may be adduced as one evidence of prevailing ignorance.

"On one occasion, when the word 'reconciliation' had occurred in the text of the preceding Sunday, only five or six out of the whole number of prisoners could give a correct explanation of the *word*, though from hearing the sermon they had contracted a general notion of its meaning in that passage of Scripture.

"In the Chaplain's Journal, under the date of 25th December, 1843, the following minute occurs:—

> "'Out of 40 untried male prisoners whom I questioned on the subject, 10 knew nothing at all respecting the origin of the observance of Christmas-day—did not know that it was kept in memory of the birth of Christ.'

"But where there is some measure of elementary knowledge, there is, too commonly, a great defect in *intelligence*. This is a subject which calls for the serious attention of those who are employed in the important work of instructing the rising generation. The mechanical process of the monitor system in public schools has this great defect, that it too commonly imparts a mere knowledge of words without their being associated with ideas, and without the effectual inculcation of principles.

"The desirableness of the appointment of a schoolmaster to teach the *untried* prisoners has been a constantly recurring topic in the Chaplain's annual Report, and he regrets the necessity of again adverting to it.

"In speaking of the condition of the untried, the Chaplain begs leave to state his sentiments upon the controverted question as to the application of the separate system to this class. Whether the untried prisoner has any *claim* to be mingled with others of the same class, it is out of his province to inquire; but respecting the moral expediency, and even the humanity of keeping such

prisoners separate, he has a very decided opinion. The untried prisoner is either guilty, or he is not guilty; he is either abandoned and practised in crime, or he is one who, in an unguarded moment, has yielded to temptation. If he be guilty, and, *à fortiori*, if he be a notoriously abandoned character, it is submitted that there is no wrong done to him in keeping him apart from those who would encourage him in an evil course, or in depriving him of the opportunity of aggravating his own guilt by corrupting others: not to urge that the Court, in passing sentence, *can* easily, and, as is understood, *does* take into consideration the length of solitary confinement previous to trial. On the other hand, if the accused party be either altogether innocent of the offence, or, if guilty, yet not a practised offendes, this, which is the case that most excites sympathy, is at the same time precisely the case which most calls for that protection which the separate system affords; and the fact is, that whilst very little complaint is made by any parties respecting the solitude of their condition before trial, the better disposed prisoners very frequently express their gratitude for being preserved from the exposure, the degradation, and the discomfiture of promiscuous association.

"2.—Under the head of *Convicted Prisoners*, the first topic that suggests itself, and which is a subject of unmixed gratulation, is the smallness of the number, as compared with former years, especially under the old system, there being only 25 convicted prisoners, 20 males and 5 females, in the gaol at this time. The calendar also is again comparatively light, and there can be no doubt that these desirable results are, in no small degree, to be attributed to the efficiency of the new system of prison discipline.

"The Chaplain will not again advert to the topic of the general improvement in this class of prisoners, further than to remark, that whilst the advance in order, intelligence, and good feeling discoverable in the convicted prisoners, as compared with those who (as being untried and recently committed) are in their noviciate, is most marked and distinct. There have been, in the course of the last year, about 50 cases which he has noted as particularly promising.

"In connexion with the state of the convicted prisoners, a subject may be touched upon which has occasioned much discussion; namely, the comparative advantages of productive or non-productive labour. This question in its *moral* bearing comes within the Chaplain's province; and as both kinds of labour have been tried in this prison, his views upon the subject are not merely theoretic. If *punishment* be the end designed, then non-productive labour is certainly the most effective, the treadmill especially, the labour of which is in many instances particularly oppressive to the mind, as well as the body; but if to encourage the prisoner to laudable exertion, and to superinduce habits of industry, and to train him in many instances to a capacity for earning an honest livelihood, be the objects in view, then it is conceived there can be no doubt that productive handicraft labour tends most directly to these ends.

"Perhaps the most perfect system, where practicable, would be to employ non-productive labour as a punishment for breach of prison discipline or other special delinquencies, whilst productive labour should be the privileged employment of all who conducted themselves well.

"3.—It only remains to advert *to the condition of prisoners on their discharge from gaol.*

"The period of their liberation is far from being hailed with unmixed satisfaction by the better disposed. On the contrary, as the time of their release approaches, they commonly manifest great anxiety as to what will become of them and in what way they may hope to obtain an honest livelihood. Could means be devised to protect discharged prisoners from the arts and allurements to which they are immediately exposed from their former companions, and to facilitate their procuring honest employment, it would be an unspeakable benefit both to themselves and to society. The evils consequent upon the simultaneous discharge of a number of prisoners, whose sentence expires on the same day, are still severely felt, and it is respectfully submitted that by representations to the Court, as to the good effect that

might attend *a slight variation in the length of the sentences*, or by some other expedient which the magistrates might devise, this evil could be obviated, or at least diminished.

"It is a subject of constant and natural inquiry what becomes of the prisoners after their discharge? Is the benefit of the system attested by cases of permanent reformation and the actual return of the parties to habits of honest industry? The Chaplain had hoped to have been better prepared on this occasion to bear his testimony on this important subject, but domestic affliction has absorbed much of that time and energy which it was his intention to have devoted to tracing out the residence and investigating the actual condition of discharged prisoners. He is however able to state, partly from his own observation, and partly from authority upon which he can rely, that at least forty persons who have served various terms of imprisonment in this gaol under the separate system are now occupying different situations of credit and usefulness, or have at least visible and honest means of subsistence, and he feels confident that many more cases could be produced were proper means used to ascertain them.

"Whatever may be the general effects of the late alteration of the law respecting imprisonment for debt, its operation, as regards the condition of this gaol, is that of unmixed good. Since the discharge of the numerous prisoners who obtained their release under that Act, the improvement in regard to quietude and general good order in the precincts of the Debtors' Wards, and the entrance of the prison, has been most marked. The disturbers of the peace are gone.*

"In concluding this Report, the Chaplain desires to record his unqualified testimony to the beneficial tendency of the separate system, when accompanied by assiduous and affectionate pastoral instruction; and provided also the term of imprisonment be not too long. He would mention, as his own opinion, that sentences of from two or three to nine or twelve months give time for beneficial effects without producing too great a depression of the mind. He would also bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the system is here carried out, under the able direction and management of the Governor; and it is his earnest desire and prayer that succeeding years may, through the Divine blessing upon the means employed, yield far more abundant and beneficial fruits, resulting from the discipline and spiritual instruction of this prison."

BRISTOL.—CITY BRIDEWELL.

The prison is situated about a quarter of a mile from the Town Hall, from whence the prisoners are brought on foot. The river passes beneath a part of the prison, which renders the drainage very good, but there is no head of water within the prison to enable them to flush the drains, a process, however, which is scarcely necessary, as the rise of the tide causes them to be partially washed twice in every 24 hours. The walls include about an acre of land. In most parts they are sufficiently secure, but there are two or three parts from which any male able-bodied prisoner, and many of the other sex, could easily effect their escape. Among these may be mentioned the chimneys, which run up against the boundary wall on the north side, the infirmary window at the north-east

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* The recent Acts of Parliament have since caused (as shown by the returns) a large increase of this class of prisoners.

corner, and the point of junction of the iron railing with the boundary wall at the south-east corner. Prisoners, however, are as far as possible prevented from approaching what are known to be the weak points. As the prison buildings generally face east and west, the open areas to be hereafter mentioned, used for exercise and labour, are open to the sun from the south and west.

The part occupied by male prisoners consists of two blocks of building, one running north and south, containing 36 cells, built on the Pentonville plan, intended for separate confinement, but the cells of which have not yet been certified. They are placed on the ground-floor, and two galleries on the western side of a corridor. The building is very well ventilated and the corridor is lighted with gas; the cells, however, are not lighted at night. Each cell contains a water-closet, having a fixed seat over it, an iron bedstead, and a small shelf. The bedding, which is removed by day, consists of a bed stuffed with straw, a pillow, two blankets, and a rug; but the cleanly practice of employing sheets is not adopted. The governor informs me that the magistrates consider themselves prohibited by the rules from employing them, an impression which would be removed by a more attentive reading of Rule 196, which only professes to prescribe a *minimum* allowance of bedding, and by no means prohibits an excess in the other direction. I may here observe that the employment of sheets not only contributes to cleanliness, but is also an economical practice, by saving the wear and tear of blankets from frequent washing. Each cell is furnished with an alarum to enable the prisoners to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison. The cells are not kept clean and neat, the prisoners not being required, as in most other prisons, to keep them clean, but the cleaning being done by some other person while the prisoner is at exercise. It would be advantageous to amend this practice, if it were only to inculcate habits of cleanliness.

The other part of the men's prison, which faces north and south, is of very inferior construction, it having been built long ago. It contains 21 sleeping cells, and 2 intended for solitary confinement for prison offences. They are very ill ventilated, close, and unhealthy, which makes it quite inadmissible to employ them for the continued confinement of prisoners. The prisoners, however, are confined herein for the whole 24 hours in winter, except half an hour twice a day for exercise and a brief time in the morning for washing themselves. Thus it appears that they undergo a discipline having all the rigours of separate confinement, while the practice of that discipline is not and cannot be legalized by the cells being certified, as they are not so constructed as to render the certi-

ficate possible: the whole furniture of these cells consists of a bedstead and bedding. It should be mentioned, however, that their inmates are seldom kept in them for more than a few days, being generally only such as are remanded for further examination, except when the prison is very full. I have felt it my duty to call the attention of the magistrates, through the governor, to the illegality of employing for separate confinement cells which have not been certified by an inspector of prisons, and I have reason to hope that before the appearance of this report all those admitting of it will be certified.

In the building last described is the cook-house, the bath for washing prisoners on admission, and the fumigating oven for purifying the clothes of prisoners. With reference to the latter process, however, I may observe, that as the prisoners are made to wear their own clothes during their sojourn in the prison, it cannot be done to any useful extent.

In the area enclosed by these two buildings and the boundary-wall is a low slated building, containing 4 small, separate sheds, used in the morning for the prisoners to wash in, and in summer also employed throughout the day for breaking stones or picking oakum.

The building appropriated for females was formerly a part of the men's prison, at which time the females' prison occupied the site upon which the new wing has since been built. It contains 24 sleeping cells and 2 dark cells for prison punishments: they are as close and ill ventilated as those last described as belonging to the men, with the additional disadvantage of being so dark as hardly to admit of reading or needlework being done in them, except in the brightest weather. This arises from the following cause:—when the prison was built there was no glass in the windows, but in cold weather and at night the opening was closed (to render the cold endurable) by a wooden shutter. In the course of time it became admitted that means should be adopted to exclude the external air permanently, and the shutters were pierced with holes in which small pieces of glass were put to admit some light during the closed state of the shutter. In order to render the light sufficient for useful employment, these shutters should be replaced by lighter windows. The washhouse and laundry are situated in a yard near the governor's building, and it is from the roof of this part that escape might easily be made, as above stated. Two yards are situated on the north and south sides of the women's building, in which are narrow enclosed slips, used by the women for washing themselves, and also through the day for solitary exercise: there are four of these on either side.

The prison is only used as a receptacle for persons sum-

marily convicted for assault and vagrancy, and for persons remanded for re-examination. The longest sentences inflicted by the magistrates are for 3 months, nominally with hard labour; but as there is no treadmill or other means of hard labour, it cannot be said that that part of their sentence is carried out. Only one prisoner has been in the gaol for more than 3 months, he being a boy, who, though sentenced to transportation, was returned to the Bridewell as too young to undergo that sentence. He remained for a year, was then pardoned, soon afterwards recommitted, sentenced again to transportation, and sent to Millbank.

The prisoners in confinement this day—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under sentence for Assault	12	1	13
,, ,, Vagrancy . . .	29	..	29
On remand	2	2	4
For illegally pawning	..	1	1
	43	4	47

The following table gives further information respecting these prisoners:—

RETURN of PRISONERS in the Bridewell of Bristol on the 10th of January, 1850.

Convicted Prisoners.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether Sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
J. C.	24	Vagrant	31 December 1849		Summarily	2 months.
T. W.	14	Ditto	26 October ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
W. L.	33	Ditto	24 December ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
W. C.	16	Ditto	26 October ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
J. D.	57	Ditto	23 November ,,		Ditto	2 ,,
H. B.	30	Ditto	7 December ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
W. S.	19	Ditto	29 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 ,,
J. R.	32	Ditto	7 January 1850		Ditto	7 days.
G. D.	10	Ditto	22 November 1849		Ditto	2 months.
W. H.	27	Ditto	7 January 1850		Ditto	3 ,,
R. A.	19	Ditto	9 ,, ,,		Ditto	6 weeks.
J. G.	28	Ditto	27 November 1849		Ditto	3 months.
W. P.	19	Ditto	31 December ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
J. W.	29	Ditto	15 ,, ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
J. H.	18	Ditto	24 ,, ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
D. C.	17	Ditto	24 ,, ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
J. B.	21	Ditto	31 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 ,,
J. S.	18	Ditto	24 ,, ,,		Ditto	1 ,,
G. W.	22	Ditto	24 ,, ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
T. D.	20	Ditto	24 ,, ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
C. P.	18	Ditto	31 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 ,,
C. H.	20	Ditto	31 ,, ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
W. T.	15	Ditto	26 October ,,		Ditto	3 ,,
J. G.	19	Ditto	17 December ,,		Ditto	2 ,,
T. H.	16	Ditto	2 January 1850		Ditto	14 days.
W. H.	21	Ditto	8 ,, ,,		Ditto	7 ,,
T. S.	26	Ditto	1 ,, ,,		Ditto	14 ,,
I. B.	32	Ditto	5 ,, ,,		Ditto	7 ,,
H. N.	19	Ditto	5 ,, ,,		Ditto	7 ,,

Total of Vagrants 29

Return of Prisoners, &c.

Convicted Prisoners—continued.

Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Nature of Offence.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Whether Sentenced by Assizes, Sessions, or Summarily.	Sentence.
						£. s. d.
W. L.	20	Assaults	11 December 1849		Summarily	5 0 0 or 2 months.
W. W.	22	Ditto	28 ,, ,,		Ditto	5 0 0 ,,
S. L.	25	Ditto	26 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 6 6 or 6 weeks.
W. B.	35	Ditto	17 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 10 0 or 1 month.
R. P.	17	Ditto	17 ,, ,,		Ditto	1 7 6 ,,
R. S.	50	Ditto	24 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 6 6 or 6 weeks.
T. H.	44	Ditto	29 ,, ,,		Ditto	1 13 0 or 1 month.
G. L.	19	Ditto	21 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 6 6 or 6 weeks.
J. T.	33	Ditto	14 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 7 6 or 1 month.
C. C.	21	Ditto	27 ,, ,,		Ditto	0 16 6 or 14 days.
T. R.	16	Ditto	7 January 1850		Ditto	0 9 0 or 3 ,,
W. S.	23	Ditto	8 ,, ,,		Ditto	2 7 6 or 6 weeks.
			FEMALES.			
C. B.	20	Vagrant	15 December 1849		Summarily	.. 1 month.
A. P.	19	Illegally pawning	28 ,, ,,		Ditto	1 12 0 or 14 days.
			MALES Remanded for Re-examination.			
W. W.	41	Uttering base coin	9 January 1850		Summarily	Remanded.
W. M.	45	Felony	4 ,, ,,		Ditto	,,
			FEMALES Remanded for Re-examination.			
A. S.	27	Uttering base coin	8 January 1850		Summarily	Remanded.
M. S.	44	Felony	8 ,, ,,		Ditto	,,

Grand Total of both Sexes on January 10, 1850 :—

Males	43
Females	4
Total	47

The male prisoners were all employed at the time of my visit in picking oakum, the females in cleaning by turns. The prisoners all slept in separate cells last night; indeed it seldom happens that more are in confinement than can be so accommodated. There were no complaints made against the authorities.

The following table shows the total number of prisoners in 1849:—

Summary Convictions—	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody at commencement of year	37	26	63
Received in the year	694	315	1009
Charges not fully committed for trial .	201	31	232
	932	372	1304

The number of charges not afterwards fully committed is so large that it would appear that prisoners are apprehended and remanded upon very slight charges. On Christmas-day last there were 21 remands, all of whom were discharged without being fully committed. In the last year the following circumstances are noted:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number of criminal prisoners at one time	69	18	87
The daily average throughout the year .	37	10	47

Of 604 male and 222 female prisoners convicted during the year the sentences were as follow:—

Not exceeding 14 days' imprisonment	412
,, 1 month	293
,, 2 months	240
,, 3 ,, ...	81

Four deaths are recorded in the year, although two of the individuals died after their discharge from prison.

J. F. L.,	30,	admitted July 20,	died July 24.
A. B.,	57, ,,	June 30, ,,	July 30.
S. C.	18, ,,	July 4, ,,	July 27.
M. A. L.	24, ,,	July 14, ,,	July 29.

All the deaths were occasioned by Asiatic cholera.

It has before been said that no clothing is allowed to the prisoners. From the want of this provision, the prisoners have a particularly squalid, ragged, and miserable appearance — the clothes of some hanging in rags, others having scarcely any shoes to their feet. One consequence of obliging prisoners to wear their own clothes in gaol is, that at the end of their sentences they are too ragged to find a respectable employment, which would materially obstruct the accomplishment of any good intentions they may have formed in prison.

The prisoners are never clothed on their discharge, nor is it usual for any pecuniary allowance to be made to them, nor is any food given except such meals as become due before their discharge.

The dietary of the official regulations is adopted as far as applicable—namely, the diet of classes 1, 2, and 3. There being no hard labour practised in the prison, none of the prisoners can be entitled to a higher diet than that of No. 3.

The punishments in the last year, from the 'Misconduct Book,' are as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Dark cells	30	10	40

They were generally inflicted for refusal to work, singing in their cells, endeavours to communicate with others, and other trifling offences.

The absence of the treadmill, by affording the prisoners more time for profitable employments, might be turned to greater advantage, if the prisoners could be taught some kinds of work for which there would be a ready market, though it must be admitted that the brevity of the sentences would make this a matter of some difficulty, especially with the vagrants, who constitute the most numerous class. Picking oakum, from the very small profit attending it, is nearly unproductive. The payment for picking it is only 5*l.* a ton, so that, as a prisoner can only pick about 2 lbs. daily, the produce of a man's labour, on an average, will be less than 10*s.* a year. In the last year's account the produce from this source was only 22*l.* 9*s.*, which constitutes the whole amount received by the prison in the year, as the maintenance of prisoners summarily convicted is not paid for by the Government.

The expenses of the prison in the same time were as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of Prison Diet	311	1	8
,, Male and Female Clothing	26	17	6
,, Bedding	44	2	6
,, Straw	3	7	4
Extra allowances by order of Surgeon	15	12	11
Fuel	37	19	0
Soap	7	17	4
Candles and Gas	18	12	3
Books	15	0	6
Officers' Salaries	524	18	0
Sundries	51	3	1
	1056	12	1
Repairs	71	15	0
	£.1128	7	1

The food is all bought by contract.

The following is the present staff of the prison :—

	£.	s.	d.
The Governor, with a salary of	150	0	0
Matron	20	0	0
Chaplain	80	0	0
Surgeon	50	0	0
Two Male Turnkeys, each	52	0	0
Ditto ditto, each	46	16	0
Two Female ditto, each	31	4	0

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain has other duty in Bristol, being the incumbent of a parish. He is required by the rules to attend the prison daily at 9½, when he reads a selection of prayers from the Liturgy, together with a portion of Scripture. On Sunday, a full service twice in the day, with one sermon. The visiting justices require that the second service on Sunday shall be performed after 2 o'clock.

The chaplain makes a visit to every prisoner, soon after admission, and visits a certain number of prisoners daily in their cells. There are no books except Bibles, Prayer-Books, and tracts, some of which the chaplain has occasionally given, at his own expense, to prisoners on their discharge. In the case of the sickness of any prisoner the chaplain has attended at all hours; and during the late visitation of cholera, his attendance is shown by the Journal to have been frequent. The following entry appears on the 1st of August :—

"It was not practicable to assemble the prisoners in chapel for service owing to the sickness of some of the officers and the governor, so I visited each of the prisoners, male and female, in their cells. One of them, B——, who has been ill, but is now recovered, expresses great anxiety lest he should be seized with cholera, but I have tried to reassure him."

The chaplain was not the only one of the officers who had to perform a great accession of duty in consequence of the late visitation of cholera. The governor, and especially the surgeon, had their duties greatly increased, and the former sustained considerable injury from a burn with concentrated sulphuric acid while engaged in carrying out the orders of the visiting justices in fumigating the prison.

The prisoners never receive the Sacrament, the chaplain not considering them in such a frame of mind as to justify him in administering it to them.

There is no person employed exclusively as a schoolmaster, the clerk acting also in that capacity.

The chaplain also visits the prisoners in punishment.

The chapel is very badly constructed, as the prisoners cannot be all seen by the chaplain, and, as it is very small, they must necessarily sit very close together. The females' portion is divided into two, in which respectively are placed the convicted women and those remanded for further examination. Upon this subject the chaplain makes the following remarks, in one of his reports to the mayor and magistrates :—

"The chapel is of small dimensions, and unsuited to the reception of the number of prisoners without inconveniently crowding them together, which affords facilities of communicating by looks or signs one with another; and it is so constructed, that, of the male prisoners, who occupy the gallery, only those sitting on the front seats are visible to the minister. The chaplain begs to call attention to this point, in the hope that before long a more convenient chapel may be provided."

The inconveniences here stated by the chaplain continue to the present time, and strongly point to the necessity for improvement.

In the following remarks of the chaplain I also cordially concur:—

"To those who have become hardened in vicious habits, a short term of seven or fourteen days' imprisonment appears nothing formidable, and among this class the chaplain laments to say he labours with least apparent effect."

"In alluding to another point—the fact, namely, that 220 prisoners have been committed who were under 16 years of age, and 370 who could not read even imperfectly— the chaplain cannot but feel the great need of having a schoolmaster, were it but for one hour daily, to give instruction to the young and ignorant in spelling and reading. This might be done at a trifling expense, but with great advantage, especially to juvenile prisoners. The chaplain's efforts, which at present are greatly impeded by this obstacle, would then be materially aided, a desire for self-improvement may be awakened, and the lessons of religious truth daily imparted would be better remembered; and it is hoped the good seed of the word of God will not be sown in their hearts in vain."

A misapprehension appears to prevail of the proper interpretation of Rule 131, relating to the chaplain's substitute. By that rule it is provided, that in the event of leave of absence, sickness, or necessary engagement, the chaplain shall appoint, with the consent of the visiting justices, a substitute, who shall be responsible for his general duties; and it is further provided, that, in the event of his being suddenly prevented from performing his duties, by illness or otherwise, he may accept the assistance of a clergyman of the Church of England in the performance of Divine service in the chapel—no reference being made in the rule to any permission of the visiting justices being required in the latter case. The visiting justices erroneously (as I think) refuse to allow the substitute appointed with their permission under the first clause of the rule to exercise the power given to the chaplain by the second clause, of accepting the assistance of another clergyman in the case of illness; and they also refuse to the chaplain himself the exercise of the power given by the latter clause of the rule. I feel it necessary to refer to this in consequence of a public inconvenience having arisen from it, on a late occasion, when no service at all was performed, in consequence of the chaplain being kept away by a very pressing emergency.

Health. The surgeon attends daily, and sees those who are sick; but he is not required to make periodical inspections. The greater

proportion of the prisoners being vagrants, the average number of casual sick is generally high; but there has been little severe disease, except during the prevalence of cholera in the city, when the number of persons affected with diarrhœa was unusually large. The following list exhibits the diseases which occurred in the prison in the fifteen months prior to my last inspection :—

Diarrhœa	63	Brought forward	186
Syphilis	23	Ulcers	29
Gonorrhœa	31	Boils	4
Catarrh	16	Itch	34
Fever	8	Abscess	18
Scrofula	3	Quinsy	1
Local inflammation	5	Contusions	12
Diseased heart	4	Orchitis	2
Scurvy	1	Skin disease	15
Fistula	1	Bronchitis	1
Inflamed eye	1	Epilepsy	2
Wounds	12	Rheumatism	4
Fracture	1	Gout	1
Erysipelas	1	Insanity	1
Burn	1	Menorrhagia	1
Inflamed glands	2	Dislocation	1
Hydrocele	1	Atrophy	1
Asiatic cholera	12	Feigned diseases	21
Dyspepsia	91	Total	425
Carried forward	186		

In the above description of the cells in the new building, it has been stated that gas has not been introduced into the cells, and that the prisoners are therefore destitute of the means of employing profitably a large portion of their time, especially in the winter months. As the ventilation of these cells is so perfect that the atmosphere would not be vitiated by the burning of gas-lights within them, I would strongly recommend that that addition be made, as it would greatly assist the endeavours of a schoolmaster, should the magistrates determine, as they probably will, upon the appointment of an individual to be exclusively engaged in that duty.

With reference to the fittings of the new cells, I may also observe that it would have been very advantageous to have given each prisoner a basin in connection with the water supply, as much time would thereby have been saved to the officers which is now wasted in taking the prisoners to the labour-cells in the yard, where they are obliged to wash themselves in all weathers. The cells were very dirty, for the reasons stated above, namely, that the prisoners are not themselves obliged to clean them, and that the number of officers is too small for them to be efficiently cleaned without prisoners' labour.

I have strongly to recommend the adoption of a prison dress, which possesses many advantages not immediately apparent to those unaccustomed to the management of prisons. Among

these, the security against escape, the cleanliness and health of the prison, the inculcation of cleanly habits upon the prisoners, and the preservation of their own clothes, which are so essential in enabling them to procure a decent employment after their discharge, may be mentioned as among the most important.

The unhealthiness of the old cells, and the total want of ventilation in them, make it most essentially necessary that the prisoners confined in them should have frequent opportunities of taking exercise in the open air.

BRISTOL LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE STATION.

The central police station of this town, situate in Bridewell-street, is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in this district. It has been opened about six years, and consists of an office for receiving charges, a reserve room of large size, capable of holding, upon occasion, a considerable reinforcement of officers, and other offices, on the ground floor of the front building. In a passage leading down one side are ten cells for male and female prisoners, marked with letters indicative of the classes of inmates they are intended to contain. Each of these cells measures 8 feet by 6, with a height of 12 feet; they are warmed by Haden's plan, but indifferently ventilated, except when the wooden doors are opened. There is a water-closet in each cell, with a very abundant supply of water under the control of the officer outside. Each cell is closed with an iron gate, and also by a wooden door; but the latter, for the reason assigned above, is seldom shut. As all prisoners on remand are sent to the Bridewell, these cells probably afford as much accommodation as can be required, prisoners not being liable to be detained more than a single night, except in the case of those apprehended on a Saturday. The buildings surround on three sides a court-yard of large size, which is very useful for parading the force. Around the court, in the upper floors, are mess-rooms and dormitories for the men. As about fifty men reside altogether on the premises, these offices are necessarily very extensive and complete. The dormitories are divided by partitions of 6 feet in height into separate berths, which, being open at the top, do not require to be of large dimensions. The ventilation of these berths would be improved if the doors were not carried quite down to the floor. Besides the rooms described there is a good infirmary, store-rooms, and apartments for the housekeeper. Nearly all the resident officers are required to be single men; but one married woman is allowed to each wing to cook for the men. The cooking is done by steam on a very simple and efficient plan. Some outbuildings in the yard contain a bath

supplied from one of the kitchens, a washhouse, a coach-house for fire-engines and a fire-escape, a coalshed, and a large room for brushing and cleaning, with a stove in the centre to dry the men's clothes.

There are three other stations belonging to Bristol: one at Brandon Hill, Clifton; another at St. Philip's, in West-street; and the third at Bedminster, near Redcliff Church.

FLINTSHIRE.

FLINT.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The prison is situated on the site of the old castle of Flint, on the left bank of the Dee, being about 6 feet above the level of the river at high water spring tides. The front faces S.W.: a tablet over the door states it to have been built in the 25th Geo. III. (1785) at the expense of the county aided by some charitable individuals. The courts at which the prisoners are tried are at Mold, where a new court-house was erected twelve years ago. From hence to Mold the prisoners are made to walk handcuffed together, except they are sick or disabled from walking, in which case they are carried in a car with the gaoler. Under the court-house there are two cells of at least twice the size of the cells of this prison, in which males and females are confined respectively.

Water.—A very abundant supply of water is brought in leaden pipes from a dingle about a mile off. The drainage is not as good as it might be, considering the proximity of the river and the height of the prison above it. The enclosed portion of the prison is not much more than half an acre, about one-half of which belongs to the prison properly so called.

It consists of two blocks of building, one in front, the other behind, with the airing-yards of the criminal prisoners between them. The front block contains the governor's house, the male and female debtors, and the female criminals. The female criminals have only two sleeping-cells, but a third is sometimes made out of a store-room, which answers tolerably well: they have two airing-yards for untried and convicted prisoners. The sleeping-cells of the women are both on the ground-floor, and paved with flags. The room used as an infirmary has a ceiling of lath and plaster, through which a prisoner might easily escape.

The block of building occupied by male criminals consists of a gallery above, having 8 cells of uniform size, measuring 6 feet 8 inches by 9 feet 6 inches and 9 feet high, and the like

number below on the level of the airing-yards (of which there are 4), of the same size as those above. In most of these cells there were 3 prisoners, in one 2, and in the rest 1. The upper cells are approached by a gallery divided in the middle, each half being approached by a staircase. The lower cells are shut off from the yards by a door and grated window, and four of the cells have a second door outside, which was formerly used for the purpose of closing the two day-rooms, which then occupied the place of the lower cells. The first four cells constitute the gaol; they have stone floors, iron bedsteads fixed to the ground, and a sufficient quantity of bedding, but the cells have no seat, table, or other furniture. Each cell has a double-grated window over the door and a loophole in the back wall, by which moderately good ventilation is preserved in temperate weather, but they must be very close in the heat of summer: they are sufficiently warmed in winter by hot-water pipes. The passage leading to the gaol cells is divided by wooden doors between all the cells, which, although it gives much trouble in locking and unlocking, is effectual in preventing communication between the prisoners in the several cells. The passage on the outside is provided with windows capable of being opened or closed, so that the temperature and ventilation are in some measure regulated. The first cell contained a single prisoner for transportation; in the next cell were 3 men for trial, each having a single bed; in the third 3 transports. A complaint was made by two of the men last mentioned, J. J. and M. D., that they were unable to eat their food, hominy porridge, as it disagreed with them; and I found upon inquiry that they had not taken it for a whole month, and that nothing had been allowed them in its stead, consequently that they had subsisted entirely on the bread and gruel allowed for breakfast and supper: one of them had been in prison 16 and the other 19 weeks. I mention this complaint for the purpose of observing that the surgeon of every prison is allowed by law to modify the diet of prisoners in such a case as that described, and that, having ascertained that the food furnished to the prisoners did really disagree with them, it was his duty to have ordered them some substitute. Both the men had spongy gums and other signs of scurvy.

As I proceeded through the gaol I examined the other prisoners, and found that scarcely any of them were able to eat their food, and that a very considerable number had purple spots on their legs or other symptoms of scurvy. One of the worst of these cases, G. E., had large spots of purpura visible on his legs and very sore gums from scurvy.

The cells above described are on the upper floor; on the ground-floor, level with the yard, are two cells; in one of these were three men confined for assaults, in the other a debtor com-

mitted by the county court, an open door alone dividing him from the misdemeanants when the latter were taking exercise, so that in the absence of the turnkey they could communicate with facility. I pointed out the illegality of this to the governor, who explained that the yard and two cells were intended for county-court debtors, but that when the prison is full he prefers putting criminals with the county-court debtors to allowing the latter to associate with other debtors. In this opinion I do not concur.

The second yard is for untried prisoners, in which were 4 men of that class at the time of my visit, all of whom complained of the hominy: one of them, J. M. H., also complained that he was compelled to wear the dress of a convicted prisoner. Upon inquiry I found that he had not any serious ground of complaint, inasmuch as he had just completed a sentence of imprisonment, during which it was of course proper that he should wear the convicted dress, and that he was now detained for trial on another charge. I represented, however, to the governor that the man was entitled to a change of dress, which he promised should be given to him: this man also exhibited symptoms of scurvy.

In this part of the prison the prisoners complained with much reason of the suffocating smell from the neighbouring vitriol-works, the unwholesomeness of which calls imperiously for remedy. I may here mention that the complaints of the prisoners on this head were numerous, and that they were confirmed by the governor and other officers.

A man in this part of the prison under sureties to keep the peace complained to me that the irons in which he had been brought to the prison had never been removed, although he had been three months in confinement. The governor explained that he was kept so from apprehension of violence, and that it was done with the consent of the visiting justices. Upon searching the books, however, I found that no written order had been given by the magistrates to authorize his being kept in irons: I thereupon explained to the governor that it was necessary for him to procure such authority without delay, and that the law required that the time for which the prisoner should be kept in irons should be specified in the justices' order.

This and the third yard have no privies in them, which is productive of much trouble and inconvenience and might be very easily remedied, as the main drain of the prison runs from the junction of the two middle yards into the sea. In this yard were associated, contrary to law, 3 convicted and 1 untried prisoners: one of the former, J. C., was suffering severely from scurvy, having spots on the legs, his gums tender, and teeth loose: the surgeon had allowed him rice-milk instead of gruel.

In the fourth yard a prisoner, J. S., exhibited evident marks

of scurvy: he had been in prison 13 weeks, and made bitter complaints of being obliged to live upon the hominy, to the exclusive use of which as an article of food he justly attributed his disease.

Opening from this yard is a very large enclosed shed, in which 4 prisoners were breaking stones at the time of my inspection. The shed is divided into 7 stalls, like those of a stable, in which it is intended that the prisoners should sit; but the stalls and nearly all the rest of the shed were filled almost up to the roof with broken stones, the accumulation of which arose from the difficulty of disposing of them.

In the yard destined for male debtors, 3 untried prisoners were taking exercise, the debtors being locked up in the mean time. This irregularity was ascribed to the want of room in the criminal part of the prison. One male and one female debtor were in confinement in two of the three rooms devoted to that class in a long passage in the left wing of the main building. The man had been in prison four years and a half; the woman had been a fortnight out of forty days to which she was sentenced by the Court.

The following list will show the number of prisoners in confinement at the time of inspection, with their specific offences, and the sentences of the convicted:—

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Trial.	Crimes.	Sentence.
1	T. V. .	61	24 April 1848 . .	Assizes, 10 August . .	Stealing potatoes . . .	12 months.
2	J. C. .	49	29 June ,, . .	Sessions, 29 June . .	Assault with intent . .	2 years.
3	W. J. .	31	23 October 1847 . .	Assizes, 27 March 1848 . .	Bigamy	18 months.
4	J. S. .	25	2 August 1848 . .	,, 10 August ,, . .	Stealing a watch . . .	12 ,,
5	J. D. A..	21	21 October ,, . .	Sessions, 4 January 1849 . .	Stealing handkerchiefs .	18 ,,
6	J. M. H.*	42	7 ,, ,, . .	,, 19 October 1848 . .	Stealing watch . . .	6 ,,
7	W. E. .	28	27 February ,, . .	Assizes, 30 March ,, . .	Burglary	10 years.
8	G. E. .	27	27 ,, ,, . .	,, ,, ,, . .	Ditto	10 ,,
9	W. D. .	27	27 ,, ,, . .	,, ,, ,, . .	Housebreaking. . . .	1 ,,
10	J. J. .	31	6 March ,, . .	,, ,, ,, . .	Forgery	10 ,,
11	M. D. .	38	13 ,, ,, . .	,, ,, ,, . .	Burglary	10 ,,
12	J. G. .	22	30 ,, ,, . .	,, ,, ,, . .	Housebreaking . . .	6 months.

For Trial.

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	Crimes.	When to be Tried.
1	J. B. .	27	11 April 1848 . .	Housebreaking . . .	Sessions, 5 July 1849.
2	T. D. .	20			
3	J. W. .	18	17 ,, ,, . .	Stealing 20 gold rings .	Ditto ditto.
4	J. G. .	20			
5	C. W. .	30			
6	T. H. .	27	16 ,, ,, . .	Stealing 4 handkerchiefs .	Ditto ditto.
7	T. S. .	30	21 ,, ,, . .	Stealing poultry . . .	Ditto ditto.
8	J. P. .	35	24 ,, ,, . .	Embezzlement. . . .	Ditto ditto.
9	T. J. .	22	29 ,, ,, . .	Stealing bones	Ditto ditto.
†10	A. J. .	20	29 May ,, . .	Stealing clothes . . .	Ditto ditto.
11	E. E. .	38	31 ,, ,, . .	Stealing horse-gear . .	Ditto ditto.
†12	M. B. .	42	2 June ,, . .	Making counterfeit coin .	Assizes, August 1849.
†13	M. M. .	25			

* This prisoner is further detained for trial at sessions, July 5. † Females.

Summary Convictions.

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	Crimes.	Sentence.
1	A. A. .	40	27 March 1848 .	Breach of peace	6 months or surety.
2	J. E. .	36	14 May ,,	Assault . . .	Till sess. or surety.
3	E. J. .	22	18 ,, ,,	Non-payment of order of filiation	3 months.
4	W. B.	20	29 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	1 month.
5	J. R. .	34	30 ,, ,,	Assault . . .	2 months.
6	E. W.	46	5 June ,,	Ditto . . .	3 weeks.
7	T. P. .	33	11 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	1 month or surety.
8	E. E. .	20	11 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	14 days.
9	W. E.	59	18 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	3 months or surety.

DEBTORS.

No.	Initials of Name.	
1	J. E. .	In execution.
2	W. J. .	From County Court.
3	*E. R. .	Ditto.

* Female.

Of the male prisoners in the above list, 5 were breaking stones and 15 picking oakum; 3 women were engaged in needlework for the use of the prison.

The following table shows the total number confined in the prison during the year preceding my visit :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
At commencement of the year :—			
For Trial	3	0	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	1	5
Summary	1	0	1
In the course of the year :—			
Prisoners for Trial	30	4	34
Rendered in Court	1	0	1
Summary	90	8	98
Charges	2	0	2
	131	13	144
Debtors :—			
At commencement	3	0	3
In the year in execution . . .	1	0	1
Under 8 and 9 and 9 and 10 .	22	0	22
	157	13	170

Sentences of imprisonment inflicted on the above:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 14 days	29	6	35
,, 1 month	25	4	29
,, 2 ,,	23	1	24
,, 3 ,,	9	1	10
,, 6 ,,	11	1	12
,, 1 year	5	1	6
,, 2 ,,	3	0	3
,, 3 ,,	1	0	1
	106	14	120
Greatest number at one time in the year	22	6	28
Daily average	15	2	17

The chapel is very confined, and the seats for all the male prisoners are together; the females being separated by a partition. The female debtors sit with the criminals, which ought to be avoided.

The airing-yards at the extremity of the building on the left, as well as the building itself, come up to the boundary-wall, and there is no wall of sufficient security behind the building, between which and the boundary-wall there is a space of only 9 feet. Each cell contains a Bible and Prayer-Book; but there are very few books of any other kind belonging to the prison. The prison is not lighted in any way at night, which adds to the insecurity occasioned by the defects of the building. Escapes have been effected through the ceiling of the corridor leading to the upper cells, and there would be no difficulty in breaking out from the infirmary, as a prisoner who should make his way through the ceiling, which is only of lath and plaster, could easily get upon the roof, which is but 2 feet above it.

The prison, at the time of my visit, was not particularly clean, and that part devoted to debtors was exceedingly dirty. The drainage of the prison has lately been much improved.

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain is required to attend three times a-week, and reads all the Church service on Sundays, with a sermon. At his week-day visits he admonishes the prisoners, and questions them as to their progress. The schoolmaster, who comes only in the evening five times a-week, instructs all the prisoners, except transports, for an hour and a half.

Health.

The surgeon is only required to attend once in a week, except in cases of sickness or sudden emergency. Even this duty is not very regularly performed; for although there were so many sick persons at the time of my visit, the surgeon was not in attendance daily. The infrequency of the surgeon's attendance precludes the possibility of his seeing prisoners on their admission or discharge. At his hebdomidal visits the prisoners are drawn up in the yards: but the surgeon does not

feel himself called upon to examine those who do not complain; neither does he enter the medicine prescribed for the patients in a book, as required by law.

Diet. The diet of the prisoners, as in all other prisons which have not a graduated dietary, is too abundant for persons committed only for a few days, and no less insufficient for prisoners under long sentences. It is as follows:—

1½ lbs. of seconds bread.
2 quarts of gruel.
1 quart of hominy pudding, with
½ oz. of sugar.

One pound of dry hominy will make three quarts and one pint of the pudding. This dietary is objectionable on many grounds, but especially so from the want of potatoes or other antiscorbutics, under the baneful effect of which privation the prisoners are continually suffering from scurvy, many instances of which have been related above.

I may here mention a strange anomaly in the dietary of this prison, namely, that the County Court debtors, for whom the Secretary of State has prescribed an especial diet, expressly intended to be inferior to that of other debtors, are here the only individuals who enjoy the luxury of meat, and in fact have an allowance superior to that furnished to any other class of prisoners. This is the consequence of the extreme coarseness of the usual diet of the prison, and its want of wholesome variety.

The total expenses of the prison for the year preceding my visit were 545*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, among which are the following items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Officers' salaries	230	0	0
Diet of prisoners	148	18	7
Clothing of ditto	40	11	0
Bedding of ditto	4	10	6
Paid to prisoners on discharge	2	16	6

The salaries of the governor, matron, and turnkey, including the governor's expenses at assizes and sessions, only amounted to 150*l.*

It is quite impossible to maintain proper discipline in the prison without the appointment of another turnkey.

The receipts of the prison were 20*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, being the sum received from the Treasury for the conveyance of transports. The money due from the Government for the maintenance of convicted prisoners had never been claimed.

Neither the rules of the prison, nor the diet of the prisoners as one of them, have ever received the sanction of the Secretary of State, nor, as a consequence, is the law complied with which requires that they shall be sent up annually to the Secretary of State for revision.

The following extract from the Visiting Justices' Journal, dated February 14, 1849, shows the resolutions come to on the Suggestions in the last Report on the Prison :—

"1st. That the old cesspool outside the prison be filled up, so that the drain may have one continuous course, and that an iron grating, properly secured, be affixed to the mouth of the culvert opening upon the beach.

"2nd. The drain leading from the female prisoners' ward be conducted to a new cesspool, to be formed in the garden adjoining, at least 3 or 4 yards from the prison-wall, and that cesspool be made deeper and larger and well covered up, but so as to admit of being opened easily at any time.

"3rd. That covers be provided for the night-utensils, and that the gaoler should endeavour to ascertain whether such covers could not be obtained of the same materials with the utensils. . . . .

"4th. That the present bath being so large and so ill-adapted for the purpose, a slipper-bath be procured for the use of the prisoners, and that every prisoner on his admission be required to bathe, and otherwise cleanse himself thoroughly, and that the gaoler see that the prisoners attend sufficiently to the necessary ablution of their persons. . . . .

"That a sufficient quantity of the material, of the pattern produced, be forthwith procured for waistcoats, and likewise for eight suits of clothes, for prisoners previous to conviction; three dozen stocks, and four dozen pair of stockings, and three dozen list braces.

"5th. That every prisoner, on his committal, be supplied with every article of clothing from the prison, except the clothes of the unconvicted prisoner shall be in every particular clean and neat, and a proper supply of additional clothes be provided by his friends.

"6th. That the gaoler make every exertion to furnish some further employment for the prisoners, such as oakum-picking, mat-making, &c.

"7th. That the gaoler keep a journal as directed.

"8th. That no prisoner be allowed to go outside the prison-walls.

"That the other suggestions will be submitted to the magistrates at the next adjourned sessions of the peace.

(Signed) "E. Morgan.
"Wm. Maddock Williams.

"*Gaol, Flint, June* 23, 1849.
"Edw. Prichard, Governor."

DENBIGHSHIRE.

ST. ASAPH—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building was in so entire a state of dilapidation and filth at the time of my inspection, as to be quite unfit for the confinement of prisoners, even for the shortest periods.

RUTHIN COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

At the time of the last inspection of this prison (August 10, 1849), it contained the following number of prisoners of the several classes. The number of those for trial will be observed to be small, considering that a month had elapsed from the Quarter Sessions.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Prisoners for Trial	1	1	2
Convicted Felons	14	6	20
Convicted Misdemeanants	14	2	16
Debtors under execution	4	0	4
Debtors from County Court	1	0	1
Total	34	9	43

The following table exhibits the nature of the offences of the convicted prisoners, with their several sentences, and some other particulars :—

Prisoners in Ruthin Gaol on 10th August 1849.

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.	Observations.
1	J. C. .	19	Housebreaking . . .	2 August 1848	Assizes . . .	5 August 1848	2 years' imprisonment.*	
2	W. S. .	15	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	5 ,, ,,	Ditto.	
3	M. Y. .	27	Housebreaking, on two indictments	2 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	5 ,, ,,	Ditto.	Being one year for each offence.
4	A. E. .	20	Ditto	2 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	5 ,, ,,	Ditto.	Ditto.
5	J. J. .	32	Being out armed in the night, for the purpose of taking game, &c.	18 December ,,	Ditto . . .	26 March 1849	12 calendar months.*	
6	C. R. .	21	Burglary	2 January 1849	Ditto . . .	26 ,, ,,	7 years' transportation.	
7	C. J. .	47	Stealing coin . . .	,,	Sessions . . .	22 ,, ,,	6 months' imprisonment*	Twice previously convicted of felony.
8	J. J. .	24	Stealing wearing apparel, two indictments	,,	Ditto . . .	22 ,, ,,	3 months' imprisonment* on first indictment, middle and last weeks solitary; 6 months' imprisonment* on second ind., middle and last weeks solitary.	
9	O. D. .	20	Being out armed in the night, for the purpose of taking game, &c.	3 February ,,	Assizes . . .	26 ,, ,,	12 calendar months.*	
10	R. J. .	46	Common assault, on an indictment for a felonious wounding	19 ,, ,,	Ditto . . .	26 ,, ,,	15 calendar months.*	
11	W. E. .	34	Common assault, on an indictment for a felonious wounding	19 March ,,	Ditto . . .	26 ,, ,,	12 calendar months.*	
12	W. W. .	22	Being out armed in the night, for the purpose of taking game, &c.	Surrendered 28 March ,,	Ditto . . .	26 ,, ,,	Ditto.	

* Hard Labour.

Prisoners in Ruthin Gaol—*continued.*

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.	Observations.
13	E. W.	22	Stealing coin	3 April 1849	Sessions	3 July 1849	3 months' imprisonment.*	
14	T. J.	30	Stealing an ass	25 ,, ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	Ditto.	
15	E. W.	17	Stealing a donkey	22 June ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	6 weeks' imprisonment.*	
16	J. M.	31	Stealing barley	3 July ,,	Ditto	3 ,, ,,	3 months' imprisonment.*	
17	H. P.	25	Stealing 6 lbs. of tea from his employer	10 ,, ,,	Assizes	28 ,, ,,	1 year's imprisonment.*	
18	W. B.	47	Receiving the above tea, knowing it to be stolen	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	Ditto.	
19	R. G.	15	Stealing a pair of shoes	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	3 calendar months.*	
20	A. J.	32	Stealing flannel	10 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	1 year's imprisonment.*	Previously convicted of felony.
21	J. R.	21	Housebreaking	14 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	7 years' transportation	Ditto.
22	J. J.	23	Ditto	14 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	Ditto	Ditto.
23	T. W.	23	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	8 calendar months*	
24	D. E.	62	Stealing a scythe and a bridle	26 ,, ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	4 calendar months*	Twice previously convicted of felony.
25	M. J.	14	Stealing a victorine and parasol	Surrendered 30 July ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	Ditto.	
26	D. W.	18	Obtaining money under false pretences	Surrendered 31 July ,,	Ditto	28 ,, ,,	Ditto.	
1	L. W.	28	Stealing a loaf of bread	25 June ,,	Sessions	3 ,, ,,	Found insane by the Jury; ordered to be imprisoned until Her Majesty's pleasure be known.	
2	E. K.	20	Charged with uttering base coin	9 August ,,	..	..	..	For trial.

* Hard Labour.

Prisoners in Ruthin Gaol—*continued.*

No.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Reception.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Trial.	Sentence.	Observations.
1	W. J.	25	Rogue and vagabond	1 June 1849	..	..	3 calendar months	Summary conviction.
2	J. E.	53	Leaving Union house, and taking the clothes	11 ,, ,,	..	..	2 calendar months	Ditto.
3	H. K.	21	Assault	11 ,, ,,	..	..	2 calendar months' imp.	Eighth or ninth time in this gaol.
4	R. T.	20	Rogue and vagabond	14 ,, ,,	..	..	3 calendar months.*	
5	P. J.	24	Breach of the peace	18 ,, ,,	..	..	3 calendar months' imp.	In default of finding sureties.
6	R. S.	19	Rogue and vagabond	26 July ,,	..	..	1 calendar month.*	
7	J. A.	20	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	..	..	Ditto.	
8	G. G.	21	Ditto	26 ,, ,,	..	..	Ditto.	
9	S. J.	25	Unlawfully taking fish	5 August ,,	..	..	2 calendar months.*	
10	H. R.	24	Assault	6 ,, ,,	..	..	14 days' imprisonment.	
11	J. J.	30	Contempt of County Court	26 July ,,	..	..	40 days' imprisonment.	
1	D. H.	49	Debtor under execution	2 May ,,	..	..	..	This debtor is undergoing five calendar months' imprisonment from the making of the vesting order on the 6th June 1849.
2	G. O.	27	Ditto	20 June ,,				
3	J. S.	33	Ditto	4 July ,,				
4	E. S.	27	Ditto	4 ,, ,,				

* Hard Labour.

With reference to the employments in which the several prisoners were engaged, 8 felons and 8 misdemeanants were at work on the treadmill; 1, being a tailor by trade, was employed in making clothes for the use of the prison, and all the rest were engaged in making mats for sale for the benefit of the prison funds. The female prisoner awaiting her trial, was, by her own desire, employed in knitting, and all the convicted females were engaged in the same employment. One male prisoner only was unemployed, he being insane, and the prisoner employed in tailor's work was set to watch him. The prisoners being at this time in moderate numbers the accommodation of the gaol admitted of their being located with more than usual attention to separation; four of the misdemeanants, however, had slept on the previous night in one room, and three of the felons had also slept together in the room occasionally used as an infirmary.

I may here notice an irregularity with reference to classification which I observed in the misdemeanants' yard—a debtor committed by the County Court being there associated with that class of offenders. The excuse alleged for this was the defective means of separation afforded by the prison, for which there is but too much foundation.

It is satisfactory to observe that the number of prisoners committed to this gaol, which was during the past year much in excess of the usual average, has for some time past steadily declining. The following comparative Table exhibits this fact :—

—	1847			1848			1849		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.									
In custody at the commencement of the Year :—									
Prisoners for Trial . . .	2	1	3	8	4	12	9	1	10
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	1	4	4	3	7	13	3	16
Summary Convictions . .	2	2	4	12	..	12	13	5	18
Received in the course of the Year :—									
Prisoners for Trial . . .	52	20	72	81	18	99	74	14	88
Summary Convictions . .	80	14	94	171	29	200	148	24	172
Committed for re-examination and discharged	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
	139	38	177	276	54	330	259	49	308
DEBTORS.									
In custody at the commencement of the Year . . .	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Admitted in the course of the Year	5	..	5	35	1	36	24	3	27
	145	38	183	311	55	366	286	53	339

Of the 35 debtors received in 1848, 13 were in execution, 20 under the 8 and 9 Vict., c. 127, and 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95, and 1 for non-payment of poor-rate.

The average daily number of criminal prisoners in confinement and the maximum at any one time were not, as might have been expected, in the same ratio.

	1847.	1848.	1849.
Greatest number at one time	36	50	74
Average daily number	28	41	48

Of the prisoners convicted by Courts and summarily in the two years first referred to, the sentences were as follows; the last has not been received:—

	1847.	1848.
Under 14 days	10	50
,, 1 month	51	76
,, 2 months	58	67
,, 3 months	9	31
,, 6 months	13	26
,, 1 year	2	7
,, 2 years	3	3
,, 3 years	0	4
Transportation	3	8
	149	272

Upon my questioning the prisoners, no complaints were preferred by them against the officers of the prison, except one against the governor, which, upon investigation, proved to be founded in a mistaken impression of the prisoner, arising from ignorance of the law. One complaint, however, of the insufficiency of the existing dietary was almost universal, especially among the long-sentenced prisoners. In the justice of this complaint I entirely concur, as I shall more particularly explain hereafter when upon the subject of the diet; and as a meeting of magistrates was accidentally held at Ruthin on the day of my inspection, to which I was invited, I expressed my opinion to that effect on the spot; and from the manner in which the communication was received, I anticipate that the objections to the present dietary will be shortly removed.

Site. The site of this prison has been very ill-chosen; for although the greater part of the town is on high ground, a portion of it indeed being very much elevated, this building, to which good air and drainage are such important conditions, is placed at the lowest part of the town, on the bank of the river, and scarcely above its highest level. The drainage, in consequence Drainage. of the want of sufficient fall, is only moderately good; but the worst circumstance connected with this point is the absence of traps to the drains, by which deficiency the offensive effluvia are blown up into every part of the prison whenever the lower

level of the water in the river exposes the end of the main drain. This evil, which could easily be remedied, should not longer be permitted to exist. As the river which receives the main drain skirts the western side of the prison, the effect I have alluded to is almost constant in summer when the river is low, and the west and south-west winds prevalent.

Debtors' Division.

The prison, which is declared by an inscription over the front door to have been erected in 1775, faces the south, and has its principal front in the street. The front building contains the governor's apartments and those for debtors; the latter by a great oversight having been placed in front. At the time of my last visit to the prison, the rooms of the debtors had large windows, not only commanding a view of the street, but admitting of conversation being carried on with the debtors from the outside, and even of the introduction through them of prohibited articles. This objection, which I pointed out at that time, has now been in a great measure removed by an alteration of the windows of four of the rooms, the fifth, in which the alteration has not yet been made, being used only as a lumber room. The four rooms I have alluded to, constitute all the accommodation of the debtors, with the exception of two in the north side of the same passage, which not being required at the time of my inspection, were then used as store rooms. The lower floor of this front building contains the lodge, the governor's apartments and office, the magistrates' room, another division to be further described, formerly used as a day-room for debtors. The debtors' airing-yard is at the eastern extremity of the area behind the prison. It is quite sufficient for the intended purpose, and would not require further notice but for the existence in it of a door which cannot but be regarded as a weak point of the prison. This door is of wood only, and therefore liable to be cut through, and as it opens into a narrow passage, without the prison walls, through which stones and other articles are brought into the prison, it would form a convenient channel of escape. Nothing but close watching can have prevented escape by this door, and as the penalties which might be incurred by the governor, as a consequence of the escape of debtors may be ruinous, it seems to me only just to that officer that the utmost degree of security should be attained by strengthening this outlet.

New Reception Cells and Itch Wards.

On the ground floor of the debtors' building at the east end, is a large room, above alluded to as having been formerly the day-room for poor debtors. This room has for some time past been used for the performance of Divine Service during the time which has been employed in building a chapel, and is now to be made into a reception cell, an examining room, a bath-room, and a sulphur bath. The room above is to be made into a ward for prisoners having the itch, and is to be made to

communicate directly with the room below by a trap-door and ladder staircase—the present door of communication being securely bricked up. This will be a very useful alteration, and will establish a perfect separation of the infected from the clean prisoners. A small airing-yard at the extreme east-end of the prison is to be divided in the middle, one half being to be retained for the service of this division, the other being given over to the police lock-up house, to be hereafter described.

Proceeding from the debtors' to the criminals' divisions of the prison, the next in order is that for prisoners under solitary confinement, either by sentence of court, or as a means of punishment for prison offences. The airing-yard, like all the rest of those for criminal prisoners, is overlooked from the kitchen, or other apartments of the governor's house. It has at the extreme end, and built against the boundary wall, a small building having two floors of cells, three on each floor. These cells are not warmed by any artificial means, and being very damp even in the midst of summer, must be extremely cold in winter; and although from the close nature of the imprisonment to which prisoners in them must necessarily be subjected, good ventilation is most imperatively called for, they are, without question, the worst ventilated parts of the prison. I would beg to suggest that the County Surveyor be called upon to point out a method of warming and ventilating this part of the prison, an object which would not appear to be very difficult of attainment.

Insecurity.

Before quitting this division I feel it necessary to direct attention to a point of insecurity in the yard, which I have already brought under the notice of the magistrates. The wall on the west side of the yard dividing it from that of the misdemeanants, and which abuts at its northern extremity against the building just described as containing the cells, is built so nearly of the height of that building that a prisoner who should attain the summit of the former might easily escape by letting himself down from the roof of the latter. To attain the summit of the wall would not be found a great difficulty as the wall is of rough stone, and the angle by which it is united to the building an acute one.

Misdemeanants.

The next yard is that for misdemeanants, in which is a tread-wheel admitting of six or more prisoners working at one time. There is a large day-room leading from this yard, in which was the County Court debtor alluded to above, and over this a large dormitory, in which some prisoners were engaged in mat-making. Also attached to this yard are two new cells, which were on the point of completion at the time of my inspection. They are on the ground, and both of them show great signs of dampness; one of them is also open to the objection of being very dark.

Contiguous to this division is the chapel, recently constructed in the upper floor. It is a long oblong room, having the pulpit at the east end; the debtors' seats at the side of the pulpit; the seats for the male criminals placed across; and the females placed in a kind of low gallery at the west end, perfectly excluded from the view of the males, yet quite open to the observation of the officiating clergyman. It is well constructed, and as perfectly suited to its intended purpose as the confined extent of the prison will admit of. Escapes might, however, be made over the chapel from the high wall before described.

Convicted Felons.

The next division to that of the misdemeanants is devoted to prisoners convicted of felony. It has a yard of the same kind and size as that described for the other divisions, in which is a treadmill like that of the misdemeanants. Attached to this division are a work-room, a manufactory for wooden clogs, an engine-room containing the machinery of the treadmill, and a bath-room. Behind these passes the passage through which the female prisoners approach the chapel, and, above all, an infirmary which contained no sick prisoners, but in which two misdemeanants were engaged in mat-making. I was informed that it is in contemplation to build upon the governor's garden, which adjoins this on the north side, a further division for the accommodation of juvenile male prisoners. This will be a considerable improvement, not only as a means of separating this class from the adult prisoners, but also as extending the general accommodation of the prison, which has of late been found so deficient. A plan for this addition is ordered to be submitted to the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions.

Untried Prisoners.

The next division, completing the prison accommodation for males, is that for untried prisoners. It consists of a sufficiently roomy yard and day-room, in which, at the time of my inspection, there was only one prisoner, named Lewis Williams. This man, having been found insane on arraignment, was detained in expectation of the restoration of his reason, upon which event he would, of course, be put upon his trial. As he was the only untried prisoner in confinement, and as it would have been improper that he should have been left alone, a convicted prisoner was placed to watch him, to which departure from strict lawful propriety it was impossible to object, as the slender staff of the prison prevented the possibility of his being watched by an officer. In the west wall of this yard is a trap-door for receiving the food from the females' department, where it is prepared for the whole prison.

On the west side of the felons' yard, and bounded at its south extremity by that of the untried prisoners, is a large block of cells, which constitute the greater part of the sleeping accommodation of the prison. It contains three floors – two upper

ones, alike in all respects, containing one large sleeping cell with three beds; three of smaller size with one bed in each; and a refractory cell. The sleeping cells are good and tolerably airy; the refractory cells, from the means taken to exclude light and sound are very close and unhealthy. The lower floor contains the sleeping cells, as before, but the space corresponding with the refractory cells is occupied by a privy in the untried yard; the total accommodation, therefore, of this block of cells amounts to:—

Three cells of three beds each	9 beds.
Nine cells of one bed each	9 „
Two refractory cells	9 „
	20

All the bedsteads in the males' prison are of iron, and the bedding of good quality and sufficiently abundant.

Visiting Room.

There is no room in the prison which is especially devoted as a visiting room. This makes it necessary for prisoners to see their friends in the different sides of an iron grate in the hall. This is inconvenient, but it is difficult to propose a remedy in the present confined state of the prison.

Female Prison.

The prison for females occupies the extreme west end, where it is approached by a door having a peculiar lock that is kept by the matron. There is also a door opening directly from the street into the females' yard, which is used for bringing in coals, but seldom opened for any other purpose. The buildings devoted to the women are all on the west side of this passage, and occur in the following order:—

First, the laundry, which is sufficiently convenient; next the apartments of the matron, and the kitchen in which the cooking is performed for the whole prison. In the present state of the dietary, gruel being the only thing which undergoes any culinary preparation, this kitchen is sufficiently spacious, but it would require enlargement if a more varied dietary were adopted. Next in order are the day rooms for the convicted felons, for the convicted misdemeanants, and for the untried prisoners, and from the yard of the last-named division the passage before alluded to leading to the chapel. The upper part of this range of building is devoted to sleeping rooms for female criminals, except the room over the laundry, in which the female debtors sleep. The matron is careful to have the prisoners as near her apartments as possible at night; but she is often obliged to fill all the beds, and even then during the last year she has been at much difficulty to find accommodation for them. There is also a good infirmary and store-room over the felons' part of the prison.

From the above description of the entire prison it will be

obvious that the accommodation, especially on the men's side, is very incommensurate with the requirements of the county.

Want of accommodation at Sessions.

There is another deficiency to which I feel it my duty to call attention, more particularly as it would seem to be susceptible of an easy remedy, namely, the want of a secure and decent place for the detention of prisoners during the progress of the trials at Assizes and Quarter Sessions. The Courts are situated about a quarter of a mile from the prison, and all the prisoners for trial are taken thither in the morning. The men are kept all together in a large room until their trials are called on, but the women, from the want of a similar apartment, are kept in the dock in court, so that they hear all the trials of the men which may come on before their own. Surely the long existence of this custom must have rendered the authorities insensible to its impropriety, or it would not have been allowed to continue.

The clothing and bedding appeared to be very good and sufficient. I may observe, however, that it would be desirable that the prison clothing provided for the untried should not be identical with that for convicted misdemeanants, as is the case at present.

Diet.

The dietary of this prison is still regulated upon the old and exploded principle of furnishing exactly the same amount of food to prisoners of all denominations, and for every term of imprisonment. By this arrangement a great excess of food beyond what is necessary for their maintenance is given to persons imprisoned for short terms, while those imprisoned for long terms suffer from its insufficiency and want of variety. This plan of dieting prisoners is adhered to in many prisons for two reasons which are plausible at first sight, but will not bear examination, namely, economy, and the desire of deterring prisoners from committing offences for the purpose of getting a better diet in prison than they can at the poor-house. As a very large proportion of the sentences of imprisonment are for very short terms, a graduated dietary on the plan of that recommended in the official regulations issued from the Home Office, will generally be the means of reducing the expense of the food, and of disappointing the expectations of persons who may commit offences with the object alluded to, since the magistrates may adapt the term of imprisonment, and with it the diet to be given to the prisoner, to their view of the prisoner's object in committing the offence. The present dietary is as follows:—For prisoners sentenced to hard labour, bread 1 lb. 15 oz. and two pints of gruel daily. At the end of the first month after conviction these prisoners are allowed an ounce and half of cheese at dinner daily. Debtors, convicted prisoners not sentenced to labour, and those before trial, have 1 lb. 9 oz. of bread, two pints of gruel, and (after the

first month) 1½ oz. of cheese. A singular anomaly has been introduced of late in the case of fraudulent debtors, committed by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, and those from County Courts, who have, for four days in the week (besides gruel), 1 lb. 15 oz. of bread and 3 oz. of meat, and for the other three days 1 lb. 9 oz. of bread, and soup made of meat and vegetables. This diet was adopted for this class of prisoners upon the recommendation of the Secretary of State, whose object in making the recommendation was to give to fraudulent debtors a diet far inferior to that of others of the class; but in this prison the effect has been opposite to that designed to be produced, in consequence of the extreme lowness of the diet allowed to debtors.

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain performs Divine service and preaches two sermons on Sunday, and daily reads prayers selected from the Liturgy. He has not been able to administer the sacrament of late in consequence of the want of a chapel. He appears to take a great interest in his duties, and feelingly laments that his usefulness is very much limited by the want of a schoolmaster to communicate secular instruction, and to follow up and strengthen the good impressions he may have produced on the minds of prisoners. He is permitted by the magistrates to order what number he may think necessary of Bibles, Prayer-books, and tracts of the Christian Knowledge Society, but there are no books of general instruction in the prison, nor would they be of much service without also securing the assistance of a schoolmaster. I most fully concur in the chaplain's opinion upon this matter, and also that at least two turnkeys are necessary to be added to the staff of the prison to enforce the silent system, and indeed to maintain any kind of discipline.

Health.

The surgeon attends twice a-week, or oftener if required, and is called upon to supply the necessary medicines. He generally, but not always, sees the prisoners on admission. He is not required to make periodical examinations of the prisoners, or to examine any, except such as complain of illness, nor does he, unless he happen to visit the prison, see prisoners who may be in solitary confinement. He keeps a journal in which some particulars of the sickness of prisoners are recorded, but he does not comply with the provisions of the law by inserting therein the medicines prescribed by him for prisoners.

A small amount of useful labour has of late been performed in this prison in the shape of mat and rug-making, from which a profit has been derived. Besides this the treadmill is the only resource in the absence of a schoolmaster. The treadmill pumps up the water for the use of the prison, after the completion of which work its labour is thrown away.

No rules have been certified for the use of this prison since the year 1826, and even those are very imperfect, as they do not prescribe the duties of the officers, nor the discipline to be maintained among the prisoners.

The total expenditure for the year has amounted to 725*l.* 17*s.*, exclusive of 322*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* expended in repairs and alterations. The principal heads of expense have been the following:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prisoners' diet	201	16	3
Prisoners' clothing and bedding	58	0	6
Fuel	16	18	7
Furniture	45	19	10
Officers' salaries	288	18	0
Pensions	30	0	0

The staff consists of the following officers, with the salaries affixed:—

	£.	s.	d.
Gaoler	115	0	0
Chaplain	52	10	0
Surgeon	40	0	0
Matron	45	0	0
Two Turnkeys (each)	50	0	0

The head turnkey has also a house free of rent, and a fee of 5*s.* for whipping each prisoner to whom that punishment is awarded.

The receipts of the prison for the last year have been:—

	£.	s.	d.
By profit of prisoners' labour	19	18	0
By allowance for maintenance of convicted prisoners	211	16	0
By allowance for removal of transports	49	2	6
	280	16	6

RUTHIN.—LOCK-UP HOUSE FOR THE COUNTY AND TOWN.

This building was under repair and alteration at the time of my visit, which has been alluded to in the report on the County Prison. It consists of a large room under the police office, containing a bed and bedding and two benches, and warmed by an open fireplace. Adjoining to it is a small black-hole for unruly and disorderly prisoners, and a small airing-yard with a water-closet. It is scarcely sufficient for the detention of prisoners for a single night, and it is needless to remark, that, in the case of prisoners of both sexes being simultaneously in custody, the females must be detained elsewhere, as it would be improper that they should be confined together.

DENBIGH—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the principality. It contains nine cells, three of which are on an upper floor, and six below. The former are dry, and provided with bedsteads of iron on stone supports, and very good bedding. There is no glass in the windows, but a shutter is provided to keep out the cold. The cells on the ground floor are similarly constructed, and of equal or even larger size than those above, but they are not provided with bedding, the place of which is supplied by loose straw. The airing yards are three in number, each having a closet for the use of prisoners. The airing-yards are by no means secure, as the walls which divide them are placed so near to the main building, that any prisoner who should climb out of them (which it would not be difficult to do) might easily attain the top of the building by placing his back against the end of one of the partition walls, and his feet against the building.

The Quarter Sessions being held at Denbigh in March and October, prisoners are brought over from Ruthin on those occasions in a van, in which the male and female prisoners are separated by a partition, and lodged in the cells just described. During the trials, the prisoners are confined in a cell under the County Hall, measuring 12 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, in which 19 prisoners have occasionally been placed at a time; but a much better system has lately been introduced of taking down to the Hall only two or three at a time, as the bills are found by the grand jury. It is to be regretted, however, that the custom still prevails of marching the prisoners down for trial through the public street, instead of conveying them in the more decent manner adopted elsewhere, in a van.

LLANGOLLEN—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This prison is situated under a room which is called the Town Hall, but which does not appear to be used for any purpose connected with the town, except vestry meetings and meetings of magistrates—the latter about once a year. It contains two cells on the ground floor, one of which measures 10 feet by 7 feet, with a height of 8 feet 6 inches; the other being somewhat smaller. Each cell is lighted by a grated window without glass, and is not artificially warmed, so that the cells are stated with much probability to be very damp in winter. There is an iron bedstead in each cell, with bedding. One of the beds, intended for clean prisoners, has sheets; the

other is destitute of that luxury. There is no water-closet in the cells, but a privy is situated in the yard, which is also the yard of the house, and, being very insecure, a prisoner can only be taken thither under superintendence. When the weather is very cold, any prisoners who may be in custody are taken into the Board-room above, where a fire can be lighted. This room, although the windows are secured by bars, is very unsafe for prisoners, as the door could easily be broken, and the prisoners could then attain the top of the wall with the greatest ease from the external staircase leading to the Board-room. It is said that they are never left there all night; but this is only a partial security, as they might easily escape at any time. In the last year 66 prisoners were confined here, which is double the amount of any former year. This is attributed to the railway, which has brought so many strangers of loose character to the place.

The keeper and his wife have 6*l.* a year, without any allowances, except the use of a kitchen and bed-room. The keeper procures food for the prisoners, being allowed by the county 5*d.* a meal for each prisoner. When prisoners are committed for trial, they are taken over to Ruthin by the county police.

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FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED,

UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.—SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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PRINTED BY W. CLOWES & SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
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1850.

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IV.

FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF PRISONS FOR SCOTLAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE GREY, BART.,

Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Edinburgh, January 31, 1850.

I HAVE the honour to present to you the Fifteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, being my Third Report since I was appointed to that district.

In conformity with your instructions dated the 7th April last, the four northern counties of England, viz., Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Westmoreland, have been annexed to the district under my inspection.

I have subsequently visited all the principal prisons and a great portion of the lock-up houses in those counties, and have the satisfaction of reporting that they appeared to me generally to be well managed and in good order, with the exception of the borough prison of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to the separate report on which I beg respectfully to direct your attention.

In the early part of last year a reduced scale of experimental prison dietary was adopted, with your sanction, in the prisons of the counties of Durham, Cumberland and Westmoreland; the scale of the Durham dietary differing from that adopted in the other two counties (they are both shown in the Appendix to this Report), and up to the present time they appear to have worked well, with the exception only in the prison of Kendal, the dietary of which you will find noticed in the Separate Report on that prison.

In the course of the past year I have visited nearly the whole of the prisons in Scotland, including those in the northern and western islands, and I have great pleasure in reporting that, with a few exceptions, noticed in the Separate Reports, I found them generally remarkably clean and correct in every department, and under able management; want of accommodation for the due enforcement of discipline was the prevailing and almost their only fault.

I regret to remark that there has been no diminution in the amount of crime in this district. I showed in my last Report that, after a considerable annual increase during the preceding three years, the criminal convictions in Scotland in 1848 amounted to 17,402; they have during the past year swelled to 19,209; and if we take the number of committals instead of convictions, they amount to the number of 25,953.

While the convictions have been so much on the increase, the following table indicates that there has been a diminution in the graver offences; for it appears that there were—

	In—1848.	1849.
Committed for 1 year, and under 2 years	588	547
,, 2 years, and under 3 do.	42	20
Sentenced to transportation	388	340

The want of prison accommodation in some of the populous and manufacturing parts of the district, no doubt, serves to keep up the criminal list, while the nature of the present employments in the prisons of Scotland are in no way calculated to reduce it; but I am glad to find that, while the General Board have measures in progress to render certain classes of imprisonments of a more penal character, measures are also in progress in most of the counties in Scotland to provide for their prison wants, and though I stated in my last Report that Forfarshire was an exception, I have now the satisfaction of saying that it is likely to be one of the first to complete the required additions.

I beg, however, to direct your attention to the condition of the female department of the prison at Edinburgh, and to the county prisons of Dumbarton and Clackmannon, as shown in the Separate Reports, for the nature of the confinements in them are very objectionable, and I have not heard that any improvement is in contemplation. I would further beg to direct your notice to the recommendations so generally expressed by the chaplains and the keepers of prisons, that the magistrates of Scotland should be invested with the power of awarding corporal punishment to juvenile offenders instead of committing them to prison.

I have during the past year made several visits to the general prison at Perth, which, under the judicious arrangements of the General Board, is perhaps about the best-managed prison in the kingdom.

Since my last Report the confinement of females in the general prison has been discontinued, and it is now exclusively appropriated to male prisoners.

The detached wing, which was fitted up, by your direction, for the reception of the juvenile class of prisoners, in consequence of my report to you on their condition in 1847, has now been completed, and was occupied at the close of the last year.

The following is an extract from a letter which I addressed to the Secretary of the General Board on that occasion, to show the state of the class on the breaking up of the temporary system which had been adopted for their relaxation, while the building was in the course of preparation :—

"The daily average number in the class during the year "has been 38, and there has been no case requiring to be "'doubled up,' for though there is one shown in the Gover- "nor's Return, it appears to be the case of a boy noticed in "last year's Report, who had been re-admitted into the class, "and again required to be removed.

"The Governor continues to repeat to me his former remarks, "that, in a sanitary point of view, the boys are much improved, "for since the introduction of the class, they generally go out "healthy, robust, and quite fit for work, which under the "former system was not the case, for they were then usually "discharged in a delicate, inanimate state, and very unfit. It "is not less undeniable that they have made much greater "progress than formerly in their various branches of education.

"With regard to moral improvement, as no record of that "separate class had before been kept in the prison, there is no "means of testing the system by comparison; but while it "appears to me that any system calculated to damage the "mental or corporeal energies of the boys can answer no good, "I regret to add my conviction that there is, nevertheless, "little to be hoped for in either class, unless on their dis- "charge they are not only put in the way of doing well, but "watched with that care and attention which, had it been given "in time, would probably have saved them from being sent to "prison, but which, after they have been there, will be found "in nine cases out of ten to have been bestowed too late.

"I cannot too often press this important fact on the notice "of magistrates and communities, to show that if they would "keep their prisons empty, the work of reform must be com- "menced out of doors. communities. by compelling worthless "parents to do their duty, and by the aid of reformatory, "industrial, or other schools, protecting neglected children, "and magistrates, by never committing them to prison until it "had been clearly shown that every proper attempt to reclaim "them had been made in vain.

"I must, however, further remark, that when the necessity "for committing them to prison does arise, the system of "discipline at present in use in the prisons of Scotland is but "ill calculated to deal with such cases. A short sentence, and "employment at 'useful labour,' whether with or without "separate confinement, is, I consider, but an inducement to "return to prison. It would require some system of a sharper "and more penal character.

"I have seen the crank-machine, recommended by Colonel "Jebb, in extensive practice in the county gaol at Leicester "with the most beneficial results, and I should be glad to see "a trial made of it in the prisons of Scotland, for as it can be "adapted to any strength, it would be found to be active and "wholesome employment for certain classes, even of the young, "and especially applicable to all those pests of society who "prefer a prison to a life of honest industry, and who continue "to commit petty offences for the sake of being sent to prison."

In my last Report I stated that three boys had been sent to prison at Elgin "for throwing stones at ducks in the river," for such was the description I received of the "malicious tresspass" for which they were committed; but having since learnt that they had destroyed the ducks, I feel it due to the respected sheriff-deputy there to show that they had not been committed for such a trifling offence as I had been led to believe.

I beg to refer you, for the usual statistical information, to "The Eleventh Report of the General Board of Directors of "Prisons in Scotland."

In conclusion, I have the satisfaction of repeating my acknowledgements for the uniform kind co-operation and assistance which I continue to receive from all the authorities throughout my district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN KINCAID,

Inspector of Prisons.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

ABERDEEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 30 and 31, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

In East Prison . .	16	male criminals.
,, . .	3	male debtors.
,, . .	63	female criminals.
Total . . .	82	
In West Prison . .	53	male criminals.
General Total .	135	

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year amounts to 106, being the same as in 1848.

I found every department of the prisons, as well as the clothing and bedding, in the best order and highly creditable to the governor and matron, Mr. and Miss Chalmers, who reported that they had every reason to be satisfied with their subordinate officers.

There has been no prevailing disease in the prison since last inspection. The surgeons of both prisons seem to have performed their duties zealously and regularly.

There is still no chapel to this prison.

The chaplain, the Rev. W. D. Strachan, had just been elected to another establishment, and was only continuing his valuable services until the appointment of a successor. The following are extracts from his Quarterly Reports on the subject of juvenile crime:—

I still adhere to my oft-repeated opinion, that in dealing with juvenile offenders, magistrates should be invested with greater discretionary power; and that they should either order these children to attend school for a fixed time, and, failing their attendance, to cause them to be flogged, or, if imprisonment be deemed necessary, that it should be for a long period. I rejoice to know that influential parties take the deepest interest in this important matter, and I hope that their efforts to effect a change will be successful, for in my opinion a worse mode of treating young offenders than the present can hardly be conceived.

During the quarter 200 persons have been convicted and imprisoned; the prompting cause of their offences has been—

Drunkenness	143
Idleness and bad company	25
Covetousness	14
Poverty	12
Irritability, lust, &c. . .	6
Total . .	200

Quarter after quarter the same lamentable fact comes out, that drink is the cause of about two-thirds of all the offences committed.

The chaplain remarks on the state of education in the prison that—

The improvement among the males is creditable to the zeal and diligence of Mr. Kny, their teacher (who attends them in their cells about eight hours daily, there being no schoolroom). Among the females, the matron is most efficiently assisted by a lady whose gratuitous labours are attended with much marked success.* She has the happy faculty of gaining the prisoners' affections, of engaging their attention, and of implanting a desire to learn. The progress is proportionate to these advantages.

The library is in good order, and the books said to be much read; and, with some exceptions, very carefully preserved.

The governor states that, with the exception of the convicts, and some troublesome juveniles, the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, but he has been much inconvenienced this year in consequence of the crowded state of the prison, especially on the female side, where it has generally been necessary to confine two in the same cell.

The chief employments here are—

Weaving.	Knitting.
Shoe-making.	Picking-oakum and
Shirt-making.	Netmaking.

The provisions are supplied by contract; and the work for the prisoners provided by the governor at the cheapest market.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The net cost per head last year	14	16	3
Average ,, ,,	4	4	9
Average amount of earnings .	2	18	1

The governor settles his accounts annually with the clerk of the Prison Board: they are previously examined by a professional accountant.

The governor reports that there has been a sensible diminution in the number of juvenile committals since the opening of the first industrial school in Aberdeen in 1841; for while in 1843 they

* The Governor's sister.

amounted to 53, they had fallen in 1848 to 19, and this last year to 16.

The only complaints made during my inspection were by five out of six convicts, who had recently been received from Dumfries prison, and whose conduct while at Dumfries, as well as along the road, and since their arrival in this prison, had been almost one continued scene of disorder and outrage. I inquired into their complaints, which by some previous concert were nearly all in the same words, and of the same nature, but, with one exception, I found them groundless. The exception was rather a singular one, the convict who made it having recently escaped from this prison through a cell window in the upper floor of the prison, to which he had been removed in consequence of the belief that he had been seriously injured in a desperate assault he had made on one of the warders. On getting out of the window, he had proceeded along the roof, and by the aid of his bed-clothes, contrived to make a perilous descent into the governor's garden, and got over the boundary-wall. He was, however, retaken in committing a robbery some 20 miles distant. At the time of my visit he was in irons, and complained that, by the carelessness of the officers of the prison in the performance of their duties, he had been left at liberty to possess himself of dangerous weapons, which induced him to commit acts which he would not otherwise have thought of, and he was now fettered as I then saw him in consequence of their neglect. On my expressing some doubt as to the truth of his statement, he said he could convince me of the fact, if I would permit him to be taken to the cell in which he had been confined prior to his being lodged in the top of the prison, adding, "I will show you the weapons still concealed there, notwithstanding all the search that I know has since been made." I accordingly had him taken there by the governor, and, true enough, he at once mounted a stool, to reach the top of the air-pipe, and undoing the top, he deliberately pulled out, one after another, three long sharp-pointed iron spindles, which he had probably succeeded in breaking from the wheels to which they had been attached, in passing to and from the airing-gallery without being closely watched. Prison officers cannot be too much alive to the fact, that the sole study of a professional thief is to watch for and profit by their indiscretions.

HUNTLY PRISON.

[Inspected September 18, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement; everything was clean and creditable, and the prison grounds neatly kept.

There has been no change since last inspection.

The prisoners are dieted according to rule, the oaten cake supplied in lieu of flour bread being preferred by the prisoners.

No surgeon had yet been appointed; but one attends when wanted. There is but one case of sickness recorded since the opening of the prison.

The keeper states, that the minister of the parish is kind enough to visit occasionally gratuitously.

The keeper settles his accounts annually with the clerk of the Board.

The keeper complains that the kitchen chimney smokes very much, which, as it may be remedied at a trifling cost, I would recommend being done.

INVERARY PRISON.

[Inspected June 28, 1849.]

Present:—

In the New Prison	8 males.
In the Old Prison	2 males.
,, ...	3 females.
Total . . .	13

The average daily number in confinement for the past year has been 16, four more than in 1848.

The new prison was occupied on the 3rd of January last, but three of the cells are still uncertified by the surgeon on account of dampness; I observe, however, in a subsequent report, the surgeon states that they may now be occupied, as they are free from damp.

The prison, as also the clothing and bedding, were clean and creditable to the keeper and matron, and the food was of wholesome quality.

The health in the prison seems to have been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The duties of the chaplain seem also to have been zealously performed. He preaches on Sundays, both in Gaelic and in English, so that all the prisoners have the advantage of his exhortation. He states, with regard to the library, that a few more Bibles in both languages are required.

The conduct of the prisoners is reported to be generally good; but the keeper states, that since the occupation of the new prison and the warder being required to sleep there, the prisoners confined in the old prison have frequent opportunities of conversing.

The chief employments are—

Sewing.	Net-making.
Knitting.	Teazing oakum.

The keeper settles his accounts monthly with the clerk of the County Prison Board. The account of work done by the prisoners is kept separate, and the money handed over to the clerk, taking his receipt for the same.

The net cost per head in this prison has been 19*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 12*s.*; the average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

The keeper and matron continue to give instruction to the respective sexes as formerly reported.

TOBEMORY PRISON.

[Inspected June 30, 1849.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement for the last three months.

The prison consists of two board-floor apartments on the ground-floor with an arched roof, and one floor above for females.

The apartments were clean, but the small piece of ground around the prison was badly kept, and overgrown with rank weeds and grass.

The keeper reports that the drains are in bad order, and the supply of water not enough to carry away all nuisances. He suggests, as the prison is so seldom used as a place of confinement, that the prison officers could, if permitted, remove the nuisances altogether clear of the prison.

The surgeon and chaplain seem to have been both attentive to their duties whenever their services are required, which however is but seldom.

The keeper states that the general conduct of prisoners is good, and that no punishments are ever inflicted, and that he seldom has a case of recommitment. He states that almost the only crimes for which prisoners are committed are assaults and petty thefts; and that their only employment when in prison is the cleaning and scrubbing of their own cells, and in reading.

AYR PRISON.

[Inspected May 14, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

62	male criminals.
5	male civil prisoners.
37	female criminals, with 4 children.
Total . 104	

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 94, being 9 less than in 1848.

I found the prison in every department as clean as under existing circumstances could be. The clothing and bedding, too, were in proper order, and the food of good and wholesome quality.

The surgeon's duties continue to be most efficiently discharged by Dr. Whiteside.

A new chaplain had been appointed, but had not yet commenced his duties, the acting chaplain in the mean while performs the duties, and the remarks in his journal are judicious. The teacher also performs the duties of his department in a creditable manner.

In the quarterly report subsequent to my visit, the new chaplain, the Rev. W. Russell, M.A., who commenced his duties on the 18th of this month, in his Report, dated the 30th September, makes the following observations on the subject of juvenile crime:—

It is a pleasing sign of the times that men of high intellect and influence in this country are turning their attention to the neglected portion of our youthful population; for there cannot be a doubt were schools and institutions opened in any adequate number for the education and training of poor children, who are left orphans and destitute upon the world, or whose parents are ignorant and worthless, or unable to procure for them the means of instruction, that much might be done to prevent their being exposed to a life of crime and moral degradation and ruin. I confess I would be inclined to place far more reliance upon the system which has for its object the prevention of crime, than upon any one, however valuable in some respects, which only aims at redeeming the young and uneducated offender, who, as the natural consequence of his ignorance, has become the victim of evil habits. For very young offenders corporal punishment seems to me far preferable to imprisonment. The former has an end in itself. Not so the latter. The juvenile offender, by having been imprisoned, has a stigma attached to him which is apt to operate strongly and in various ways against his future reformation."

The punishments here have been very numerous, owing to the numbers crowded together, which at all times provokes the commission of petty prison offences. There had been none of a very serious character.

I found the prison very much improved under the judicious arrangement of the present governor (Mr. M'Kissock), who is making steady progress in bringing it into the best state which the nature of the building will admit, but there is still much to be done.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the net cost per head during the past year has been 10*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, the average of the prison diet, 4*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.*, being considerably lower than last year. The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*

The prison still continues in the same crowded state as before, and exposed to all the evils and contamination consequent on three, four, and sometimes even five prisoners, occupying the same cell, under no regular supervision, and under circumstances which preclude the enforcement of any useful discipline. It is very remarkable that this prison is one of the healthiest in Scotland, although the cells which are so crowded are small in size and without any artificial ventilation or heating.

IRVINE PRISON.

[Inspected May 12, 1849.]

There were no prisoners on the day of inspection.

I found the court-house in better order than at my former visit, but there has been no alteration in the prison.

There is still no surgeon to the prison, but one is called in when required. There were seven cases of sickness recorded by him since December last, but none of a serious character.

There has been no clerical visit since my last inspection. The missionary minister who used to attend gratuitously having left the town.

SALCOATS PRISON.

[Inspected May 12, 1849.]

In confinement :—

	4 males.
	1 female.
Total . .	5

They made no complaints.

I found the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, very clean; but no clothing has yet been provided for the females.

Everything about the prison was in good order, and creditable to the keeper.

No provision has yet been made for the supply of water, which has to be brought from a distance, and at great inconvenience.

The surgeon's duties are now regularly performed, and the parish clergyman is kind enough to visit gratuitously.

Picking oakum is the only kind of employment given to prisoners here.

There were only two entries on the Board's inspection book. I would recommend that the governor of the county prison at Ayr should occasionally visit the small prisons as formerly.

The keeper has much trouble in consequence of the corridor window being quite open to the public road, and affording any passer-by an opportunity to talk to the prisoners, or to pass things

into them through the open corridor. I would recommend that the window should be built up to within nine inches of the top, and the opening to have a wire guard to prevent things being thrown in.

BANFF PRISON.

[Inspected September 17, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

7 male criminals.
2 male debtors.
6 female criminals.

Total . . 15

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been nine, being two less than in 1848.

The prison, as also the clothing and bedding, were very clean, and creditable to the keeper and the matron.

The two towers in the boundary wall, mentioned in my last Report, have been roofed in, and I found the one in use as a coal store, and the other for oakum and the tools of the prison; but it has been very imperfectly roofed, and is very damp. The bath had been altered as before recommended, and the defects in the cell windows corrected.

In my last Report on this prison, I called the notice of the County Board to the expense of the prison diet, it being very much beyond that of any other prison in Scotland; but it has since been explained to me, that the sum of 42*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, which had been paid as the compromise of a law-suit, had, by mistake, been charged for the maintenance of the prisoners, instead of against the general management, which explanation would have reduced the cost of the former to a fair average. The Returns for the present Report, however, show an increase both in the net cost and in the average amount for prison dietary, as compared with those of the previous year. The cooking is still done by contract outside the prison, which I still think is a very unsatisfactory arrangement.

The prison has been healthy, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties, which continued to be performed in a very satisfactory manner.

The keeper reports, that the conduct of the prisoners generally is good, and the punishments few and trifling. He settles his accounts with the clerk of the Board annually, producing vouchers.

The net cost per head has been 30*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 10*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, the average amount of earnings 3*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

The only assistant to the keeper and matron is their daughter, Mary, now 20 years of age. She has been acting as warder four years without pay. She is an able young woman, and her assistance seems to be necessary, I would suggest to the County Board whether she is not deserving of some remuneration.

KEITH PRISON.

[Inspected September 17, 1849.]

This is a small new prison of two cells, situated at the end of a street in the west end of the town.

There were no prisoners in confinement; everything was clean and in good order, and the prison well warmed.

The keeper states, that the cells are very close when there is no breeze of wind, as the windows are in the roof, and not made to open. This might easily be remedied, by having one or two panes of glass in each window made to open and shut by pulleys inside the cell. A water-closet, too, ought to be provided by making an opening in the wall through the north end of the corridor.

Everything in the prison, including clothing and bedding, were clean and creditable to the keeper.

The keeper is allowed 6*d.* a-day for the dieting of each prisoner on the second-class dietary, and he settles his accounts with the clerk of the Board once a-month, producing his vouchers.

The surgeon visits twice a-week, and his visits were duly recorded.

There is no chaplain, nor is the prison visited by any clergyman.

The keeper, Alexander Smith, who is a shoemaker by trade, is allowed 10*l.* a-year; his wife, who acts as matron, has no allowance. He is obliged to provide for the warming of the prison out of his salary, which, I conceive, to be objectionable in principle, for the keeper may expose the prisoners to severe cold; or if he is an honest and a liberal-minded man, it deprives him of a portion of his small income, which he can ill afford.

CULLEN PRISON.

[Visited September 17, 1849.]

This is a small new prison of two cells.

There were no prisoners in confinement. The cells appeared to be damp, and the keeper's apartments not in good order. It had, however, been but recently opened, and I hope on my next visit to be able to report more favourably.

GREENLAW PRISON.

[Inspected May 31, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

20	male criminals.
1	male civil prisoner.
6	female criminals.
1	male lunatic.
1	female lunatic.
Total . .	29

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement, for the year 1849 has been 23, being four more than in 1848. I was glad to observe that very few juvenile prisoners had been committed to this prison during the past year.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, was clean and creditable to the keeper, but it is a very unsatisfactory prison, there being no effective separation between the sexes, males and females occupying adjoining cells. The airing-yards, too, are very unsafe. I wrote a letter to the clerk of the Board, immediately after my inspection, suggesting a plan for the better security of the prisoners while airing; but I have not heard that anything has yet been done.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The keeper states, that the chaplain performs his duties regularly, but I found no entry of his services recorded in his journal or character book.

The keeper reports, that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, though there are many punishments for trifling offences occasioned by the defective state of the prison and airing-yards, affording temptation for them to communicate with each other.

The chief employments are:—

Sand-beating.	Sewing.
Net-making.	Shoe-making.
Mat-making.	Teazing oakum.

The keeper settles his accounts quarterly with the clerk of the Board at Dunse. The materials are supplied to him by contract, and the clerk of the Board strikes the average at which each ration is to be charged in the keeper's accounts. The net cost per head has been 22*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, and the average of the prison diet 7*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 1*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

The only change since last inspection is in the teacher, who

had just left. Although a new one had been appointed, he had not yet commenced his duties.

DUNSE PRISON.

[Inspected May 31, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

Two males.—One of them a boy, aged 13, had been previously confined along with his father at Greenlaw.

They made no complaint.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean and creditable.

I found no entry in the surgeon's register of sickness, (the only book which he keeps in the prison,) since the 21st of April last. The keeper says, he believes the surgeon has been sick, for that he used to visit once a-week, and as there had been no case of serious illness since his last visit, he had not considered it necessary to call upon him.

The chaplain visits regularly once a-week.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and there had been no punishments since the present keeper came into office.

The keeper purchases the prison diet, and charges a fixed price for it, to wit, for prisoners committed for three days, 3*d.* a-day; 14 days, 4½*d.* a-day; untried prisoners, 6*d.* a-day; and he furnishes an account about once in two months.

The present keeper, James Dobie, was appointed in December last.

WICK PRISON.

[Inspected September 6, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

	3 males.
	1 female convict.
Total . .	4

They made no complaint.

This prison was fully reported by Captain O'Brien, in the Thirteenth Report, and it has undergone no subsequent alteration.

The general health appeared to have been good, and the keeper stated, that the surgeon was very attentive, and regular in the discharge of his duties; I observed, however, that the last entry in his journal was dated the 21st ultimo.

The parish minister visits the prison once a-week, but not on

Sundays. As the usual quarterly reports have not reached me from that prison, I am prevented remarking on the details of those officers' duties.

The prison was very clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, as also the clothing and bedding, and the food was of wholesome quality.

The chief employments here are:—

Net-making.
Shoe-making.
Picking oakum.

The net cost per head has been 25*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; the average of prison dietry 6*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; average amount of earnings, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The keeper states, that he settles his accounts annually with the clerk of the Board, but I found no record of the settlement entered in his books.

ALLOA PRISON.

[Inspected October 17, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

16 male criminals.
4 female criminals.
1 male civil psisoner.

Total . . 21

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 20, being the same as in 1848.

A few days prior to my visit, the oakum-room, which is situated in the body of the prison, was found to be on fire. It was discovered in good time, and, by the exertions of the officers and the prisoners, it was confined to that room, but everything in it was burnt, prison-clothing, books, and all.

The oakum which the prisoners had been employed in teazing had been locked up a very short time before the fire was discovered, but it was impossible to trace whether there had been any fire concealed in it at the time it was locked up, or whether it had been set fire to from the outside, as there was an air-hole through the wall opening from the oakum-room to the public street, without a wire-guard, and through which the fire might have been introduced.

As everything was in confusion at the time of my visit, in consequence of the number of workmen employed in repairing the damages done by the fire, I need not remark further on the state of the prison, than that some addition to it is imperatively called

for, as with the number usually in confinement it is impossible to conceive a prison in a more unsatisfactory condition; and so far is it from being a terror to evil-doers, that though several prisoners made their escape during the confusion of the fire, they all returned of their own accord next morning.

The general health here has been good, and the surgeon continues to perform his duties regularly.

A new chaplain had been appointed very recently. His predecessor, in his last report, remarks very strongly on the evils arising from the crowded state of the prison, as well as from the defective state of the buildings; for besides two or three almost constantly in a cell without the means of classification, they are enabled to communicate all over the prison through open chinks in the cell door. He adds, that the corrupting influence of these communications cannot be overstated.

The chief employments here are, teazing oakum, wool, and hair.

The keeper settles his accounts with the clerk of the Prison Board half-yearly, producing his vouchers.

The net cost per head during the year has been 19*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*, and the average of prison dietary 6*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

The keeper and the matron are very zealous in the discharge of their duties, but no good can be effected in such a prison.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

[Inspected November 16, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

	29 male criminals.
	2 male civil prisoners.
	7 female criminals.
Total . .	38

They made no complaint.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 28, being 5 more than in 1848.

There has been no alteration since last inspection.

The want of proper prison accommodation is much felt here, and the evil consequences incalculable. There are two or three prisoners in every cell. I found one boy, 12 years of age, committed for the first time, confined in the same cell with an adult convict; and in another cell, a boy, 13 years of age, also committed for the first time, in company with another convict, also an adult. The females, as formerly reported, occupy adjoining cells with the

males in the same open galleries; and as the prison accommodation is very insufficient, it must be needless to say more, to show that an extension of prison accommodation here is imperatively called for, and I would recommend that such addition should comprehend a separate wing for the females.

The alteration suggested to the airing-yard has not been carried out, and it is consequently often unfit for use. I must therefore repeat the recommendation, that the pavement should be renewed, and a portion of the roof covered.

I found the prison as usual remarkably clean, and the clothing and bedding in good order, reflecting great credit on the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Farlane, who continue to give instruction to the respective sexes as heretofore, in a very satisfactory manner.

One prisoner, who had been long in a delicate state of health, died in March last. In other respects the prison has been very healthy, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. In his December report he expresses himself very strongly on the want of prison accommodation, and the pain he felt at finding a boy, 11 or 12 years of age, in the same cell with two old offenders.

The books in the prison library are in a very bad state of repair, and almost unfit for use; they not only require to be replaced, but from the increased number of prisoners, an increase of books is also required for the library. The chaplain suggests the propriety of having all the books at least half-bound.

The keeper reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good; the punishments have been very few, and of a trifling character.

The chief employments are:—

Weaving.	Teazing oakum.
Door-mat making.	Sewing.
Net-making.	

The keeper states that he settles his accounts once a-year with the clerk of the Prison Board, producing his vouchers. The settlement was duly entered in his cash-book.

The net cost per head during the year has been 12*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

The warder is obliged to continue the same objectionable practice as before, warming himself in cold weather in the debtors' room, and of cooking there. The dietary alteration recommended in last Report, however, has been adopted, and he now receives 4*d.* a-day as the commuted allowance for prison diet.

There are only three visits recorded in the County Boards inspection book, but they are all creditable to the management.

DUMFRIES PRISON,

[Inspected May 2, 1849.]

There were in prison on the day of inspection—

52 males.
18 females.

Total . . 70

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement for the past year was 46, being 10 less than in 1848.

There had been no alteration in this prison since my last inspection, and its defective condition having been so often reported, it is only necessary to remark that in its present crowded state, all the worst consequences of imprisonment are in full operation.

I found the prison as clean as, under existing circumstances, could be expected. The clothing and the bedding, too, were clean and in good order, and the food was of a proper quality.

The health in the prison during the early part of the year had not been good: the register of sickness during the March quarter showed 48 cases of illness and one death, ascribed chiefly to the defective drainage and some of the cells being damp. I am glad to find, since my visit, that the building of the new prison, so long contemplated, has at length commenced.

The surgeon's journal was not regularly kept, showing no entry from 12th November to the 28th of January; but the governor states he was absent during a portion of that time; and I found no entry in it since the 25th of last month. The sick register has also been irregularly kept.

The chaplain's duties seem to have been exercised with much zeal and ability, and with as much advantage as, in the existing state of the prison, could reasonably be expected.

The Governor, in his Report for the March quarter, states—

That the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good; but there had been a certain number among them whose conduct has been worse than any he has had under his charge for the last six years. That these criminals have made crime a profession, and have been often in prison, hardened and impervious to moral influences; while they have in this prison great facilities of communication, forming plans and entering into combinations—corrupting the minds of the better-disposed class of prisoners—rendering it a task of no ordinary difficulty to keep up any degree of good order—and that he has, therefore, been under the necessity of inflicting more severe and exemplary punishments than on any former occasion during the same period.

There have been several attempts to escape, and two convicts of desperate character succeeded in getting away on the 13th of May, but they were afterwards recaptured.

It is only necessary further to remark on the dangerous con-

dition of this prison, that, on the removal of six convicts to Aberdeen, it was discovered, on the road, that they had armed themselves with some very dangerous weapons, which there can be little doubt had been manufactured in the prison, unknown to the officers.

The chief employments are—

Sewing.	Picking wool.
Knitting.	Teazing oakum.
Mat-making.	

The provisions are supplied by contract. The net cost per head during the year has been 13*l.* 15*s.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, being rather more than last year. The average amount of earnings has been 1*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

The keeper, Mr. Kidd, seems well qualified for his duties, and his daughter, Miss Kidd, makes an efficient matron.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected May 15, 1849.]

Present in confinement—

	291 males.
	290 females.
Total . .	581

They made few complaints, and those of too frivolous a character to require notice.

The average daily confinements during the year have been 636, being 101 more than last year.

The prisoners were employed on the day of inspection as follows:—

Employment.	Males.	Females.
Winding	1	..
Turning	1	..
Shoemaking	8	..
Tailoring	6	..
Net-making	58	..
Carpentry	2	..
Teazing oakum, hair, &c.	155	114
Sewing	7	110
Cooking and baking	..	3
Washing and cleaning	7	20
Miscellaneous	..	4
Mat-making	27	..
Smiths	3	..
Knitting	..	37
Sick in hospital	2	2
Not working	14	..
Total	291	290

Their distribution with regard to cells, &c., was as follows:—

Distribution.	—	—	—
Separate	93	24	17
In cells with two	2	134	154
In class-rooms	5	33	..
Neither in cells with two nor class-rooms	..	..	119
Total	100	191	290

The number of commitments during the year ending 30th June was 5893.

Since last inspection the small detached prison of 20 cells, previously occupied by male prisoners, has been disjoined from the west prison and now forms a portion of the central one. This change was rendered necessary by a recent arrangement to discontinue the confinement of females in the general prison at Perth, and their consequent transfer to the prisons from which they had originally been received, which made a considerable addition to the usual numbers in the prison here.

The east wing continues to be occupied by the longer-sentenced male prisoners, and contained, on the day of my visit, 95 criminal and 5 civil prisoners, males. The west wing is, as formerly, occupied by the shorter-sentenced and untried male prisoners, and contained 191, of which 40 were untried. The central division and the small prison already mentioned, are occupied by the female prisoners, and, on the day of inspection, contained 290.

Two punishment cells are about to be constructed in the basement story of the centre wing.

All the apartments of the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were in the best possible order, and its management reflects the highest credit on Mr. Smith, the governor, who is ably assisted by Miss Aitken, the matron, and they report that they have every reason to be satisfied with their subordinate officers.

The general health in the prison during the past year has been good, and the cases of severe illness not numerous. Most of them occurred to old diseased convicts, who are unfit, from the bad state of their health, to be sent to Millbank. The cholera epidemic proved fatal in the city and neighbourhood, but only two cases occurred in the prison: they both died within a few hours after admission. No other epidemic has existed in the prison, with the exception of bronchitis, which prevailed to a very limited extent during the month of December. This complaint was very prevalent in Edinburgh at the time, but in the prison it was entirely confined to the infants who were received there with their mothers.

The surgeon's duties continue to be most efficiently conducted by Dr. Simpson.

The duties of the chaplain also continue to be most satisfactorily performed by the Rev. George Hislop, and he seems to be ably assisted by the deputy chaplains and the teachers. He reports, that the prison library has been very generally used, and that the books are generally well taken care of.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the work for the prisoners purchased by the governor at the cheapest market.

The net cost per head, during the year, has been 11*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 3*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 1*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

Seven officers have left since last inspection, five by promotion to situations in other prisons, on recommendation by the governor, and two have left for other situations not in prisons.

There is little to remark in the working of this prison beyond what has been repeatedly noticed in previous Reports, for though the new east wing is an excellent prison, in which the objects of imprisonment are most efficiently carried out, the other prison buildings, though in good order, continue to be altogether inadequate to the numbers they are required to accommodate. The usual proportion continue to be associated with its consequent evil results.

I have already remarked, that 20 cells have been detached from the male prison to meet the influx caused by the return of female prisoners from the general prison; but the female prison continues in the same unsatisfactory condition as before reported, for neither discipline nor order can be maintained, and the association of the prisoners make it a nursery for crime rather than a house for correction or reformation.

The excuse made for permitting such things to exist is said to be the want of funds to make the necessary alterations; but when I state that not less than twenty of the counties of Scotland, similarly circumstanced, have submitted to a voluntary assessment, it seems strange that the authorities of the metropolis of Scotland should not ere this have arranged measures for the improvement of the female prison of Edinburgh.

It has been a subject of remark in previous Reports that this prison forms an exception, the females generally out-numbering the males; and I have just received from the intelligent governor, Mr. Smith, some statistical information on that head which cannot fail to be read with painful interest.

It appears from the Parliamentary Report of the population at last census that the excess of females over males in Edinburgh was upwards of 15,000, and that 800 females are annually committed to prison for the first time. This is a lamentable state of things, but not much to be wondered at when we consider that such an excess of females exists in a city containing probably not more than 150,000 inhabitants, and that 10,000 of those females are between the ages of 15 and 35, the period of life at which all

the energies or passions of woman are most strongly influenced, and as there are no manufactories or other employment to which a large portion of them can possibly turn themselves to useful account, however desirous they may be to do so, as I have already said, it can scarcely be wondered that so many should sink into misery and want, and from indigence into crime. The following table shows the number of females committed to the prison of Edinburgh during the five years ending June, 1849:—

Year ending June.	Number Committed from 17 to 21 Years of Age.	Total Number Committed.	Daily Average Number in Prison.	Number Committed for First Time.	Number Sentenced to Transportation.
1845	492	2,200	187	903	45
1846	435	2,144	193	747	29
1847	457	1,963	195	712	38
1848	423	2,060	216	774	26
1849	540	2,612	270	946	30
Total in Five Years.	2,317	10,979	1,061	4,082	168
Average of Five Years, omitting Fractions.	469	2,195	212	816	33

I am glad to remark that there has been a gradual and extensive decrease in the number of juvenile confinements during the last three years:—

In 1847, the numbers under 14 years of age were			267
1848	,,	,,	206
1849	,,	,,	166

The governor remarks on this subject—

The decrease in 1848 is, so far as I know, to be wholly attributed to the influence of the Ragged and Industrial schools, but I think it is proper to mention, that the still greater decrease has, I believe, to some extent, been caused by the operation of a clause in the New Police Act, which provides for the punishment of juveniles committing slight offences otherwise than by imprisonment.

The punishment alluded to by the governor is the power which the magistrates of Edinburgh now have of sentencing juveniles to be whipt instead of committing them to prison, which is shown to have a beneficial influence in many ways. One of the most important is, that a whipping, without committing him to prison, does not affect the boy's character nor prevent his getting employment. Employers are obliged to chastize their own children, and do not choose to draw a line of distinction between that and what is inflicted under the Police Act. But once commit a boy to

prison, his character is damaged, and no one will be found to employ him.

EDINBURGH LOCK-UP HOUSE GOAL.

[Inspected December 27, 1849.]

Present in confinement :—

	3 males.
	6 females.
Total . .	9

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 10.

I have already stated in my former Reports that this is a dark, ill-constructed building, very unfit for prison purposes, and as, during the past year, an extensive building has been erected for the accommodation of police prisoners, a considerable portion of which is very generally unoccupied, it would be very desirable if the County Prison Board could make some arrangement with the the police authorities to have a portion of that building separated for the reception of the class of prisoners usually sent to the lock-up, and where they could be properly accommodated.

The net cost per head during the year has been 14*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 3*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

The keeper and the matron seem well qualified and zealous in the discharge of their duties.

ELGIN PRISON.

[Inspected September 15, 1849.]

Present in confinement :—

	12 males.
	2 females.
Total . .	14

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 8, one more than in 1848.

Every department of the prison was clean and in good order, and in the highest degree creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge.

A new chaplain and a new surgoon have been appointed since last inspection.

The general health of the prisoners seems to have been remarkably good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The chaplain has also discharged his duties regularly. He preaches to the prisoners collectively on the Sundays in one of the class-rooms, and also visits them within their cells. The teacher continues to attend daily for an hour, instructing the prisoners separately in their cells, and some of them make considerable progress in learning. He does not limit his attention to those confined for periods exceeding the prescribed rules, but gives instruction to all juveniles.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments few and trifling.

The chief employments are—

Shoe-making.	Wool-carding.
Tailoring.	Oakum-picking.

The keeper settles his accounts once a-year with the clerk of the Prison Board, producing his vouchers. The cost per head during the year has been 23*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

In my last report on this prison, I stated that three boys of tender age had been committed 48 hours each for throwing stones at ducks in the river. Such I was informed was their offence, and I had no reason to doubt its correctness; but it has since been shown, that their real offence was for destroying the ducks, and though it no way affects the object I had in view in bringing the case before the public, viz., the evil consequences of committing children of that age to prison, yet it is due to the much respected committing magistrate to correct the mis-statement, by showing that they had not been committed for such a trifling offence as I was led to believe.

CUPAR PRISON.

[Inspected August 28, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

39	male criminals.
4	male civil prisoners.
24	female criminals, with 4 children.
Total . .	67

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 71, being 14 more than in 1848.

I found, as usual, that this prison in every department was in the most perfect state of order; but that in its working it was still subjected to the usual drawback, by the evils arising from the male and female prisoners occupying cells in the same open galleries; but as the County Board seem to be, from the experience of the

last two years, quite satisfied that the present prison is not more than adequate for the separate confinement of the usual number of male prisoners, now entertain serious intentions of erecting a separate wing for the females, which if carried out will, as I have stated in my former Reports, make it perhaps the most efficient prison in Scotland.

The little building in the centre of the prison-grounds, already reputed as having been intended for airing-yards, continues to be occupied as before, the one compartment as a blacksmith's shop, and the other as a flax-dresser's; while the airing of the prisoners continues to be, as heretofore, in the open prison-grounds, the males as well as females all within view of each other, so that they have an opportunity of acting in concert if so disposed.

On one occasion since last inspection, an untried male prisoner, named D. F., charged with theft, on approaching the outer gate while taking his usual airing round, observed that the baker's boy with a supply of bread had just entered the outer gate, and was in the act of passing the inner iron grated one. He made a rush to that gate, shoved the baker's boy aside, and then at the outer gate, in which the female doorkeeper had imprudently left the key; she caught hold of him and made a resolute struggle, but as no assistance was near, he succeeded in making his escape. I have since made some recommendations, which, if attended to, will prevent occurrences of this nature.

In a recent Report, the keeper states that the prison well had been almost dry during the quarter, and that the water for the use of the prison has been obliged to be brought from the town, from which the prison is distant; he suggests, that if water-tanks or cisterns were placed so as to receive the rain-water from the roof, it would be a great assistance in supplying the means of washing.

Two cases of malignant cholera has occurred in the prison, one was a male, and the other a female prisoner; they were both of irregular and dissipated character. Their cases were successfully treated, and they both recovered. One man died during the September quarter who had been long labouring under scrofula. There had been a good many cases of sickness arising from gastrial irritation and diarrhœa, the effects of dissipation previous to committal; but the general health of the prisoners appears to have been good, and the duties of the surgeon most efficiently carried out.

The chaplain, who is also the teacher in this prison, continues to perform his duties in the most zealous and satisfactory manner. Since my former inspection he has been instructed by the County Prison Board to withhold from the prisoners all amusing books, and to furnish them with none but those of a religious tendency.

The chaplain is teacher to the females as well as the males, and should be attended, according to rule, by a female officer.

The chief employments are—

Weaving.	Teazing hair and ropes.
Winding.	Shoemaking.

The provisions are supplied by contract, and the labour by the keeper. The net cost per head has been 11*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

The numerous entries in the County Board's Inspection Book showed the interest taken in it by the higher authorities, to which I attribute such beneficial results.

The governor, who was absent, and reported to be in bad health at the time of my former inspection, had since died, and the keeper of the prison at Dunfermline, who seems a zealous and efficient officer, had been appointed his successor, and he reports favourably of those under him. The female department continues to be ably conducted by Miss Webster and her female warder.

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

[Inspected March 19, 1849.]

There were present on the day of inspection—

23	male criminals.
1	male civil prisoner.
8	female criminals.
Total . .	32

Among them there were four male and two female convicts. They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement for the past year has been 24, being 6 more than in 1848.

There has been no alteration in the prison building since my last inspection, but an entire change of the principal officers. The former keeper and matron have been promoted to the prison at Cupar. The chaplain has accepted another appointment, and the surgeon died.

The prison was remarkably clean, as was also the clothing and bedding, and the food was of a proper quality.

A new surgeon has been appointed, but he has not yet fully entered on the duties of his office. The register of sickness was not filled up, but the keeper informed me that the prisoners had been very healthy: there had been only eight cases of sickness during the last ten months. He also reports that the heating apparatus works better than formerly, but that the cells on the ground-floor are not yet satisfactorily warmed. In the following September Quarterly Report it is stated that the Rev. George Barlas had undertaken the duties of chaplain and teacher on the 23rd of July

last. He states that he spends from two and a-half to three hours daily in the prison, engaged in teaching the prisoners reading, writing, and arithmetic, and that he has great pleasure in noticing their willingness and anxiety to obtain information, and the progress they make in their education.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishment few and trifling.

The principal employments are—

Weaving.	Teazing oakum.
Mat-making.	Sewing and knitting.

The net cost per head has been 13*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, being considerably lower than last year. The average amount of earnings has been 3*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

The keeper's journal shows that the warder had been suspended on a charge of indecent familiarity with a female prisoner who had been employed as cook. The charge, on investigation, was considered groundless; but some alterations were made in the arrangements for the warders receiving the food of the prisoners from the kitchen, so as to prevent, in future, the chance of such charges being made.

The keeper and the matron seem very zealous, and well qualified for their duties.

FORFAR PRISON.

[Inspected September 22, 1849.]

Present in confinement—

8	male criminals.
1	male civil prisoner.
4	female criminals.
Total . .	13

They made no complaints.

Two male and one female prisoner had that morning been removed to Perth for trial.

The average daily number during the year was 20, being 1 less than last year.

There has been no alteration in the prison buildings since last inspection, but I am glad to find that the County Board have agreed to make an immediate and suitable addition to this prison, and that a general outline of the plans adopted by the County Board had been approved by the General Board, so that, as soon as they have been perfected, there is not likely to be any delay in carrying out the alterations, a serious instance of the want of which occurred since last inspection, and led to the dismissal of a warder, from his being mixed up with the female prisoners in the kitchen.

The prisoners appeared cleanly in their persons, and the clothing and bedding seemed all clean and in proper order, as well as every part of the prison. The arrangements were all creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kny.

The food appeared to be of a good and wholesome quality.

There has been no unusual cause of sickness in the prison during the past year, and the surgeon's duties have been regularly performed. The heating apparatus, so often complained of, has been considerably improved.

The Rev. H. Stewart continues to give his valuable services as chaplain to the prison, and remarks on the result of the moral and religious condition of the prisoners :—

The usual religious instruction has been given to the prisoners, and solemnly received by all; yet under all the disadvantages of a confined, ill-constructed prison, it is a great fallacy to expect that a religious impression can be made upon such persons when they are in companies day and night.

The keeper states that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good; the entries in the punishment-book are few, and the punishments of a trifling nature.

The chief employments are—

Weaving,
Winding.
Sewing.

All the important supplies of the prison are furnished by contract, and paid for quarterly. The keeper's accounts are also checked quarterly by one of the members of the Prison Committee.

The net cost per head has been 16*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* The average amount of earnings during the past year amounted to 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

DUNDEE PRISON.

[Visited May 17 and August 22, 1849, and on January 21, 1850.]

Numbers in confinement on last day of inspection;—

94 male criminals.
86 female criminals.

Total . . 180

There was only one complaint, and that of a frivolous character.

The average daily number of prisoners during the year has been 202, being 5 more than last year.

The prison buildings were in good order and secure, but, as previously reported, they are very inadequate to the wants of this town; but I am glad to find that the County Board have resolved to give an extensive addition to this prison, as well as that at Forfar.

The prisoners looked cleanly in their appearance, and every department of the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, seemed in the best possible order, and the food of a good and wholesome quality.

Notwithstanding the epidemic which visited this town and neighbourhood during the past year with such severity, the general health of the prisoners has been remarkably good. There were only two cases of cholera, and they were both successfully treated. The cases of diarhœa were not numerous. The surgeon's duties seem to have been regularly and very efficiently performed.

The venerable chaplain, the Rev. Charles M'Alistor, who had so many years efficiently performed the duties of chaplain to this prison, retired since last inspection, and the Rev. Thomas Stirling has been appointed his successor. He has made no alteration in the routine of the chaplain's duties.

As formerly reported, there is no service on Sundays, there being no prison chapel, and the cell-doors not being provided with chains, by which they might with security be left partially opened while the chaplain addressed them from the corridor, as is the custom in a good many of the Scotch prisons that are unprovided with chapels; so that his Sunday's attendance is necessarily limited to addressing them separately in as many of the cells as the time at his disposal will permit him to visit in the afternoon. There is no school, but a teacher attends the male prisoners in their cells very zealously from 10 till 4 o'clock daily, and I found that several of them had made satisfactory progress in their learning.

The governor reports, that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, but the punishment-book, nevertheless, shows an extensive number of punishments.

The chief employments are, on the male side—

Weaving and winding,	Shoemaking,
Teazing ropes,	Tailoring, &c.

And, on the female side,

Sewing,	Teazing ropes,
Knitting,	Washing, cleaning, &c.

I found the prison-books correctly kept and posted up to the day of inspection.

The provisions and principal stores are all furnished by contract. The governor settles his accounts annually with the clerk of the Prison Board after they have been examined by a Committee of the Board, and the examination certified by their signatures.

The net cost per head has been 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*, the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.* The average amount of earnings during the year has been 2*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

The female department continues to be ably managed by Mrs. Anderson, the matron, but owing to its continually overcrowded state—generally two or three, and sometimes four or five in a cell—the results of her labours are still very unsatisfactory.

I found one female convict under sentence of transportation for the third time (on this occasion for fourteen years), and twice before for seven years each, and was twice set at liberty by Her Majesty's free pardon, after some years' confinement, but was only a short time at liberty on each occasion before she again fell into crime.

An institution, called "The Home," has recently been established under the immediate patronage of Lady Jane Ogilvy, and assisted by a committee of management of other benevolent ladies residing in the neighbourhood. The objects of this institution are to shelter and protect unfortunate females, and to save them from crime. It was opened in 1848, in a house well chosen for the purpose, and calculated to accommodate about 20, though during the first year they sometimes admitted in the number of 27. An addition has since been made to it, which makes the establishment very complete, and calculated to contain 40 inmates, who are admitted without reference to religious distinctions. Too much praise cannot be given to Lady Jane Ogilvy, and the other promoters of the undertaking, who give such constant personal supervision in the management, under every discouragement, of this important infant establishment, for it was much wanted in Dundee.

On the male side I found a boy, S. B., aged only seven years, and measuring only 3 feet 6 inches in height, indicted for theft, but not yet tried; he had been once before convicted. It is difficult to suppose that a prison is the fit place for this child, who is too young to be confined to a separate cell, and was, at the time of my visit, in company with an adult prisoner.

The Committee of the County Board, which met here on the 11th May last, with reference to such cases, have recorded the following Minute:—

The subscribers, as the result of their inquiries this day of the juvenile prisoners themselves, as well as of their observations formerly, think it right to record their conviction that corporeal chastisement, in the first stage of crime, would be productive of the best effects, and might have saved many useful members to society, as well as a great expense to the public. A reduction in the way of diet, especially for those confined for short periods might, the subscribers think, be advantageously acted upon in particular cases.

(Signed) John Ogilvy.
D. W. Balfour Ogilvy.
P. H. Thoms.
D. Malkie.
James Speed.

There were numerous entries, in the County Board's inspection-book, highly complimentary to the governor, Mr. Mackison, who appears to me to be a most efficient officer, and his quarterly reports show that he devotes his whole time and attention to the important consideration of his trust. He informs me that he has every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and efficiency of the officers under him.

MONTROSE PRISON.

[Inspected August 29, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

	14 male criminals.
	4 female criminals.
Total . .	18

They make no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 20, being four more than during 1848.

The prison-grounds still continue in the same unsafe state, from the lowness of the boundary wall; and the roof of the washing-house forms an easy step for a prisoner loose in the yard to pass over this wall.

I found everything in good order; the clothing and bedding, as well as the prison, in a cleanly state, and the food of good quality, reflecting great credit on the keeper and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Smith).

The health of the prisoners has been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed. There had been two attempts to commit suicide during the year.

The chaplain's duties continue to be very zealously performed, and he remarks on the crowded state of the prison, that it is a great fallacy to expect that religious impression can be made upon such persons when they are in companies day and night. He particularly notices that juvenile prisoners committed here are chiefly neglected children. Remarking, in his December Report, that they are frequently committed for small offences, which tends to harden them in vice, and being well treated in prison, they become worse instead of being improved. If in the first instance they could be seriously warned with some corporal punishment, the result might be soon seen in the lessening of the number of such prisoners.

The keeper reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments few and trifling. He states, that there is a general desire for reading the library books, but that they are not taken good care of; for as usual, when there is

more than one prisoner in a cell, it is difficult to fix the damage directly on any particular individual, and more especially where the paucity of officers is so remarkable as in this prison.

The chief employments in this prison are,—

Net-making.
Oakum-teazing.
Sewing.

The net cost per head in this prison has been 15*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and the average of the prison dietry 4*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*; the average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

In my former Reports, I remarked the urgent necessity for some additional assistance being given to the keeper of this prison, but I regret to find that up to the date of his last Quarterly Report he is still left to labour through his work with no assistance but that of his wife, though, as the chaplain justly remarks, he has more to do than ought to be required of any one man. The number of prisoners during the last quarter has never been less than 20, and sometimes as high as 38; in the quarters preceding they were never less than 18, and sometimes as high as 31. I, therefore, earnestly recommend the matter to the early consideration of the County Board, for let the keeper overwork himself ever so much, it is impossible that one man can perform what the services of the prison require.

ABROATH PRISON.

[Inspected May 16, 1849.]

In confinement:—

	8 males.
	11 females.
Total . .	19

They made no complaint.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 11, being four more than in 1848.

There has been no alteration since my previous inspection, and all the evils formerly reported continue to exist in full force.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, and the food of a wholesome quality.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The Rev. Joseph Hay still continues to officiate as chaplain. He states in his June Report, that of the 28 prisoners who had been in confinement during the quarter, a few professed to be in attendance, and one or two had represented themselves as

in church fellowship, but the most of them had relinquished all attention to religion. Some were attentive to the religious instruction given them, and seemed as if they would gladly have made their escape from the moral ruin in which they felt themselves involved. Others among them were past feeling, and appeared not only insensible to all moral influence, but unwilling to be troubled with our benevolent inquiries.

After some lengthened observations, the substance of which, relating to adult prisoners, has been frequently repeated in previous Reports, he proceeds to state on the subject of juvenile crime:—

Another class is that of negected children, somtimes neglected, and almost abandoned by parents; in other instances, placed by parochial authorities under the care of persons who may give them what is deemed a sufficiency of personal comfort, but who exercise no control over them, and afford them no moral instruction. The remedy for this may be, to make parents responsible for the crimes of their children up to a certain age, and to make it imperative on parochial Boards to provide effectually for those cast on their care.

The keeper reports, that the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good: the punishments few, and trifling in their nature.

A male prisoner, aged 63, who had been only two days in prison, hanged himself. A boy prisoner was sleeping in the same cell at the time, and all the while thought that the deceased was looking out of the window. He had twisted his handkerchief into the form of a rope, made a loop at one end of it, and fastened the other end to the window.

The principal emyloyments are:—

Sewing.	Mat-making.
Balling twine.	Teazing oakum.

The net cost per head has been 18*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 1*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

DUNDEE POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected January 21, 1850.]

I found these cells very clean and in good order; a considerable improvement has taken place since my last inspection. The holes in the perforated zinc, which enclose the cell windows, have been enlarged, and are now capable of admitting a sufficient quantity of fresh air. An opening has also been made from each cell into the corridors, which improves the circulation of air, and in winter, admits heat from stoves which have just been placed in each corridor for that purpose.

The state of these cells is very creditable to the superintendent of police, who has them in charge.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected November 3, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

	23 male criminals.
	1 male debtor.
	9 female criminals.
Total . .	33

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 35, being 10 more than in 1848.

There has been no alteration in the prison since last inspection; it has this year, the same as last, been so overcrowded that no discipline could be attempted beyond the maintenance of good order. The means of accommodation being only 13 cells for males, and 6 for females, while the gross number of prisoners has ranged sometimes as high as 43, it is manifest that the present prison accommodation is scarcely adequate for the male prisoners alone; and I must repeat my recommendation, that the required addition should be a separate provision for the female prisoners, as their occupation of the same open galleries with the males is beset with evils.

I examined the food provided for the prisoners, and found it of wholesome quality; every department of the prison, the prison grounds, the clothing and bedding, were in a perfect state of order, reflecting the highest credit on Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, the keeper and matron, as well as on their son, who is warder of the prison.

The general health in the prison seems to have been tolerably good; but the surgeon states, in his June report, that

There is decidedly more sickness in the new prison than there was in the old. I can only account for it from the longer sentences, and from the fact that in the old prison the floors were of wood, and in the new prison they are of stone.

An instance of self-inflicted injury occurred in a prisoner, who cut his leg with a razor; it mortified, and was amputated; but he died. The surgeon's duties do not appear to have been performed strictly according to rule, as the records in the books show that he has sometimes been absent beyond a week.

The chaplain's duties have been regularly performed, and he reports favourably of the scholastic education of the prisoners. He states that some prisoners who could scarcely read at all on their admission, read the Scriptures with considerable facility on going out at the end of a quarter.

Some additional books are required for the use of the library.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments few and trifling.

The chief employments are—

Sewing.	Picking straw.
Basket-making.	Making bee-hives, &c.

The keeper settles his accounts with the clerk of the Board once a-quarter, producing his vouchers.

The net cost per head has been 20*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 14*s.* The average amount of earnings has been 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

INVERNESS PRISON.

[Inspected September 12, 1849.]

Present in confinement :—

13 male criminals.
15 female criminals, with one child.

Total . . 28

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 28, being the same as in 1848. The new prison is now occupied, and the old one discontinued.

My last report stated, that I had suggested to the County Board that the plan of this prison which they were then carrying out did not provide for a perfect separation of the sexes, and in my opinion it would materially interfere with the discipline of the prison. I also pointed out that the three proposed airing-yards, only one of which had then been commenced, were designed to occupy a piece of ground which was likely hereafter to be found valuable and more suitable for other purposes; but the plan has nevertheless been completed as originally intended, and at the time of my visit some of the inconveniences I anticipated had already become sufficiently apparent.

The following is a description of the prison, as furnished by the keeper :—

Dimensions of Cells in Inverness Prison.

GROUND-FLOOR.						
Cells.	Breadth.		Length.		Height.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
4	6	11	12	11	9	2
2	7	11	12	5	9	2
1	9	0	15	5	9	2
1	7	11	13	5	9	2
1	7	0	12	11	9	2
1	10	11	15	7	9	1

On the ground-floor there are two apartments for the matron, the prison kitchen, a washing-house, in which is a bath for the female prisoners, a water-closet, and two store-rooms.

SECOND-FLOOR.						
Cells.	Breadth.		Length.		Height.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
4	6	11	12	11	9	4
2	7	11	12	5	9	4
1	6	10	13	0	9	4
1	7	11	15	6	9	4
1	8	11	15	6	9	4
1	15	5	15	5	9	0
Debtors' room						

On the second floor there is an office for the keeper, a bath for male prisoners, and two water-closets.

THIRD-FLOOR.						
Cells.	Breadth.		Length.		Height.	
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
4	6	11	12	11	9	0
1	9	3	15	5	8	11
1	9	1	15	4	8	9
1	6	11	12	11	9	2
1	7	11	15	5	9	0
1	9	0	15	5	8	11
1	17	6	12	6	8	6

In the octagonal part of the building, which is occupied by the governor, there is a large room, 14 feet 9 inches long, 14 feet 9 inches broad, and 14 feet 11 inches high, with an entrance from the prison, which is used as an hospital for the sick prisoners.

The governor's house contains four rooms and a kitchen, with other conveniencies. There is a lodge, containing two apartments at the entrance, for the gatekeeper and one of the warders. On the sunk floor of the prison there is a coal-cellar, two store-places, and an apartment in which the heating-apparatus is placed. There are three airing-yards, wholly enclosed by masonry and iron-railing, which renders them perfectly secure. The prison is surrounded by a boundary-wall 15 feet in height.

Notwithstanding the imposing appearance of this prison, with its fine, large, airy-looking cells, and occupying one of the most airy situations in Europe, I found the prison very imperfectly ventilated, some of the cells occupied by the females being consequently offensive; and the keeper stated that much inconvenience was felt throughout the prison from the effluvia arising from the females occupying the same open galleries, more especially during the removal of their night-vessels in the morning.

A plentiful supply of fresh air might very readily be admitted, for there are two large windows in the corridor that are not mad to open, and the openings in the cell-windows (which are very small, some of them not admitting an opening of more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches at top and bottom), might be increased. Some of the cell-

windows, too, have been injudiciously placed, leaving a window-sill on which a prisoner is enabled to seat himself.

The keeper says, he experiences much annoyance in consequence of there being no bells to enable the prisoners to communicate with the officers, as at present they are obliged to knock at the cell-doors, and while the sound is distinctly heard throughout the building, they are unable to trace the cell from which it arises.

He also complains that no arrangement has been made for the supply of water to the lodge, and no drains provided for carrying away the waste and dirty water. The former is obliged to be brought from the prison at great trouble and inconvenience, and the latter to be removed by scavengers, sometimes during the day, causing a most offensive effluvia in the neighbourhood of the prison; there is also a want of a proper place for the working materials of the prison, which are at present kept in the underground floor,* and interfere with the working of the flues, and the free circulation of air to the cells, besides being occasionally injured by the dampness of the underground floor.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were very clean and in good order, and in every respect creditable to the keeper and matron.

The surgeon's duties have been regularly and zealously performed. Some alteration in the prison dietary was made on his recommendation during the prevalence of cholera in the town. The general health of the prisoners had been good.

A new chaplain had been appointed since last inspection, who commenced his duties on the 1st of July last. He states that he visits the prison rather oftener than thrice a-week, each visit on an average occupying about an hour and a-half; and that on Sundays he performs Divine Service to all the prisoners, in Gaelic as well as in English. He states in his June report, that—

> As to the elementary instruction of the prisoners, which has for nearly two years been under the superintendence of the chaplain, it is difficult to say anything very definite or satisfactory regarding it. The teacher gives two hours a-day to his duties, for which, if it is expected that these duties shall be more than nominal, he receives but very slender remuneration. Some addition ought to be made to the library, as many of the books are much soiled, and require to be renewed.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has also been good. None of the punishments have been of a serious character. He states that the cells have been very much crowded in the female department, and that two prisoners had frequently to be placed in the same cell, but every care is taken, as far as practicable, for their proper classification.

The chief employments are—

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* Arrangements have since been made to roof and fit up one of the towers in the boundary wall, which will, to a considerable extent, remedy this inconvenience.

Net-making.	Sewing and knitting.
Tailoring.	Picking oakum.
Mat-making.	

The provisions are furnished by contract, and the accounts are settled quarterly with the clerk of the Prison Board, the governor producing vouchers for all outlays. The net cost per head has been 13*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 9*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

The keeper, Mr. Ker, seems well qualified and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

PORTREE PRISON.

[Inspected June 30, 1849.]

There was only one male prisoner in confinement, committed for 30 days. He could not speak English, so that I could hold no conversation with him.

This is a new prison, well situated on the outskirts of the town, and surrounded by a boundary wall. It contains four cells on the ground floor, two on the next floor, with an airing-gallery on the third floor. The prison has only been in occupation for three months, and some of the cells appear still to be damp. The keeper was absent during my visit, and the only book to which I could obtain access had been very recently commenced, and contained but a few pencil entries. The keeper's wife, who seemed very zealous, had not the power of giving me any information.

In the airing-yard I found two ladders; one of them reached the window on the third floor, and, I was informed, was necessary for closing the outside shutters, which had been provided to protect the windows from the storms to which they were exposed. It is very desirable that the sashes should be made water-proof, and that means be taken for opening and closing these shutters from within; for there can be no safety in the prison while these ladders are suffered to remain there, as they would not only facilitate escapes, but, the boundary wall being very low, they would enable the friends of prisoners to ascend to any of the cells during the night, and to pass things in at the window.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, appeared to be clean.

The chief employments are—

Picking oakum.
Knitting.

FORT WILLIAM PRISON.

[Inspected September 13, 1849.]

There was only one male prisoner in confinement, and I found him employed in the garden. He made no complaint.

This is a new prison, erected for the joint use of the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It is situated a little to the west of the town, on a rising ground, but rather too near a higher hill behind. It contains six cells and a bath-room. It was brought into use on the 23rd February last for prisoners on commitments not exceeding 60 days.

The cells seemed to be all more or less damp; and unless the heating apparatus, which does not work well, be put in order, the cells, in so damp a climate as that of Fort William, must remain so for a long time. The keeper states, however, that he has given the prisoners an additional supply of clothing, and that they have not yet experienced any sickness or inconvenience.

A store-room is much wanted, as well as an apparatus for purifying the prisoners' clothing.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean and creditable to the keeper and matron.

The surgeon's visits are not according to rule; the two last that I found recorded were made on the 23rd July and 7th August. The keeper reports, however, that he is very attentive to prisoners when there are sick, but there had been only two such cases since the opening of the prison.

The chaplain preaches on every alternate Sunday when five prisoners are present, and he visits occasionally during the week. His last recorded visit was on the 18th of August. The keeper states that a number of young prisoners are committed. He gives them elementary instruction; but he has no books for their use, except Bibles and Testaments and a few class-books.

The chief employments are—

Net-making.
Picking oakum.
Joiners' work, &c.

The accounts are settled quarterly with the clerk of the Prison Board.

STONEHAVEN PRISON.

[Inspected August 30, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

9 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 13, being 1 more than in 1848.

The repairs mentioned in my last Report as being in a state of progress were completed. The prison looked free from dampness, and in good order.

The clothing and bedding were clean and creditable to the keeper and matron, and the food was of wholesome quality.

The general health in the prison seems to have been very good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed.

The chaplain's duties have also been regularly attended to, and he reports favourably of the conduct of the prisoners in attending to his admonitions.

The keeper reports that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and there had been only one punishment since January last.

The chief employments are—

Making wire-chain.
Picking oakum.
Knitting and sewing.

The keeper settles his accounts with the Board annually. The net cost per head has been 17*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 5*s.*

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed here are, malicious mischief, breaches of the peace, assaults, and thefts.

As the prison was undergoing repair during a great portion of the year, the separate system could not be efficiently carried out.

The keeper and matron seem both to be well qualified for their duties.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

[Inspected May 3, 1849.]

In prison on the day of inspection:—

24 males.
2 females.

Total . . 26

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 14, being 1 less than in 1848.

There has been no alteration since my last visit. I found the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, clean and creditable to the keeper and to the matron, and the food of a good and wholesome quality.

The general health in the prison has been good, but the surgeon recommends that some measures should be taken to render the cells warmer, for the cold was felt severely in them last winter. This ought to be remedied.

The surgeon's duties have been regularly attended to.

The governor reports that there has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties; that he does not perform any duty on Sundays, unless his weekly round happens to fall on that day. He still keeps his journal in his own house, contrary to rule, so that I had no opportunity of seeing it.

The net cost per head has been 24*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The keeper and the matron seem well qualified for and zealous in the discharge of their duties.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

[Inspected May 2, 1849.]

I found only one male prisoner who had just been brought in.

The numbers confined in the course of the year have been 39 males and 12 females—total 51.

I have nothing to add to my last report on the subject of this prison.

I found the cells, as well as the clothing and bedding, clean and creditable to the keeper, and that the books are regularly kept. The washing-place, which I recommended the County Board to provide, has not yet been added, though it is very much wanted.

There is no employment given to the prisoners, as they are only committed for very short terms.

GLASGOW PRISON.

[Inspected October 9 and 10, 1849.]

There were present in confinement :—

Divisions.	Civil.		Criminal.				Total.		
			Untried.		Convicted.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North prison . . .	14	..	58	37	238	290	310	327	637
South prison . . .	..	..	..	..	87	..	87	..	87
Total . .	14	..	58	37	325	290	397	327	724

Distribution of Criminal Prisoners.

No. in Separation.	No. in Twos.	No. in Threes.	No. in Fours.	No. in Fives.	No. in Classes.	Total.
194	308	60	64	25	59	710

The average daily number in confinement for the past year amounts to 664, being 90 above the average of 1848.

I examined every part of the prison, and saw every prisoner. They made no complaints deserving of notice.

The prison during the past year has, as the above table shows, continued to be in a very crowded state, and the results of the imprisonments, in consequence, unsatisfactory; but I am glad to be able to report, that a plan for an extensive addition to the prison buildings has at length been adopted by the County Board, and approved by the General Board, and I have reason to believe that the work will be commenced early in spring.

Some alteration has taken place in the distribution of prisoners, and the following table shows the occupation of the several wings at the time of my visit:—

Divisions.	Description of Prisoners.
East front . . .	Male prisoners, untried.
East back . . .	,, under sentence of transportation.
New wing . . .	Male committed prisoners and juvenile class.
South prison . . .	,, and adult class.
Old prison . . .	Females committed, and those under sentence of transportation.
West wing . . .	Male debtors, and female untried prisoners.
Mills and dormitory.	Female convicted prisoners.

At the period of my last Report, the governor, Captain Mullen, had but recently entered upon the duties of his office; I have since had much pleasure in observing, in the several visits which I have made to the prison during the year, that every department of the north prison, which is under his immediate superintendence, is in the most perfect state in which a prison, crowded as it continues to be, can possibly be kept.

The South Prison, which is limited to male confinements under three months, and to the temporary confinement of refractory females guilty of prison offences, was not quite so unexceptionable. It is at too great a distance from the South Prison to enable the governor to give it the constant supervision which it requires, and he therefore seems to need the assistance of a more responsible person than an ordinary warder in its immediate charge, to ensure its being maintained in a proper state of order and cleanliness.

The usual appeal made by prisoners on my former visits, to be placed on a higher rate of diet, was not on this occasion repeated, in consequence, as I found, of the governor having adopted a fixed scale of the number of days' confinement which should entitle the different prisoners to an increased rate.

I have never been quite satisfied that the manner in which the different rates of diet are apportioned to individual prisoners in the prisons in Scotland is the best, and though I have from the first, made it the subject of verbal discussion with the different

governors, it is only now that I have had sufficient experience in its working that I feel justified in noticing it in my Report.

It appears to me that governors or keepers ought not to have a discretionary power in giving or withholding the prescribed rates of dietary, unless in the former case in the absence of the surgeon, and in the latter in awarding punishments for prison offences; for I have observed generally, that their decisions are not regulated by any apparent need for an additional quantity of food on the part of the applicant, nor upon any understood system.

On the contrary, it seems to me to be more generally made a question of time, and sometimes of chance. In fact, the governor of a large prison is able generally only to see each prisoner two or three times in a week, consequently he knows little of their individual physical wants, unless when they are brought under his notice by particular circumstances; and yet when appeals are made to him, in going his rounds, I observe that a governor generally decides on the impulse of the moment, sometimes by granting the request, sometimes by refusing, without assigning any definite reason, but more generally by asking how long the applicant has been in prison; and according as he replies, the governor generally tells him to speak to him again a week hence, or as the case may be, and I have sometimes even heard a prisoner told that if he had asked for the increased diet a week ago he would have had it.

The greatest objection, however, to the practice, is the demoralizing influence it is calculated to have on the warders; for whenever the defects of a prison system afford an opening for undue influence, there is never wanting, on the part of the worst class of prisoners, the means of tempting subordinate officers to take advantage of it.

However honestly a governor may exercise this power, it is calculated to place him in a false position with the prisoners; for while those who have succeeded in their applications will no doubt feel grateful, others who have been refused will nourish their discontent. Moreover, so long as a prisoner conducts himself properly, I do not think that his allowance of food should be subjected to chance or to the caprice of any one, and that, if the powers of allotting the rates of diet are to rest with the governor, it ought to be regulated by some clearly defined system, understood by the prisoners as well as the officers. Captain Mullen, the governor, entertained a similar reasoning, and at the time of my inspection I found that the following scales for the regulation of the distribution of the dietary had, with the sanction of the County Board, been in operation since the 1st of January last, subject, of course, to any alterations which the surgeon from time to time might see occasion to order; and as I received no complaints from the prisoners, I may conclude that it works well.

I wish it, however, to be understood that I am only recommending the adoption of the system without giving an opinion on the tables which have been adopted, or in the rates of diet.

PRISONERS' DIETARY SCALE.

	Number of Days on		
	1st Rate.	2nd Rate.	3rd Rate.
For Boys—			
Under sentence of 30 days	20	10	..
,, 60 do.	40	20	..
,, 60 do. and upwards, if over 13 years of age	30	40	Remainder
If not, to be continued on 2nd rate.			
For Men—			
Under sentence of 30 days, if first time in prison	15	15	..
,, 30 do. if second time, or oftener in prison	20	10	..
Under sentence of 60 days, if first time in prison	20	30	10
,, 60 do. if second time or oftener in prison	30	25	5
Under sentence of 60 days and upwards	20	40	Remainder.

Untried Prisoners are always to be fed on 2nd rate.

In all cases of prisoners who may be employed on pass duty in the out-shops, store, bake-house, cook-house, &c., being discontinued, by order of the governor, in such employment, for misconduct, they are to be at once reduced from the rate they are then on to 1st rate diet for such period as may be awarded.

PRISONERS' DIETARY SCALE.

	Number of Days on	
	1st Rate.	2nd Rate.
For Females—		
Under sentence of 30 days	30	..
,, 60 do.	40	20
,, 60 do. and upwards	60	Remainder

Untried Prisoners are always to be fed on 2nd rate.

In all cases of prisoners who may be employed on pass duty, wash-house, &c. being discontinued by order of the governor, in such employment for misconduct, they are to be at once reduced from the rate they are then on to 1st rate diet for such period as may be awarded.

During the early part of the year a good deal of sickness prevailed, and several convicts sentenced to transportation were disqualified for removal to Millbank, from scrofulous and numerous

other affections. In the prison of Glasgow, at the time of my visit, there were 15 males and 16 females of this class, and the surgeon felt it necessary to adopt an alteration in the prison diet to avert the calamity that was likely to arise from the then existing rates. During the last three quarters the prison had been remarkably healthy. The following table has been furnished to me by the surgeon, as the summary of health, &c., in hygienic record during the twelve months ended in October last.

SUMMATION for Twelve Months ending October, 1849, of the Monthly Summaries of Health, &c., in Hygienic Record.

Actual Numbers weighed during the 12 Months ending October, 1849.	M.	F.	Both.	Increase or Decrease in Weight.	M.	F.	Both.
Monthly increase for Nov. 1848	1293	983	2276	Plus	550	376	926
Number of new admissions from month to month during the same period	335	204	539	Minus	447	361	808
				Equal	274	200	474
				In bed	22	46	68
				New	335	204	539
Total	1628	1187	2815	Total	1628	1187	2815

Muscular Firmness.	M.	F.	Both.	Articular Pliancy.	M.	F.	Both.	General Health.	M.	F.	Both.
Firm	1119	886	2005	Pliant.	1584	1110	..	Good	1448	1011	..
Medium	484	251	735	Medium	12	8	..	Medium	146	121	..
Soft	3	4	7	Rigid	..	..	..	Bad	12	9	21
In bed.	22	46	68	In bed.	22	46	68	In bed.	22	46	68
				Lame	10	23	33				
Total	1628	1187	2815	Total	1628	1187	2815	Total	1628	1187	2815

The medical department of the prison continues to be most efficiently carried out by Dr. Gibson.

The chaplain, the Rev. John Reid, continues to perform his duties with much zeal and ability, and he, too, complains of the crowded state of the prison, and strongly recommends that, when the want of accommodation prevents the separate system being carried out, the class system should be adopted, under proper supervision, as being infinitely preferable to the present contaminating system, in which it not unfrequently happens that individuals, not of the criminal class, but from circumstances arising from some sudden and unexpected contingency, are incarcerated in the same cell with a hardened professional villain.

The chaplain is assisted by two male and three female teachers. The former pass six hours each in the prison daily; but as there is no schoolroom, with the exception of those employed in the juvenile class-room in the new wing, in which a male teacher

spends an hour daily, the remainder of the instruction is obliged to be given to the prisoners in their separate cells, in each of which they are able to devote about ten minutes. The female teachers see their pupils thrice a-week, and devote a quarter of an hour to each cell, so that the progress of education, under the present arrangement, must be necessarily slow.

The governor reports that, though the punishments have been numerous, the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and, in fact, very much improved since he first came into office, the punishments being mostly for trifling prison offences, provoked by their being so much associated in consequence of the crowded state of the prison.

In looking over the punishment-book, however, I observed that a female, named M. T., had been confined in a dark cell in irons and a straight jacket, and *chained to the wall for* 24 *hours*. The latter portion of this punishment is held to be illegal in English prisons.

The governor, with a view of reducing refractory females without resorting to severe punishments, has recently adopted a respirator, with the approval of the surgeon. It is used in the same manner as those commonly worn by the public, and effectually prevents shouting or disturbing the prison. He states that its operation in that respect has been most effectual.

The different employments now in operation in the prison embrace the manufacture of every description of article used for for prison purposes, including clothing and bedding. The following table shows the number of prisoners so employed at the different occupations:—

No.	Employments.	Males.	Females.
1	Weaving	37	..
2	Winding	11	59
3	Shoemaking	13	..
4	Tailoring	7	..
5	Carpentry	4	..
6	Blacksmiths' work	19	..
7	Surat rope teazing	68	..
8	Oakum teazing	108	..
9	Spoon making	1	..
10	Coopering	2	..
11	Mat-making	1	..
12	Stone-breaking	2	..
13	Labouring	4	..
14	Wheelmen	20	..
15	Brazier work	1	..
16	Sewing	..	88
17	Veining	..	18
18	Shawl-fringing	..	45
19	Knitting	..	30
20	Clipping	..	1
21	Mending and darning	2	13
22	Cooking, baking, &c.	12	..
23	Book-stitching	..	1
24	Heckling	9	..
25	Cotton-picking	..	33

No.	Employments.	Males.	Females.
26	Washing	. .	9
27	Pumping water	. .	2
28	Untried, not working	14	. .
29	Sick, not working.	15	13
30	Short sentences, not working . . .	2	1
31	Miscellaneous.	31	14
	Total No. of prisoners in confinement .	383	327

The net cost per head has been 14*l.* 4*s.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 7*s.* The average amount of earnings per head has been 2*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*

The provisions and principal stores are furnished by contract. The materials for the prison manufactures are procured by the governor, and all accounts are checked and rendered quarterly, and confirmed, after a close examination, by the signature of the examining member of the Committee.

The following extract from the governor's journal of the 28th April last I have inserted for the information of the authorities at Paisley:—

This morning 18 prisoners were removed hence to Paisley prison, 9 males and 9 females. Sheriff's officer Duncan M'Rhie. The prisoners were in readiness for removal at the hour of seven, being that at which the Sheriff clerk of Paisley (Mr. H. Z. Houstoun) intimated to me they would be called for; however, it was half-past eight o'clock ere the escort came for them. I observed one of the sheriff's officer's assistants to be quite drunk; this was observed by my chief clerk also.

The irons and fetters used in the transport of prisoners hence to Paisley are of the most primitive character, and I was much astonished to observe so little regard of the women, two of whom, A. D. and M. R., were fettered with male prisoners, viz., W. H., W. C., and W. M. R. M. was about to be fettered to a male prisoner by the sheriff's officer, but positively refused to allow it.

Capt. Mullen, by his ability, discretion, and energy, seems peculiarly fitted for the government of this important prison, and he is ably assisted by the head warder. He also reports that he has every reason to be satisfied with the subordinate officers generally.

CALTON PRISON.

[Inspected October 10, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of my inspection.

This prison is altogether inadequate for the reception of the number of prisoners for which it is sometimes required to find accommodation. It contains three cells for males, 8 feet by 9, and on the 26th of May last they were occupied by 23 prisoners;

and three cells for females of the same dimensions, which on the day previous to my visit were occupied by 12 females.

The ground-floor is occupied by police cells, four in number, in which sometimes 40 prisoners are confined.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean and in good order.

Baillie Smith records his opinion in the visiting book on the 15th October, in which I fully concur, that there is great want of accommodation both in the police cells and in those of the prison, and that it would be quite practicable to raise two additional stories on the present building, so as to afford better means of separation and classification.

LANARK PRISON.

[Inspected April 30, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

14 male criminals.
1 male civil prisoner.
2 female criminals.

Total . . 17

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in confinement for the past year has been 15.

There has been no alteration in this prison since last inspection.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, and the food was of good and wholesome quality.

There had been one death in the early part of the year, caused by general debility, and ending in diarrhœa; with that exception, the general health of the prisoners has been good, and the surgeon's duties have been regularly performed.

The chaplain does not keep his journal in the prison according to rule, but the keeper states that he generally sees each prisoner once a week, and preaches on Sundays. He reports favourably of the use made of the library, and the progress made by the prisoners in their education.

There have been many trifling punishments in this prison, as usual, owing to the prisoners being aired in the galleries, which affords the temptation of communicating with those in the cells. I must again recommend to the County Board to make some provision for giving the prisoners airing in the prison grounds.

The chief employments are—

Weaving.	Knitting.
Mat-making.	Teazing ropes.

The net cost per head has been 27*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 8*s.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

AIRDRIE PRISON.

[Inspected April 30, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

6 males.
8 females.

Total . . 14

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 28.

The warming apparatus in this prison is in a very unsatisfactory state. It heats the galleries very imperfectly, and gives no warmth whatever to the cells. I must again refer this defect to the serious consideration of the County Board. A fumigating apparatus has been provided since last inspection in the prison yard. I do not consider the main gate of this prison secure. There should be an inner door, and a lamp ought to be placed outside, as it is in total darkness during the night.

I found the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, very clean and creditable to the keeper and matron, and the food of a good and wholesome quality.

There had been two cases of malignant typhus brought into the prison. With these exceptions, the prison has been generally healthy. The surgeon has no journal, but merely inserts a memorandum of his visits in the column of remarks in the sick register. The keeper states that the surgeon sees every prisoner only once a week, but that in other respects he is very attentive.

The chaplain keeps his journal in his own house, contrary to rule, and as he lives at a distance from the town, I had no opportunity of seeing it, but the keeper states that he is very attentive to his duties, and that he sees every prisoner twice a week in their cells, and preaches on Sundays. As the confinements in this prison are limited to 30 days, there is no instruction given.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, for though there have been numerous punishments, they were all for offences of a trifling nature.

The chief employment is teazing oakum.

The net cost per head has been 20*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

The former keeper died of fever since last inspection, and his successor had been appointed from the prison of Glasgow. He seems able and zealous in the discharge of his duties, and reports favourably of those under him.

HAMILTON PRISON.

[Inspected April 30, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

23 male criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.
5 females.

Total . . 31

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 29, being one less than in 1848.

I found the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, very clean and in good order, and in every respect creditable to the keeper and matron. The food was also of a good and wholesome quality.

There was great mortality in the town of Hamilton, in the early part of the year, from the prevailing epidemic, but it did not materially affect the health of the prisoners, there having been only three cases of diarrhœa, and one mild case of cholera, all of them recovered after a few days' illness; and with the exception of the death of an aged lunatic, of disease brought into the prison, the general health has been good. The surgeon's duties are regularly and efficiently performed.

The chaplain reports very favourably of the progress made by prisoners in their education, and I saw very satisfactory evidence thereof. The prison library is in regular use, but the Bibles and Testaments are much worn and damaged, and a fresh supply is wanting.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good.

The chief employments are—

Weaving.
Teazing oakum.
Shoemaking, &c.

The net cost per head is 19*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 6*l.* 5*s.* The average amount of the earnings has been 3*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

The present keeper, who was formerly in charge of the prison at Airdree, is an active and zealous officer, and he reports favourably of those under him.

LINLITHGOW PRISON.

[Inspected July 20, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

8 male prisoners.
9 female.

Total . . 17

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year amounts to 24, being 9 above that of the year 1848.

There has been no alteration in the prison buildings since last inspection.

I have, in former Reports, remarked on the unhappy choice of a site for this prison—an abrupt rising ground immediately behind it, on which the railroad runs, completely commanding the whole of the cell windows of the prison within a very short distance, and from which the public have an opportunity of communicating with the prisoners.

The keeper, in his June Report, remarks on the evils arising therefrom, and suggests that some kind of blind should be fixed to the windows, to prevent the prisoners and their friends outside from seeing each other, a suggestion in which I fully concur, and recommend that hoppers be adopted for that purpose, as neither impeding the light nor the free circulation of air. As a female prisoner is generally employed in the kitchen, I would recommend that the lower part of the window should be of stained glass, and not made to open, and that there should be a wire-guard to the upper half, for at present it is in the power of any person to enter the outer gate and pass things to the prisoner employed there, without much chance of being detected.

The prison was remarkably clean in every department, as also the clothing and bedding, and the prison grounds were much improved.

The surgeon's duties are very regularly performed, and the health in the prison has been good. Two cases of sickness had occurred in March, one of which the surgeon attributes to the cell the prisoner occupied being imperfectly heated, as the heating apparatus, in his opinion, does not answer in cold weather; and during the storms of the past winter, the damp penetrated the western wall of the prison, rendering the cells on that side very uncomfortable, and he recommends that they should be lined with wood.

The keeper remarks on the same subject in his subsequent December report, that the heating apparatus is not capable of infusing sufficient warmth into the cells at the extreme ends of the gallery, and therefore suggests that a small iron-stove should be fixed in the end cells, and heated by gas. He fixed one experimentally in No. 11 cell, and the thermometer, at that time below 50°, rose in a very short time to 60°.

The chaplain having resigned in January last, the Board found such difficulty in meeting with a successor, that the prison was some months without religious advice or instruction, until a student of the Established Church (Mr. Hugh Drennan) undertook to perform the duties of schoolmaster, as well as to impart religious instruction, and to address them on the Sabbath. His first quar-

terly Report was in September following, in which he appears to have entered very ably and zealously into the duties of his office, He complains that in the crowded state of the prison he has generally to address several in the same cell, which neutralizes his remarks.

An addition to the prison library is required.

The chief employments are—

Weaving.
Oakum-picking.

The keeper settles his accounts with the clerk of the County Board quarterly, producing his vouchers.

The net cost per head has been 17*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 7*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* The average amount of earnings 1*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Ellison, seem well qualified for, and zealous in the discharge of their duties, and they report favourably of the only other officer, the male warder.

NAIRN PRISON.

[Inspected September 15, 1849.]

There was no prisoner in confinement, and there has been no alteration since last inspection.

The keeper states that the heating apparatus works well, but the west cell is still damp. A weighing-machine and a thermometer are wanting, and the keeper's accommodation is very limited. I would recommend the subject to the consideration of the County Board.

I found the clothing and the bedding in good order, and highly creditable to the management.

The general health in this prison has been very good, though one female prisoner died suddenly on the 21st September, from disease of the heart. There had been very few other cases of sickness, and the surgeon's duties have been regularly performed.

The chaplain's duties have also been regularly attended to. The library is well supplied and in good order.

The keeper states that he settles his accounts once a quarter with the clerk of the Prison Board, but there is nothing in the prison books to show the settlement. There is little work done here, the number of prisoners being so few and their sentences short.

KIRKWALL PRISON.

[Inspected September 6, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, and there had only been four since the commencement of the present year.

There has been no alteration since the prison was inspected by Captain O'Brien in 1847, and his remarks are so fully reported in the Thirteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons for Scotland, that there is little left for me to add.

The erection of a new prison, or rather the restoration of the old Yarl's Palace by converting a portion of it to prison purposes, has been, for some time, under the consideration of the County Board, and it would certainly be a very desirable arrangement, as providing fitting prison accommodation, besides restoring a splendid ancient structure to the capital of Orkney; but as the number of prisoners usually in confinement is small, it must be for the County Board to consider, on financial grounds, whether to adopt that important course, or to be satisfied with the plan recommended by Captain O'Brien.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean and in good order, and very creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce.

The surgeon continues to visit once a-week. There has been no sickness, and, consequently, no entry in the sick register.

The chaplain visits regularly once a-week when there are prisoners. The last entry in his journal was on the 8th of May last; but the keeper states that he made a subsequent visit, which is not entered.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishment-book shows only one punishment during the last two years.

The only employment is mat-making.

The prison books are all correctly kept. The keeper states, that all the accounts are settled by the clerk of the Prison Board, and that he himself keeps no account, except for work done, which he settles annually with the clerk.

Kirkwall is stated to be a very quiet place, and it is very rare to hear of offences of a serious character.

I observe that two boys, brothers, aged respectively eight and ten years, were committed for malicious mischief, which the keeper explained was going into an old woman's cottage on a Sunday and throwing some articles of her furniture into a pool of water; but he believed they had done it at the instigation of an elder boy, who accompanied them.

PERTH—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected May 10, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

53 male criminal prisoners.	
2 male civil prisoners.	
29 female criminals.	
Total. .	84

Among the number were five male and five female convicts, besides one male prisoner sentenced to death.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 101, being 18 more than during 1848.

The only complaint was made by one of the civil prisoners. He complained of the want of the usual accommodation for prisoners of his class, which, in Perth, is certainly defective, not only for his class, but for every other, as the prison continues to be so overcrowded, that nothing beyond the maintenance of good order can be attempted. I am glad, however, to find, that the County Board entertain a serious intention of increasing the prison accommodation.

There has been no alteration in the prison buildings, nor among the officers of the prison.

Notwithstanding the crowded state of the prison, the objects of imprisonment being, in consequence, rendered nugatory, I found it in the best possible order, and reflecting great credit on the governor and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson.) In his Report for the June quarter, subsequent to my visit, Mr. Hutchinson states, that there were, for several weeks after the 4th of June, 47 female prisoners with 3 children, making a total of 50 persons who had to be accommodated within the 17 cells appropriated to female prisoners; a fact which shows the urgent necessity of an extension of prison accommodation, as, in addition to other evils, the means of classification are altogether wanting.

There has been a considerable amount of sickness in the course of the year; but, notwithstanding the severe epidemic of cholera raging throughout the Perth district in the autumn, no actual case of cholera occurred in the prison, and the unusually large number of cases of diarrhœa yielded to the skill of the experienced surgeon, whose duties seem to have been performed most zealously and efficiently.

The chaplain continues to discharge his duties with much zeal and ability, and his opinions on the subject of juvenile delinquency appear to be the same as those of the numerous other prison chaplains which I have already noticed. He states, that the education of the prisoners continues to be very satisfactory, and the books in the prison library are much used, and, he is happy to add, in many cases, with much attention, diligence, and care. He continues to lament the want of a prison chapel, but I am led to hope it will be included in the contemplated addition to the prison.

The chief kinds of employment are—

Weaving.	Knitting.
Tailoring.	Net-making.
Shoe-making.	Teazing oakum.
Shirt-making.	

The governor, in adverting to the unproductiveness of prison labour, remarks, that—

The crowded state of the prison cells having been found at all times to be most disadvantageous to a productive state of work, and the difficulty having also increased of procuring the ordinary description of work suitable for the employment of common labourers within the doors of a prison, have had a considerable effect in diminishing the income arising from prison labour.

The net cost per head has been 9*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The zeal and ability of the governor and matron have already been noticed, and they report favourably of their subordinate officers.

DUNBLANE PRISON.

[Inspected May 10, 1849.]

The number of prisoners in confinement were :—

9 males.
1 female.

Total. . 10

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 9, being one less than during 1848.

My inspection happened to be on a general cleaning day, and I found everything in confusion. I disapprove of fixed cleaning days in prisons; if everything is cleaned as soon as it becomes necessary, it would be imperceptibly done, and always clean.

The clothing and the bedding of the prisoners were in good order, and the food of wholesome quality.

The surgeon's duties are not performed according to rule; since the 7th of March he has only visited the prison once a-week, as the keeper informed me, for there is no entry in his journal since the 29th of March last. There appear to have been only two cases of sickness in the register since January, 1848.

There is still no chaplain, and the keeper reported that no clergyman had visited the prison since my last inspection, namely, on the 29th of May, 1848. The teacher discontinued his duties in June, 1848, and no one has yet been appointed, so that the prisoners have since received no instruction whatever.

The conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good, and the punishments few.

There was no employment going on in the prison except wool-picking, and I found the store-room doors standing open, while two male prisoners were employed on the stair with free access to them.

The net cost per head has been 12*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, which is considerably lower than last year. The average amount of earnings has been 2*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

The keeper and his wife, the matron, are the only officers, and they seem both qualified for their duties and anxious to perform them; but official persons in their walk of life require the supervision, advice, and encouragement of others in authority, and when, as I have shown, with a daily average of nine prisoners, they have not been visited by a clergyman during the past year, nor have the prisoners received instruction of any kind, it is but natural to expect that it should look like a neglected prison.

PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected June 20, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

74 male criminals.
63 female criminals.
1 female civil prisoner.

Total . . 138

They made several complaints, but after inquiring into them I saw no just grounds for any.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 147, being 3 less than in 1848.

The number of prisoners committed during the year amounts to—

667 males.
310 females.

Total . . 977

There has been no alteration of any kind since last inspection. A plan, however, for an extensive addition to this prison has at length been agreed upon, and the work it is expected, will shortly be commenced. It is therefore unnecessary to repeat my former remarks on the inefficient state of the present building, which was, however, in every department as clean as under existing circumstances could be looked for.

The prisoners have been in the enjoyment of better health than might have been expected from the crowded state of the prison and the fatal epidemic which was raging in the town in the early part of the year. There were three deaths during the June quarter, one of which was from consumption, and another of a man, 75 years of age, who was brought into prison in bad health, having previously been in a lunatic asylum. Dr. Paton continues to perform the medical duties with much zeal and ability, but I observed that his visiting book had not been written up for a month past.

The Rev. W. Smith also continues to perform the duties of chaplain and teacher with much zeal and ability. He performs two services on Sundays, which enable all the prisoners to hear him weekly. In his quarterly reports, he remarks that he has devoted as much of his time and attention as he possibly could to the prisoners of shorter periods than three months. He adds that—

Many of this class are very deserving; some of them thrown into prison for trifling offences, and who are comparatively free from vice, are often very desirous of improving their little time in learning to read and write, a blessing which many of them say they never enjoyed when at large; and where there is such a desire it is remarkable the progress that is made in 60 or even 40 days.

An addition to the library is wanted, for the chaplain has great difficulty in keeping the books in good order, in consequence of so many prisoners being confined in one cell, as they get torn and scribbled, and it is almost impossible to find out the offending party.

The conduct of the prisoners seems to have been generally good, and the prison offences of a trifling character.

The chief employments are:—

Weaving.	Mat-making.
Winding.	Picking oakum.

The net cost per head has been 9*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 1*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*

The result of my inspection was highly creditable to the zeal and ability of Mr. Bird, the governor, and to Mrs. Young, the matron; and they reported favourably of the officers under them, all appearing to me to be zealous and efficient.

GREENOCK PRISON.

[Inspected June 20, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

	12 males.
	11 females.
Total .	23

They made no complaints.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 30, being 4 less than during 1848.

I was glad to find that the use of the day rooms had been discontinued, and that preparations were in progress for warming the prison. A subsequent Report from the keeper states that the heating apparatus had been in operation from the 21st November, and that it is—

Working admirably; the prison is quite changed by it from a raw and cold appearance to a warm and genial one. The original dampness is disappearing and when the floors of the cells are washed out, they dry immediately; whereas when washed before, they would have remained damp for a whole day.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean, and the food of wholesome quality.

The health in the prison has been good, and the surgeon's duties regularly performed, with the exception that his visits to the prison have lately been only once a week, under the erroneous impression that the supplementary rule on that subject, recently approved by the General Board, applied to this prison, whereas it is applicable only to those of the smallest class.

The chaplain's duties have been regularly performed, and the progress in education made by the prisoners under the instruction of the keeper and matron was very satisfactory.

The keeper states that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments recorded were of a trifling character.

The principal employments are—

Sewing.
Picking oakum.

The keeper settles with the County Board only once a year. He pays for the materials out of the profits of the prisoners' work. He thinks it would be more profitable if he settled quarterly, for with a little money in hand, to go to market with, he could purchase cheaper than he is able to do under the present system.

The net cost per head within the prison has been 15*l.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 1*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

The keeper and the matron seem both well qualified for their duties, and very zealous in the discharge of them.

The keeper suggests that, as the prison is now properly warmed, confinements for longer periods might be sanctioned, as it would be a relief to Paisley prison and a saving to the county.

TAIN PRISON.

[Inspected September 7, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

3 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

There has been no alteration in this prison since the date of my former Report.

I found the whole of the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, very clean and in good order, and creditable to the keeper.

The chaplain's and the surgeon's duties are regularly performed. There has been very little sickness, and the conduct of the prisoners has also been good.

The chief employments are—

Gardening,
Teazing oakum.

The keeper settles his accounts annually with the clerk of the County Board.

DINGWALL PRISON.

[Inspected September 9, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

1 male criminal.
1 male debtor.
1 female lunatic.

Total . . 3

They made no complaints.

The average daily number in prison during the year has been 4, being 3 more than last year.

There has been no alteration since last inspection. This prison, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, assisted by one male warder, continues to be quite a pattern for cleanliness and good order in every department.

The present surgeon commenced his duties in March last. He has been in the habit of visiting the prison only once a week, but, on my pointing out to him that the rules required a second weekly visit, he undertook to do so. There has been very little sickness.

There has been no alteration in the chaplain's duties. He visits the prisoners in their cells on Mondays, but performs no other duties. The prisoners receive instruction from the keeper and the matron.

The chief employments are—

Gardening.
Tailoring.
Mat-making, &c.

I found the prison books in good order, and posted up to the day of inspection; but I have not been furnished with the usual financial report, and am unable to quote the average expenses.

The keeper complains that owing to there being no lunatic asylum on the northern counties, pauper lunatics, not criminals, are frequently sent to prison as a place of security until the parish

inspectors can be induced to send them to asylums in the south, which they are not easily persuaded to do, and patients are sometimes left a number of weeks in prison, shouting, singing, whistling, and swearing, to the utter destruction of order and discipline; and adds that the want of a lunatic asylum in that part of the kingdom is a subject that urgently calls for notice.

A prisoner made his escape on the 24th of May last, which he was enabled to do by observing, while in the prison grounds, that the key of the outer gate had been imprudently left on a table in the kitchen within reach of the window.

A transfer of six female prisoners was received on the 27th of October last from the prison of Dumfries. The keeper states that, with the exception of one of them, the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good, always excepting the lunatics. The punishments have been few and trifling.

STORNOWAY PRISON.

[Inspected July 2, 1849.]

There had been no prisoner in confinement since the 18th of May last.

This is a new prison, well situated, on high ground, in the outskirts of the town. It contains two floors, with two ordinary sized, and one double cell on each floor. It was opened in January, 1847. The two north corner cells are still damp.

The heating apparatus does not work well, but the prison, as also the clothing and bedding, were clean and in good order.

The health of the prisoners seems to have been good, and both the surgeon's and the chaplain's duties are regularly performed whenever there are prisoners in confinement.

The keeper states that the general conduct of the prisoners is good.

Stone-breaking is the only employment.

There had been two escapes during the year. The first took place on the 8th December, 1848, when the keeper was sick; his son had inadvertently left a ladder in an insecure place, and a prisoner for trial, R. M., took advantage of this and made his escape, but he was retaken on the 1st February following, and afterwards sentenced to seven years' transportation. The second was also a prisoner for trial, named J. M'K., who, observing that the keeper had imprudently left his key in the main door, took advantage of the keeper's entering his, the prisoner's cell, to lock him in and make his escape.

The keeper seems intelligent and well qualified for his duties, but not sufficiently aware of the necessity of being at all times alive to the habits of prisoners in taking instant advantage of any

act of neglect or imprudence on the part of the officers of a prison.

The Sheriff and the Chamberlain of the island of Lewis are the only visitors to the prison.

JEDBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected March 21, 1849.]

In confinement on the day of inspection :—

21 male criminals.
3 male civil prisoners.
3 females.

Total. . 27

There was only one complaint—of an insufficient allowance of food—but I saw no just grounds for it.

The average daily number in confinement for the past year has been 26, being 9 less than in 1848.

There appears to be a considerable decrease in the number of commitments during the past year; the annual return for 1848 showed a total of 301, while that of 1849 shows only 202. The completion of the railroad has most probably removed the cause of last year's unusual numbers.

The prison was in progress of being whitewashed, and was thereby not in its usual orderly state; but I found the clothing and bedding remarkably clean, and the food of good and wholesome quality.

The prisoners appear to have been very healthy, and no sickness is recorded since the 11th of September last. The surgeon's visits were according to rule, but I observed there were some omissions in filling up the register of sickness.

The religious as well as the educational duties of this prison continue to be very satisfactorily performed by the Rev. W. Scott, of whose zeal and ability I took especial notice in my last Report. A considerable increase had been made to the library during the June quarter.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good; the chief offences arise out of the facilities which this prison affords for the prisoners to communicate with each other—the males with the females, as well as with persons beyond the walls; but by putting up some louvers to the windows, it is to be hoped offences will be less frequent.

The punishment-book showed that one boy had been four days, a second five days, and a third a week, in dark cells, but the rate of diet was not recorded. One boy had been sentenced to have his hands tied behind his back for three days, he was, however, only kept in that state 24 hours. I do not approve of that mode of punishment, and think it liable to serious objections.

I found two female prisoners sentenced to a week's confinement in a dark cell for committing a theft in the store-room, which they could only have effected with the assistance of the governor's servant maid. The servant had already been dismissed, and on my representing to the governor that I did not conceive it was right to punish prisoners for a theft committed in prison, when they were assisted in it by a servant of the prison, he cancelled the remainder of the punishment.

The net cost per head during the year has been 20*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 4*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

The provisions and principal stores are provided by contract; small stores and raw materials are purchased by the governor, where he can find them best and cheapest. The merchants' accounts for these and all other articles are settled by the clerk of County Prison Board, after being examined and certified by the governor as being correct. The governor remarks that the small amount of competition in this locality renders contracts the reverse of advantageous, for the contracts for provisions for the last three years have been from 12 to 15 per cent. above the current prices.

The governor, Mr. Mickle, and the matron, seem very zealous and efficient in the discharge of their duties, as were also the warders.

SELKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected March 21, 1849.]

I found five male prisoners in confinement: they made no complaints.

There has been no alteration in the prison since my last visit.

The prisoners bathe in a wooden trough in the open yard. This practice is not safe in winter. There is a small heating apparatus, but it does not act, and the passages have to be warmed by stoves; it would be much better if the room occupied by this useless apparatus were fitted up as a bath-room: the prison, however, is altogether inconvenient and bad.

The clothing and bedding seemed generally clean, and the food of a wholesome quality. During the prevalence of cholera the Board thought it advisable to give a more substantial diet as a preventive, and a quarter of a pound of beef was added to the usual diet, but was reduced when the cholera had ceased.

The health in the prison has been very good during the year, but the surgeon, though he is reported to be very attentive when cases of sickness occur, does not yet visit the prison according to rule, his regular visits being only once a-week.

The chaplain visits the prison once a-week, but performs no service on Sundays, the nature of the building not permitting the performance of any duty, save that of visiting the prisoners in their cells.

The punishments entered in the punishment-book are few, but the keeper admits that a good many stoppages of meals have not been entered, under the erroneous impression that serious punishments only were required to be recorded; he will, however, enter all of them in future.

The chief kinds of labour are—joiners'-work, picking oakum, sand-breaking, and knitting. The keeper complains that there is a difficulty in procuring profitable employment, as the greater proportion of the prisoners are committed for short periods.

The keeper, the chaplain, and the matron, have all been appointed since November last.

The offences for which prisoners are chiefly committed here are —thefts, assaults, and breaches of the peace. The annual returns show a considerable increase over last year's commitments, but in a quarterly report, subsequent to my visit, the governor states that the railway connected with the county is nearly finished, and that the numbers in prison are now reduced to nearly their previous average.

STIRLING PRISON.

[Inspected May 9, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

73 males.
26 females.

Total . . . 99

They made no complaints requiring notice.

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement for the past year has been 87, being one more than in 1848.

The governor complains that some of the upper cells take in rain at the windows, which ought to be remedied. The rain also beats in some places through the walls in stormy weather, which causes dampness in some of the cells.

I found the prison very clean, as were also the clothing and bedding, and the food of a good and wholesome quality.

There had been numerous cases of sickness, but no deaths; and the surgeon's duty seems to have been regularly and efficiently performed. He states, in his June Report, that during the prevalence of cholera he had found it necessary to double the allowance of animal food to the prisoners; but as the necessity has ceased to exist, he has intimated to the governor that the established dietary may be resumed.

A new chaplain, who also undertakes the duties of teacher, entered on his office on the 2nd July last, and performs the same course of duty as his predecessor.

The governor remarks on the conduct of the prisoners, that, during their confinement, they have improved in temper and

cleanliness, and, that a number of them have made a marked improvement in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Both he and the chaplain complain very much of the evil consequences of retaining convicts so long in such a prison as Stirling. There are 16 convicts here, 13 males and 3 females, 10 of them since September last. They were very troublesome, and difficult to manage, the interior of the prison being defective in consequence of males and females occupying the same open galleries, and the means of communication through the cell windows, and from floor to floor, being so easy. I observed that one male prisoner had been punished for cutting his net to lower an ink-bottle to a female prisoner in the cell below him. The punishments have been numerous, but not of a serious character.

The chief employments are :—

Weaving.	Teazing-oakum.
Net-making.	Shoe-making.

The net cost per head has been 11*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 5*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, which is a good deal lower than last year. The average amount of earnings, 2*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The provisions and stores are all contracted for, except the bedding, clothing, oakum and mattresses, which are bought at the cheapest market, and the accounts paid monthly to the contractors by the treasurer of the County Prison Board.

The governor settles his accounts quarterly with the treasurer, while the settlement is duly recorded in the cash-book.

The prison continues to be ably managed by Mr. Campbell, the governor, and the suborninate officers seem zealous and efficient.

FALKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected October 17, 1849.]

Present in confinement :—5 male prisoners ; one of them sick.

They made no complaints.

Having, in my former reports, and more especially in my last, expressed an opinion of the unfitness of this prison for a place of confinement, I was in hopes that a plan for a new prison would, ere this, have been submitted to the General Board, but I have not heard that such has been the case, although I understood that the present prison had only been sanctioned temporarily with that understanding; I have therefore to add that it is in no respect improved.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were as clean as, under circumstances, could be expected.

The surgeon's duties are regularly performed.

As this is too small a prison to require the services of a paid chaplain, it would be desirable that the parish minister would call occasionally.

The keeper is active and zealous in the discharge of his duties. He complains of the want of flannel shirts and drawers for the use of those prisoners who have been in the habit of wearing them, and that there are no books.

DORNOCH PRISON.

[Visited September 7, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—3 male criminals.

They made no complaints.

I found the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, remarkably clean and in good order, and very creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.

The health of the prison has been good, and the surgeon's visits are now according to rule.

The chaplain's duties are also regularly performed. Whenever there is a sufficient number of prisoners, they are assembled for service on Sundays in one of the passages, in a single row behind each other, facing the chaplain, while the keeper takes post behind them, so that they have no opportunity of communicating without being observed: when there are female prisoners present, they are placed in the debtors' room adjoining, with the matron. All descriptions of prisoners who wish it, are instructed in reading and writing, whether entitled to instruction by the rule or not.

The chief employments are:—

Stone-breaking,
Mat-making,
Picking oakum.

The keeper reports that the heating-apparatus does not warm the cells.

WIGTON PRISON.

[Inspected May 4, 1849.]

There were in confinement:—

7 male criminals, one of them a convict.
1 male civil prisoner.
5 female criminals.

Total . 13

This is a new prison, only recently opened, and is very well situated on the outskirts of the town. It is a building of two stories, having four cells on the ground floor, and five on the floor above, one of them double-sized, with a fire-place. It has a handsome exterior, and all the outward appearance of a good prison, but its interior arrangements are very defective, and, with the

exception of the cells being good, there is a great want of other necessary accommodation. The airing-yard, instead of being used as such, is necessarily obliged to be occupied as a store-room for the materials of the prison works, so that convicts as well as other prisoners are obliged to be aired in the open yard, which is only enclosed with a low boundary wall, over which there would be little difficulty in making their escape, if left for a moment out of sight, which will of necessity often happen.

I found the prison clean and in good order; the clothing and bedding were also clean and creditable to the keeper and matron, and the food of good quality.

One of the male prisoners, named J. F., complained of being some time troubled with a sore head, and had not seen the doctor for a week. On referring to the surgeon's book, I found that he does not visit according to rule. He comes only once a-week, and the last visit recorded was the 28th of April. Though I saw no reason to suppose that the prisoner was seriously ill, I nevertheless pointed out to the keeper that it is his duty on all occasions, when a prisoner complains of sickness, to report it at once to the surgeon. He assured me that the prisoner never once mentioned his complaint to him, otherwise he would have done so, for that the surgeon, though he did not perform the duties required by the rules, was nevertheless very attentive when cases required his services.

The chaplain's duties seem to have been very regularly and efficiently performed. His report for the quarter ending in March last is a very long one, embracing several important topics; but he will find that they have nearly all been provided for as far as it was fit or prudent.

The principal employments are

Oakum-teazing.
Knitting,
Mat-making.

The net cost per head in this prison has been 18*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 6*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 10*s.* 9*d.*

The keeper and his wife are the only paid officers: their daughter, an active able young woman, gives her services gratuitously. I would recommend to the County Board that she be allowed some remuneration, for without her assistance an additional officer would be indispensable.

STRANRAER PRISON.
[Inspected May 4, 1849.]

There were present:—

7 male criminals.
6 female criminals with 3 children.

Total . . 13

The average daily number of prisoners in confinement during the past year has been 14.

Alterations since my last visit:—gas has been introduced into the prison; two cupboards have been fitted up for clothing; and the grounds have been put in order.

The end cells are still damp.

I would recommend that a gate to admit a cart should be made in the north-east wall for the admission of supplies of stores and coal, and that a coal-shed adjoining the fumigating apparatus should be made as high as the wall, the upper part might be used as a store-room, which is much wanted. In consequence of the want of such a gate, the practice of having prisoners to wheel the stores and coal through the present entrance, and then round the prison buildings, is a temptation to attempt escapes, as they are frequently out of sight, the keeper being unable to attend on them and the other duties within the prison at the same time.

The prison as well as the clothing and bedding were clean, and the food of a good quality.

The general health in the prison has been good during the year, and the surgeon's duties have been regularly performed.

The chaplain seems to be very zealous in the discharge of his duties, but the following extract shows that owing to the crowded state of the prison his cautions have, in a great measure, been rendered nugatory:—

I am happy to say that, during all the services, the prisoners are very attentive; but I cannot help remarking, as a matter of regret, that from the unusually large number of individuals who have been incarcerated during the quarter, it has been quite impossible to carry the separate system into effect. And until, from an increase in the accommodation that system be fully carried out, it cannot be expected that any efforts which are made for the religious improvement of the prisoners will be followed by their legitimate effect.

It may be observed, at the same time, that the state of education among the prisoners generally is very defective. The governor and matron of the prison have often assured me with regret that, from the crowded state of the cells, they are sometimes prevented from giving elementary instruction to those whose education has been neglected. Prisoners therefore upon being liberated, without being capable of reading for themselves, are found to move forth into the world in open profligacy, and on this account I am constrained to think that a better provision for elementary instruction of many of the unfortunate inmates is very much to be desired.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments few and trifling; the chief offences being, talking to each other from the cell windows.

The principal employments are:—

Net-making.	Knitting.
Teazing-oakum.	Sewing, &c.

The net cost per head has been 22*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and the average of

the prison dietary 5*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*—a little lower than last year. The average amount of earnings has been 12*s.* 5*d.*

I found that a female had been employed as a paid cook on an allowance of 6*d.* a-day, with no food nor bed; and that, shortly before my visit, she had been detected passing things to the prisoners, in consequence of which she had been dismissed, and the cooking at the time of my visit was done by a female prisoner; It has since been reported that, owing to the neglect or oversight of keeper, the iron stanchions of the kitchen-window had never been properly secured, and that the female cook and another female prisoner who was assisting in the kitchen, by removing some of the loose bars, effected their escape; they were afterwards retaken, but the keeper and matron were in consequence dismissed. I regret, moreover, to learn that, since the appointment of his temporary successor, a male prisoner who had been employed in the prison grounds, without being watched, effected his escape over the wall.

LERWICK PRISON.

[Inspected September 2 and 3, 1849.]

There were in confinement:—

	3 males.
	2 females.
Total . .	5

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement has been six.

There has been no alteration in this prison since it was inspected, in 1847, by Captain O'Brien, who entered fully into details in the 13th Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, and all the evils which are there pointed out continue to exist.

The keeper, for his own convenience, has fitted up some partitions in a temporary way, at his own expense, in the two back rooms, converting the one on the right, into a kitchen at one end, and a store-room at the other; the one on the left, into lumber apartments on one side, leaving the side next the window free in its whole length to be used as an airing-room, with all its former objections.

The different departments of the prison building, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean and creditable to the keeper.

The surgeon died about six weeks ago, and a new one has been recently appointed, who had not yet fully entered on the duties required by the prison rules. The prison has been very healthy, and there has been no death during the eight years in which the present keeper has been in charge.

The chaplain, the Rev. F. Morgan, who is the minister of the Established Church, seems very zealous in the discharge of his duties. The keeper and matron give instruction to all prisoners confined for periods above a month, but the chaplain remarks, with reference to two boy prisoners, that it has not hitherto been with much success, for the elder of the boys who had before been in prison had forgotten the small attainments he had made in reading during the period of his former imprisonment, and had probably never seen a book nor entered a church since he left the prison. He also states, that the propensity to theft is very strong in those generally committed to this prison, especially among the females: that a piece of work is seldom put into their hands, such as knitting, &c., without an attempt on their part to secrete a portion of the materials; and that two females, aged respectively 46 and 57, were then under punishment, having been repeatedly detected in such attempts.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been generally good. I found 13 punishments recorded since July, 1848, but they were all of a trifling nature.

The keeper states, that he cannot get employment for the prisoners unless by buying the materials, on the chance of being able to sell the work, which it is difficult to do, and very generally at a loss, the wages of labour in this neighbourhood being very low, and employment scarce. The usual kinds of occupation are:—

Sewing.	Picking oakum.
Knitting.	Shoe-making.

The net cost per head in this prison has been 27*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, and the average of the prison dietary 7*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The average amount of earnings has been 1*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*

The matron was absent at the time of my visit, conveying a female lunatic to Perth.

The escape of a male prisoner took place on the 17th September, 1847, but he was retaken about five hours afterwards. The keeper does not appear to have been to blame.

PRISONS OF ENGLAND

ATTACHED TO THE

DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.

As these prisons were only annexed to this district in April last, and were recently so fully reported on by Mr. Hill, I have not entered so much into detail in the present Report as I shall when a second inspection shall have made me better acquainted with their management.

CARLISLE COUNTY PRISON AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 22, 1849.]

There were present in confinement:—

74	male criminals.
5	male civil prisoners.
22	female criminals.
1	female civil prisoner.
Total .	102

They made no complaints.

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement has been 112; the total number of committals show an increase of 143 over those of the preceding year.

I found all the recommendations contained in Mr. Hill's Fourteenth Report had been carried out, with the exception of the sixth. No alteration had been made in the windows.

Every part of the prison was in a clean and orderly state. The prisoners appeared to be cleanly in their persons, and the clothing and bedding in good order.

A new scale of experimental dietary was introduced into this prison in March last, under the sanction of Sir George Grey. See Dietary Tables for Carlisle in the Appendix.

As the prisoners made no complaints, and their general appearance was healthy, and as the surgeon continued to be perfectly satisfied with its working, I saw no reason to doubt that the allowance of food was sufficient; but there was no weighing-machine; and I found on visiting Kendal a few days after, where the same scale of dietary had been adopted, the surgeon there reported, that "diarrhœa had been more or less prevalent since the introduction of the new dietary, and as all the prisoners, with

one exception, had lost weight, he found it necessary to recommend an increased diet. On my return to Carlisle on the 27th October, I urged the governor to take immediate steps for procuring a weighing-machine, to inform me when it had been provided, and to report periodically the state of the prisoners' health; but I have had no communication from the governor of Carlisle prison to show that it has been attended to.

The surgeon states, that since the disappearance of cholera the general health of the prisoners has been good. There had, however, been seven deaths during the year, viz., four from cholera, two from inflammation of the stomach, and one from consumption. The surgeon's duties seem to have been very efficiently carried out.

The chaplain's duties seem also to have been zealously performed, and I found the educational system progressing very satisfactorily; the males in a school-room under a teacher, and the females under the matron, who was appointed in August last.

The governor states that the general conduct of the prisoners has been good, but I found that the punishments were not recorded in his journal according to rule.

I found the provisions of good and wholesome quality; they are all provided by contract, and the average cost per head for prison diet has been 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

The governor, Mr. Orridge, seems well qualified for his duties, and reports that he has every reason to be satisfied with his subordinate officers.

A night-watchman had been appointed to this prison during the prevalence of cholera. The governor stated that he had some dread lest he should be discontinued. I hope this will not be the case, for a night-watchman appears to me to be a very necessary adjunct to this prison.

COCKERMOUTH BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP.

[Visited October 23, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

There has been no alteration since Mr. Hill's last inspection, except the adoption of the Carlisle dietary; but as prisoners are only kept here while under remand, sometimes for three days, but more generally only for one or two days, there is no opportunity of judging of the effects of the change of diet.

The different compartments of the prison were clean, as well as the bed-clothes, there being no body-clothes allowed. The only registers are a description and a visiting-book, and the Bible is the only book supplied for the use of the prisoners.

WHITEHAVEN HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited October 22, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—two males, just brought in.

All prisoners being removed to Carlisle to undergo their sentences, they are only detained here until there is an opportunity of sending them off.

As previously reported, this is a very objectionable prison; but a new one is about to be erected on a more desirable site, and I have reason to think the proposition will be carried out in the ensuing year.

The rooms, as well as the clothing and bedding, were all clean and creditable to the keeper.

There has been no alteration since Mr. Hill's last report, except the adoption, in March last, of the Carlisle dietary, the average cost per head of which is 3½*d.* per day.

It would be very desirable, if the police authorities were to make arrangements for providing a new police office on the site proposed for the new house of correction, where there is abundance of room, the two existing police cells being very objectionable.

DURHAM COUNTY GOAL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected August 2, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

191 male criminals.
21 male civil prisoners.
31 female criminals.

Total. . 243

They made several complaints, but all of a frivolous character.

At the time of my visit the prison buildings were undergoing extensive additions and alterations, which have since been completed and certified as fit for occupation, viz.—a new wing for females, containing 46 cells, each 10½ feet long, 6 feet 10 inches in breadth, 8 feet high to the spring of the arch, and 1½ feet to the crown. This wing has been substantially and efficiently completed, at the very moderate cost of £55 per cell.

The central hall of the male prison was being fitted up with separate cells, to be used as dormitories only. They, too, have since been completed, inspected, and approved by me as fit for use, viz.:—

	Length.	Breadth.	Height.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
On the ground-floor, 12 cells . .	7 1	4 2	6 8
Ditto second-floor, 12 cells . .	7 1	4 3	8 3
Ditto third-floor, 12 cells . .	7 1	4 3	8 2

An air-flue runs through each cell 15 inches by 10 inches. These dormitories have been completed at the low cost of £8 per cell.

An experimental scale of dietary has been introduced in this prison, with the sanction of Sir George Grey. It is on a reduced scale as compared with those generally in use in the prisons of England, and came into operation on the 7th of April last.

I have made several visits to the prison to inquire into the progress of its working, which has hitherto been very satisfactory, for it had neither been a subject of complaint on the part of the prisoners, nor did their general health appear to be at all affected by the change. (See Appendix, showing the scale of dietary adopted in the prisons in the county of Durham).

There is still a want of proper prison accommodation on the male side, but from the extensive additions completed during the past year, and the active and judicious interest taken in the management by the chairman and visiting justices of this county, I am satisfied that it will not be long wanting, for I have now here seen prison arrangements progressing more satisfactorily.

The duties in the different departments of the prison, too, seem to be not only zealously but most efficiently discharged by the governor, Mr. Green; the chaplain, Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Shaw, the surgeon; and Miss Johnson, the matron.

The educational department, under Mr. Dodd, seemed also to be ably and satisfactorily conducted.

The number of summary convictions during the year has been 1591.

The cost per head for prison diet for the year, 4*l.* 12*s.* 8¼*d.*

SUNDERLAND COUNTY LOCK-UP.

[Visited August 3, 1849.]

This prison contains six cells; four of them are large and clean, the other two, I was told, are rarely used for prisoners, and are therefore lumber-rooms for stolen and unclaimed property.

The dietary allowance here is the same as at South Shields, to wit, 4*d.* a meal, to supply three meals a-day to each prisoner who is confined for a day.

GATESHEAD COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Visited August 2, 1849.]

There was no prisoner in confinement.

This is a new lock-up house, opened on the 2nd of December, 1848. It contains five good-sized cells, which were clean, and in good order.

This is the most defective modern place of confinement I have seen, having all the appearance of security with none of the reality,

which leads one to suppose that, while the designs may have been good, they have been imperfectly carried out.

The four inner bars in the windows are of cast-iron, and might be snapped with the stroke of a labourer's shoe, while the space between the two outer bars, which are of wrought-iron, allow a ready exit for a full-grown man. The front wall is reduced to a shell by two large air channels to each cell, with the entrance to them unprotected; the roof is also insecure from the like cause. The iron door in the corridor is a swing door, with a flimsy lock, and may easily be forced. The cell-doors do not fill the space prepared for them, so that a prisoner in his cell can raise the door within a quarter of an inch of lifting it off its hinges.

The underground apartment, containing the fire-place to supply the warm air, is covered with damp, and a portion of it with water, even at this dry season, showing that the drains have been overlooked. No iron bars have been provided for the cellar windows.

SOUTH SHIELDS COUNTY LOCK-UP.

[Visited August 3, 1849.]

This lock-up contains six good cells, with a water-closet in each; they were very clean and in good order.

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The keeper was absent, but the matron informed me that prisoners are frequently remanded for a fortnight or three weeks, and there were lately four women confined for six weeks. They are allowed 4*d*. a-meal by the county to provide diet for the prisoners, and they allow three meals to prisoners confined a whole day.

STOCKTON LOCK-UP.

[Visited August 1, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

The lock-up contains one good-sized cell with a fire-place, one cell with a borrowed light over the door, with three other cells off the day-room, with borrowed lights over their doors. I found them all clean, and in good order.

The keeper, Mr. Aitkins, who is also serjeant of the burgh police, states that he has been five years in charge, and that he is allowed 4*d*. a-meal to find dietary for the prisoners, and he allows them three meals a-day.

MORPETH COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited April 25, 1849.]

My visit this day was to examine the cells which had been re-

ported to me as having been recently fitted up for the purpose of separate confinement.

The numbers in confinement were :—

63 male criminals.
3 male debtors.
7 female criminals.

Total . . 73

They made no complaint.

The number of prisoners during the year has been 511, being an increase of 166 over the year preceding. The average daily number has been 82.

It was my intention to have made a more regular inspection of this prison before the close of the year, but having been unable to do so, I can only remark generally that the prison buildings appeared to be in good order, and every department of the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, remarkably clean and creditable to the present governor, Mr. Clough, who was only appointed in August last.

The cost per head for prison diet has been 5*l*. 14*s*. 11½*d*. and the net cost per head, after deducting earnings, has been 24*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected August 4, 1849.]

Present in confinement :—

97 male criminals.
9 male civil prisoners.
31 female criminals.

Total . . 137

They made no complaints.

The total number of prisoners committed during the year was 1,157, being 89 more than in 1848; the average daily number was 126.

There has been no alteration in the prison dietary, the average cost per head of which is stated to be 6*l*. 14*s*. 4½*d*. per annum.

The general health of the prisoners, notwithstanding the cholera epidemic had been raging in the neighbourhood, was good, and there has been no death in the prison for upwards of four years. The surgeon's duties appear to have been very regularly performed.

The teacher resigned his situation about three months ago, since which nothing has been done in the school. The sum of 5*l*. had just been granted to provide an addition to the prison library.

I found that the employments at the time of my visit, were chiefly mat-making, tailoring, shoe-making, blacksmith and joiners' work, picking oakum, and stone-breaking; and, with the exception of a few who were picking oakum in their cells, the whole of the males were employed in the stoneyard and workshops looking into it, and all within sight of each other, with the power of acting in concert.

The provisions and principal stores are furnished by contract: the clothing is bought by the governor and made up by the prisoners, and his accounts are furnished quarterly, and audited by a committee consisting of nine members of the town council.

There has been no alteration in the prison since Mr. Hill's inspection in 1848; the changes amongst the officers were the resignation of the matron and teacher, both on account of ill-health.

This prison continues in the same unsatisfactory state as when brought under your notice by Mr. Hill, in the Fourteenth Report, p. 11, and I quite concur with him in opinion, that instead of being a place of reformation, it serves to a considerable extent as a school of corruption; the classification of the prisoners is merely nominal; the number of officers insufficient for superintendence: there is nothing to prevent corrupting influences and instruction in crime.

Outbreaks and insubordination continue to occur, in which the lives of the officers are endangered. A serious instance of this kind took place in the month following my inspection, in which not only the officers of the prison, but the magistrates and the police force, appear to have been set at defiance for about two days.

Unless the arrangements are altered, such outbreaks must continue to occur, and it is not surprising that the punishments should be numerous and inefficacious: the following extract from the punishment-book shows the numbers punished for prison offences during the last month only:—

1 for 21 days	}	on punishment diet, by order of the visiting
2 „ 14 „	}	justices.
17 „ 72 hours, on bread and water.		
21 „ 48 „		„
11 „ 24 „		„

These punishments, instead of curing, only serve to irritate and keep the prisoners at war with those placed over them.

During my last visit I had an interview, by appointment, with the Prison Committee, who showed much anxiety to adopt any measures that might be calculated to improve the discipline of the prison, but expressed a doubt whether anything could be done at the present time that required an outlay of money.

Nothing effectual, however, can be done without some outlay, partly on additional buildings and partly on some additional staff,

but the outlay on neither need be very considerable, for the prison buildings are strong, with many capabilities, and only require alterations to admit of a different classification and the employment of the different classes apart, out of sight of each other; the day-rooms ought to be abolished, and provision be made for the meals to be taken either in classes, under constant supervision, or they might be taken separately in the cells.

The governor, Mr. Thompson, appears to be a very able officer, and the matron, as well as the subordinate officers, seem well-qualified for their duties, but they appear to be so continually bewildered with difficulties and excitement, that their talents for management can be of little use.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE POLICE CELLS.

[Visited October 29, 1849.]

There had been no alteration in these cells since last visited, and I found them clean, and in good order.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—MOOTHALL COUNTY GAOL.

[Visited October 29, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

It is seldom used as a place of confinement, except for a single day prior to trial, and on those occasions the keeper is allowed 4*d.* a-day to supply them with food.

The apartments were clean and in good order at the time of my visit.

HEXHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited October 29, 1849.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement since the 15th instant.

The only alteration since last inspection is, that two police cells have been disconnected from the old wing with a separate entrance, and the nuisance formerly complained of (a cesspool) abated.

Every department of the prison was clean and creditable to the keeper and the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson.

The keeper settles his accounts quarterly, and the settlement is regularly vouched.

The daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year has been $2\frac{3}{3}\frac{3}{6}\frac{3}{5}$, and the cost per head per day 1*s.* 1½*d.*

PRISON AT ALNWICK.

[Visited April 25, 1849.]

I visited this prison for the purpose of examining the cells, which

had been fitted up for separate confinement, and finding them in conformity with the provisions of the Art. 2 and 3 Vict., c. 56, I certified accordingly.

I had not an opportunity, as I intended, of returning to inspect this prison.

There was only one male prisoner in confinement, who made no complaints.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean, and in good order.

NORTH SHIELDS LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Visited August 3, 1849.]

This lock-up contains four good-sized cells, which I found very clean, and well ventilated.

The keeper is allowed 8*d.* a-day for dieting the prisoners.

TYNEMOUTH HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Visited August 3, 1849.]

There was only one prisoner in confinement, a cordwainer by trade.

The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 237, being an increase of 44 on the year preceding.

There has been no alteration since Mr. Hill's last report on the state of this prison. The cells, however, as well as the clothing and bedding, appeared to be in good order.

The keeper states, that he is allowed 4*d.* a-day to supply food for each prisoner, giving for breakfast porridge and a portion of a quart of milk, and for dinner a twopenny loaf of bread with the remaining portion of the milk. I had an opportunity of seeing the bread, which was of good quality.

There is no regular set of books kept here, nor any written information to be obtained, except from a description book, copies of the keeper's quaterly statements of accounts, and a memorandum book, of no use to any one but the keeper.

At the time of my visit, the door of the cell occupied by the only prisoner was open, giving him the full range of the prison. It was stated by the matron as an excuse, (her husband being absent at the time,) that as the prisoner's time expired the next day there was no chance of his attempting to escape.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.
(*Old Prison.*)

[Inspected April 26, 1849.]

Present in confinement :—

	7 male criminals, 3 of them convicts.
	3 military prisoners.
Total. .	10

They made no complaints.

As this prison is about to be abandoned, it is only necessary to remark, that I found the building, as well as the clothing and bedding, clean, and the different duties carried out as regularly as under existing circumstances could be expected.

The number of prisoners in confinement during the year, 74, is 24 less than in 1848. The average daily number has been $6\frac{2}{3}$. The average cost per head for diet, 5*l*. 15*s*. $5\frac{1}{2}$*d*.

NEW PRISON AT BERWICK.

[Visited August 11, 1849.]

Having received notice that the prison was fit for occupation, I this day inspected it for the purpose of certifying to that effect.

The prison, with the court-house to which it is attached, is a handsome building, well situated in the high part of the town, the prison portion of it forming the rear of the building.

It contains 11 good cells, 8 of which are for males and 3 for females, and a bath-room for each sex.

If we read in detail the accommodation, it would seem to be very perfect, but the interior arrangements appear to have been inconsiderately carried out, for scarcely anything is found to be in its right place. It appears, in fact, to have been prepared on the principles usually applied to a first-class prison, with a full complement of officers, whereas, in a prison such as this, where the officers are limited to three, viz., the keeper, the matron (who is usually the keeper's wife), and a male turnkey, the arrangements require to be the very reverse, and, for mutual aid and assistance, they should all be provided for near the entrance to the prison, instead of which they are here intended to be isolated in a very helpless way. The keeper's house is at the furthest point of the building from the entrance to the prison, to get at which he must go all round the outside of the court-house. There is a place called the keeper's office on the first-floor of the male prison, but it has only a borrowed light, and is placed over the heating-apparatus; so that even if he could endure the heat, he would be obliged very generally to use an artificial light.

There is a good room for the warder, and another called a store-room; but access can only be had to the one by passing through the other.

On the upper floor much valuable space is thrown away, to give a superabundance of light.

The only alteration, without going to great expense, would be to open a door at the foot of the keeper's stair to the passage between the matron's room and the kitchen, which will enable the keeper to reach the male prison through the female corridor; for although it is objectionable, it would serve to concentrate the force of the prison; and, moreover, I conceive that the keeper should not be exposed, (in getting out of a warm bed to receive night charges,) to the necessity of going outside all round the court-house, in tempestuous weather, for such purpose.

APPLEBY COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 26, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

	15 males, 3 of them convicts.
	2 females, 1 of them a convict.
Total .	17

They made no complaints.

The number of prisoners in confinement during the year was 110, being 16 more than the previous year; the average daily number was 14.

I found that only a portion of the recommendations in Mr. Hill's Thirteenth Report had been attended to, viz., Nos. 2, 3, 6, and 7.

The same dietary has been adopted here as at Carlisle and Kendal, but in this prison it is found to work well; the only difference here is, that the prison is supplied with sweet milk, while at Kendal it is skimmed; and the weighing-book shows that all the prisoners here have improved on the dietary.

The surgeon's visits had been made according to rule, and the general health in the prison had been good.

There has been no change in the chaplain's duties; and still no instruction is given on the female side, except when the chaplain hears them read. The library books are in a bad state.

The keeper reports, the general conduct of the prisoners had been good, and the punishments few: they are all entered in the keeper's journal, but there ought to be a distinct punishment-book, for they are so much mixed up with other matters in the journal, as to require considerable time in tracing those that have occurred for a year back.

The keeper settles his accounts quarterly, and the settlement is regularly vouched.

The former keeper died since last inspection, and had been succeeded by his son, who was for three years acting as assistant to his father. He was appointed on the 19th May last, and seems well qualified for his duties.

There had been one escape since last inspection, but the prisoner was recaptured within 40 minutes.

I found a vagrant committed for the first time, employed in the same apartment with three convicts. He was stated to be a cobbler from Wigan.

KENDAL COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

[Inspected October 25, 1849.]

Present in confinement:—

	19 males.
	2 females.
Total	21

They made no complaints.

The number in confinement during the year has been 244, being 37 more than during the previous year.

All the recommendations of Mr. Hill's last Report had been carried out.

I found the prison buildings in good order, and every department of the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, clean and highly creditable to the keeper, Mr. Fawcett, and the matron, who as well as the warders seem well qualified for their duties.

The same dietary as that at Carlisle had been adopted; but, as I have stated in my report on the prison at Carlisle, the surgeon here found that since its adoption, diarrhœa had been more or less prevalent, and that all the prisoners with one exception were losing weight; he, therefore, considered it necessary to order an additional allowance of food, under which the prisoners had at the time of my visit regained their usual health.

There has been no alteration in the duties of the chaplain; he reads prayers daily, and performs a regular service on Sundays. The clerk of the parish church attends four times a week in the evening, and gives instruction to the prisoners in classes. The prison library is well supplied and in good order.

The keeper settles his accounts quarterly, and the settlement is certified. The average cost per head for prison dietary has been 6*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

KENDAL POLICE CELLS.

[Visited October 25, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

There are two cells only, which I found very clean, but they have no opening to the open air, nor have the prisoners any access to a water-closet or privy.

Prisoners are only confined here for one night; but I should think a more desirable site, with the requirements I mention, might be very readily found in Kendal.

PENRITH TOWN GAOL LOCK-UP.

[Visited October 26, 1849.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

Everything connected with this lock-up seemed clean and creditable to the keeper.

There has been no alteration except the adoption of the Carlisle dietary.

This lock-up is made to answer the double purpose of police-cells and prison; prisoners are only remanded here until they can be disposed of, and the term seldom exceeds two or three days.

Appendix No. 1.

CARLISLE GAOL.

The following scale of Dietary adopted in Carlisle Gaol has also been adopted in all the prisons in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

Dietaries.

Class I.

Convicted Prisoners for any term not exceeding Seven Days.

Males and Females.

Breakfast	6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	6 oz of bread.
Supper	6 oz. of bread.

Class II.

Convicted Prisoners for any term exceeding Seven Days, and not exceeding Fourteen Days.

Males and Females.

Breakfast	1 gill of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Dinner	4 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 gill of milk, and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.

Class III.

Convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding Fourteen Days, but not more than Six Weeks; and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding Fourteen Days and not more than Three Months.

Males and Females.

Breakfast	1 gill of milk, and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread for dinner.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread for dinner.
Sunday	1½ gill of milk and 6 oz. of bread for dinner.
Supper	The same as breakfast.

Class IV.

Convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding Six Weeks, but not more than Three Months; and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 gill of milk and 5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge	1 gill of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner—1 pint of soup and 6 oz. of bread.	
Tuesday, Thursday	¾ oz. of uncooked meat and ½ lb. of potatoes.	
Saturday	1 lb. of potatoes and 6 oz. of bread.	
Sunday	1½ gill of milk and 6 oz. of bread.	
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Class V.

Convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding Three Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 gill of milk and 5 oz. of oatmeal for porridge	1 gill of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner—4 oz. of uncooked meat, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.	
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of soup, 4 oz. of bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes.	
Sunday	1½ gill of milk and 6 oz. of bread.	
Supper	Same as before	Same as before.

Class VI.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement.

Males and Females.
The ordinary diet of their class.

Class VII.

Prisoners for examination Before Trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves.

Males.	*Females.*
The same as Class IV.	The same as Class IV.

Class VIII.

Destitute Debtors.

Males.	*Females.*
The same as Class IV.	The same as Class IV.

Class IX.

Prisoners under punishment for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days.

1 lb. of bread per day.

Class X.

Prisoners in close confinement for Prison Offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

Males and Females.

Breakfast	1 gill of milk and 4 oz. of oatmeal for porridge.
Dinner	4 oz. of bread.
Supper	The same as breakfast.

Note.—Ingredients for Soup:—3 oz. of uncooked meat, without bone; 3 oz. of potatoes; 1 oz. of barley, rice, or oatmeal; and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt, for 1 pint of soup.

Whitehall, February 28, 1849

The foregoing Dietary for the County Gaol at Carlisle I hereby certify as proper to be adopted.

G. Grey.

Appendix No. 2.

DURHAM COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Dietaries.

Class I.

Prisoners confined for any term not exceeding Three Days.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel	1 pint of oatmeal gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread	1 lb. of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Class II.

Prisoners confined for any term exceeding Three Days, and not more than One Calendar Month.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breafast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	12 oz. of bread	8 oz. of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Prisoners of this class to have 1 pint of soup per week.

Class III.

Prisoners confined for any term exceeding One Calendar Month, but not more than Six Months.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner—1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Boys, under 14 years of age, only 6 oz. of bread each meal.

Class IV.

Prisoners confined for any term exceeding Six Months, and under Twelve Months, and Destitute Debtors.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner—3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, 6 oz of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

Class V.

Prisoners confined for Twelve Months and upwards.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	Dinner—4 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, 1 lb. of potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of soup, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread.
Supper	Every day 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	Every day 1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread.

Class VI.

Prisoners sentenced by Court to Solitary Confinement.

Males.	*Females.*
The same as Class III.	The same as Class III.

Class VII.

Prisoners for examination Before Trial, and misdemeanants of the first divison who do not maintain themselves.

Males.	*Females.*
The same as Class III.	The same as Class III.

Class VIII.

Destitute Debtors.

Males.	*Females.*
The same as Class IV.	The same as Class IV.

Class IX.

Prisoners under punishment for Prison Offences for terms not exceeding Three Days.

Males.	*Females.*
1 lb. of bread per diem.	1 lb. of bread per diem.

Class X.

Prisoners in close confinement for Prison Offences, in the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Dinner	8 oz. of bread	8 oz. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel 8 oz. of bread.

Note.—Ingredients of Soup and Gruel:—The soup to contain, per pint, 4 oz. of uncooked meat, consisting of ox-heads and houghs, 3 oz. of potatoes. 1 oz. of barley, 1 oz. of peas or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt.

The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 4 oz. of oatmeal per pint.

Rules for the Classification and Treatment of Debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vic., c. 127.

1. They shall, as far as the construction of the prison will allow thereof, be separated from other debtors; but they shall not be placed in separate confinement, or with any class of criminal prisoners.

2. They shall not be permitted to maintain themselves, but shall be restricted to the following prison diet:—

	Males.	*Females.*
Breakfast	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of oatmeal gruel, 6 oz. of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	Dinner—1 pint of soup, 8 oz. of bread	1 pint of soup, 6 oz. of bread.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 8 oz. of bread	3 oz. of cooked meat, without bone, ½ lb. of potatoes, 6 oz. of bread.
Supper	Same as breakfast	Same as breakfast.

When under the care of the surgeon, they shall be allowed such diet as he may direct.

3. They shall not procure or receive any tobacco, wine, beer, or fermented liquor, except by order of the surgeon, on the ground of health.

4. They shall be permitted to see their relations and friends only once in the course of each week; but they may see their legal advisers at all reasonable times, and in private if required.

5. In all other respects the rules for the government of debtors in general shall be applicable to debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 127.

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